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Important for the history of Presbyterianism in South Carolina.

For a brief biography of the Rev'd Dr. James H. Thornwell, see pp. 347 ff.

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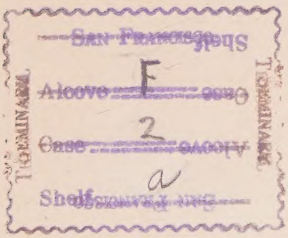

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HISTORY

OF THE

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE,

FROM ITS

INCORPORATION, DEC. 19, 1801, TO DEC. 19, 1865, INCLUDING SKETCHES OF ITS PRESIDENTS AND PROFESSORS.

WITH

AN APPENDIX.

PREFACED BY A LIFE OF THE AUTHOR, BY J. L. REYNOLDS, D. D.

BY M. LABORDE, M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF METAPHYSICS, LOGIC, AND RHETORIC, SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

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INTRODUCTORY.

With a full heart, I return my thanks to the subscribers for enabling me to issue the second edition of the "HISTORY OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE." and thus to do honor alike to the old College and to the life and services of a devoted Father.

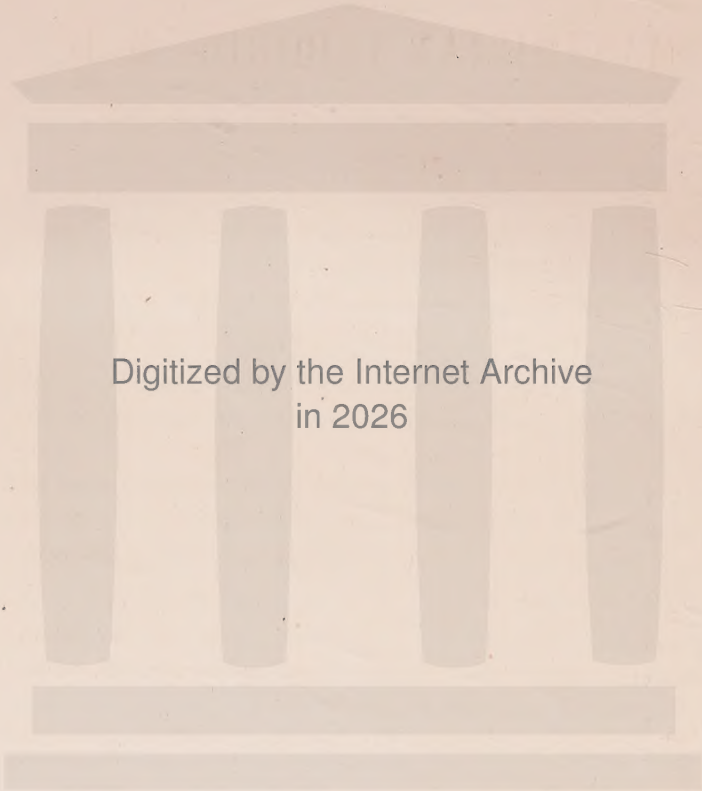
The publishers, actuated by that sympathetic generosity which marks their dealings, have done the work at cost, and I most gratefully acknowledge my obligations.

The life of the author, written by J. L. Reynolds, D. D. his friend and colleague for nearly a quarter of a century, evidences the purity and elegance of diction which characterizes the writings of this scholar, and is a fitting tribute to departed worth.

An especial gratification has come to me in the reception of numerous letters, written by scores of noble men, from their far distant homes, and filled with affection and eulogy for their beloved preceptor. It is as if some grand chord had been touched, and simultaneously the perfect concord has rolled in from every quarter. God bless you, pupils of my Father! May you, like him, at the close of a useful life, pass away from earth in favor with God, and in perfect charity with the world.

ELLEN C. LABORDE.

Columbia, S. C., October, 1874.



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MEMOIR

OF

MAXIMILIAN LaBORDE, M. D.

By J. L. REYNOLDS, D. D.

The writer undertakes the task entrusted to him by the family of his deceased friend with a diffidence overcome only by the desire to offer his tribute, however humble, to one who deserves to be "held in everlasting remembrance." An intimate acquaintance of many years, association in work and life's experiences, the interchange of friendly offices, and sympathy in joy and sorrow, in prosperity and adversity, held us together by ties which were broken only by his departure from this world. It remains for the survivor to record his estimate of him who has gone before, leaving behind him the fruits and memorials of a true and beautiful life, and of high service rendered to God and to his fellow-men. Happily, the task is made easy by the tributes which have been offered by other hands, and all that is necessary is to give them a suitable arrangement.

Dr. LaBorde was born in the Village of Edgefield, June 5th, 1804. Of his childhood and early education, he has left the following record:

"My father, Pierre LaBorde, was a native of Bordeaux, France. When in his teens, he left his parents for the Island of St. Domingo, at the instance of his godfather, who was a wealthy planter at that place. He had been there but a year or two when his patron died, and he became the owner of his very large estate. He had not long enjoyed his fortune when the great

negro insurrection of 1791 took place, and escaping narrowly, with nothing but his life, he arrived at Charleston, S. C., a stranger in a strange land. Being a well educated violinist, and a very fine performer, he, with the elasticity of a Frenchman, nothing daunted, goes into the orchestra of the theatre. In a short time, from his superior skill, he was made leader. His habits being good, he soon became able to commence merchandising, at Edgefield Courthouse, which he continued through life. Here he married and lived for thirty years. He died in 1820, leaving behind him a name synonymous with integrity. 'As honest as Pierre LaBorde,' was a proverb of the village.

"In the course of my boyish life, I suffered many severe injuries. I prided myself on my bodily activity, and, having the usual portion of youthful thoughtlessness and rashness, was often engaged in deeds of daring. * * * * Once I was amusing myself by playing with a large and very heavy gate which hung in Mrs. L.'s lot. My playmate was a servant boy, some three years older, very well grown, and of great strength for his years. The gate opened on the outside. I said to him that he might open it to its greatest extent, and that I would take my position at a certain distance from it on the inside, and that, at a given signal, he must push the gate with all his force, and that I could pass through before it closed. All arrangements were made, and I started on the perilous enterprise with the speed of a quarter-horse. But alas! I met the sharp edge of the gate with my forehead and was knocked senseless. The outer table of my skull was fractured, and I will carry to my grave the mark of my folly. I suffered much, but recovered, nothing daunted.

"*A Corn Shucking.* I remember the delight with which I used to attend these festivals. Nothing was more pleasant to me than to see the arrangements in progress for this glorious occasion. How much I honored the General of the corn pile! I can see him, with his strut of dignity, moving from one end to the other, issuing his orders to his men with a consequence, I am sure, never felt by Cæsar or Napoleon. Some of them seemed to have lungs of brass. Their songs, how wild and inspiriting! I have heard them distinctly at a distance of two miles.

"Well, one of these occasions, in my native village, nearly cost me my life. Mr. L. was hauling his corn from some neighboring fields for a shucking, and I was all alive to the important matter. With some twenty boys, white and black, I accompanied the wagon to the fields to assist in loading, and my only pay was the pleasure of the ride.

"It was a large four-horse wagon, with a body of unusual size. The driver and team were very fine, and, there being no danger of a *stall*, the wagon was filled to overflowing. The corn and twenty boys made a very heavy load. When approaching the pile there was always a silly struggle for the honor of throwing out the first ear. How foolish the objects of youthful ambition! In one of these desperate struggles, a large boy standing by my side lost his foothold, and in falling struck me in the chest, and over both of us went to the horses' heels. The wagon passed over us; across both of my legs and one arm. The ground was hard and gravelly, and as the driver was near the pile, he was moving at snail's pace. Wonderful to relate, not a bone was broken, but I suffered for many weeks from the severe contusion.

"Another adventure. Upon hearing narrated the successful escape of many persons from the upper stories of a burning building by the means of umbrellas, I determined to give a practical exhibition myself of the fact. Notice of the approaching feat was general, and a crowd of fifty boys, white and black, assembled to witness it. The top of my father's store was the point selected from which I positively believed, and had so declared, I would soar majestically over the village. I mounted the roof, unfurled the old umbrella and sprang fearlessly from the gable. Alas, for the success of the exploit! The umbrella turned, I fell heavily to the ground and was carried home in an insensible condition. The physicians pronounced me in a hopeless state. All night I remained unconscious, and in the morning I was—as well as I ever was in my life!

"My father was no ordinary man. He always managed to keep out of debt, and always had a most comfortable independence. He lived for his children, and through life acted upon the thorough conviction that a liberal education was of infinitely more value than money. With this view, he sent us to the best

schools, and gave us all the advantages which the country afforded.

"Among my early teachers was Robert L. Armstrong, who taught for four years in the Edgefield Village Academy. He was from York District, in our State, and a graduate of our College. He was remarkable for his industry and strict discipline. The Academy prospered under his direction—students poured in from the contiguous districts, and not a few came from Georgia. Mr. Armstrong was a gentleman, but though I never received the lash from him, I must speak in terms of disapprobation of his whole system. His severity was extreme. He appeared to think that the lash was everything. He whipped without mercy. One hundred lashes with a tough hickory were often inflicted. I have seen the blood run down the legs of many a poor boy to the floor. Every day the system of flagellation was regularly going on, but Monday was peculiarly appropriated to this purpose. Some score of boys always appeared at school on this day with their legs padded and covered by an extra pair of pantaloons; but our shrewd master was not to be taken in by such a strategem, and going at his business with a renewed spirit, he never stopped until he made his way through padding, breeches, and all, to the skin. I have seen him ruin many a pair of heavy winter pantaloons at a single whipping. I am sure that I feel no unkindness to his memory, but my reminiscences are very unfavorable to his character as a teacher. His system was barbarous. The acquisition of knowledge should not be associated with pain; it should be made as pleasant and inviting as possible. If there is no spur to genius but the whip, it will make no progress.

"Two of the exercises of the school were speaking and composition. These were attended to alternately on Saturday. I remember it was a standing rule that the length of the composition should be at least twenty lines, and that if there were more 'mistakes' than one to ten lines, the writer had to re-write it and present it on the next Monday; and that a single mistake then was good for thirty or fifty lashes, *well laid on*, as he never failed to do.

"Some of his punishments were outrageous. There was at school

a good-hearted, simple boy, named Harry G., who had the misfortune to be in Latin. Nature had done a bad part by him, and our teacher determined to remedy the deficiency by a systematic course of sound whipping. On all occasions he gave it to him. Harry was well grown, weighing from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty pounds—was able to stand a good deal without endangering his life, and *took it like a man*. Never did I see one bear pain with more lamb-like patience. Always in expectation of it, he saw no chance of escape, and displayed a fortitude worthy of a better cause. In Latin, he got as far as '*Viri Romae*.' I remember a curious scene between him and Mr. Armstrong, at one of his recitations.

"The word '*tergiversantibus*' occurred in it, and the poor fellow had so little taste for the classics that his tongue refused to speak any word that exceeded two syllables. He tried, and tried, but could not succeed. The teacher said that if he did not pronounce it he would give him fifty lashes. Poor boy! I see him now, twisting his mouth, throwing his face into all possible contortions, and making his death-struggles to get it out; but come it would not.

"The will was there, but '*tergiversantibus*' was a jaw-breaker, and, for his life, he could not speak it. He struggled and struggled, with the fearful rod over him; but he was no countryman of Cicero, and down comes the rod at last with terrible vengeance.

"Now, young as I was, I thought this a hard case, and at this late day look back upon it as an act of outrageous tyranny."

This chapter from the autobiography of Dr. LaBorde reveals the tastes and sports of the boy. When he was a child he acted as a child; but when he became a man he put away childish things; and their only permanent results were the well developed bodily frame, the vigorous constitution, and the robust health, which he possessed through subsequent life. This agile and adventurous boy, charged with the latent wit, drollery, and mimicry, which, in their chastened forms, made his companionship so attractive in later years, might have become famous as the acrobat and jester of the ring, had not his inclination for letters, fostered by the counsels of his judicious father, led him to

a more elevated and useful sphere. He resolved to enter the College of the State; and, to this end, he was placed at the village school, under the instruction of James (afterward Chancellor) Caldwell. The Rev. R. W. Barnwell, in a review of the History of the South Carolina College, (Russell's Magazine, December, 1859,) says: "His precocity must have been remarkable, as we find him a member of the Junior Class in 1818, and a graduate in 1820. At the age of sixteen—then the usual time for entering College, and five years before he could lay claim to the privileges of manhood—he had passed through his course of collegiate learning, and was ready to set out upon his life's journey." The young student left college when he ought to have entered it, and thus failed to reap the full advantage of its comprehensive curriculum. This he himself perceived and always regretted.

After graduating, Dr. LaBorde commenced the study of law in the office of Messrs. Simkins & McDuffie, but soon exchanged it for that of medicine. "He was a member of the first class which came forth from the Medical College in Charleston, 1826, the class of Geddings and Bellinger; and we have heard it said," Mr. Barnwell continues, "that as bright as has been the career of these favorites of Æsculapius, his classmates predicted an equally illustrious name for the youthful LaBorde. But his early cultivated literary tastes determined otherwise, and we find him, in 1836, assisting General James Jones in establishing a weekly paper, *The Edgefield Advertiser*. He did not abandon his profession, however; but, under the pressing necessity of providing for a growing family, he edited his paper, carried on a successful practice throughout the district, and, at the same time, opened a drug store, to which he gave his personal attention. In this we observe a very significant trait in Dr. LaBorde's character—his industry upon emergency." He soon became sole editor and proprietor of his journal. In those days the conductor of a village paper was nothing, if not a politician; and, LaBorde's manly form, fine countenance, affability, and humor, together with his graceful pen, made him a favorite with the people. He was chosen a member of the House of Representatives in 1836. In 1839 he was elected Secretary of State; and, in consequence, removed to Columbia. He was made a trustee of the College

in 1837, and in 1842 he was elected Professor of Belles-lettres. The department which he thus entered was suited to his tastes and acquirements. Always a good worker, and enthusiastic in his work, he traversed the field of English literature with an appreciative eye and a retentive memory, gathering up for reproduction in his lectures whatever was best suited to instruct and delight his pupils, and presenting it with an emphasis and an iteration which fixed the attention of the most listless hearer. His method of instruction was peculiar. "We know of no teacher," wrote one of his favorite pupils, in the article already referred to, "who *hammers* in knowledge so thoroughly as Dr. LaBorde." Hence, as an instructor he was eminently successful; and his students used to say that "the Doctor would first fix their attention by some means or other, and then the teaching followed." This was his manner, whether in public or private, whether relating an incident, telling a story, or expounding a problem in philosophy; and it remained with him to the last hours of his life. One who watched over him with the solicitude of filial affection relates the following incident:

A striking illustration occurred two days before his death. He had followed the progress of his disease with a physician's critical observation. As his three physicians (all were his pupils, for whom he felt sincere attachment) stood beside his bed, he said to them: "*Doctors, I understand my condition, I understand it perfectly, but*"—and here they all grew yet more attentive, and listened eagerly, expecting him to discuss some point as a physician; but, *he*, having now fixed their attention, extending his hands in glad welcome, while a smile lighted up his face, continued—"*my faith is sufficient for me to say, 'Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly.'*"

And thus, even in his dying hour, he was still their teacher and their guide!

In 1845, the Hon W. C. Preston was chosen President of the College; and no department seemed so suited to the genius of that great orator and polished rhetorician as that of Belles-lettres, which Dr. LaBorde, at the solicitation of the Board of Trustees, consented to relinquish, and was transferred to the chair of Metaphysics, retaining it until the College was changed

into a University, when he was assigned to the chair of Rhetoric, Criticism, Elocution, English Language, and Literature, which he held to the time of his resignation, October 9th, 1873, after having served the institution thirty-one years—a length of service without a parallel in its history.

Dr. LaBorde performed faithfully the duties incident to his office. He met his classes regularly; was always at the meetings of the faculty, and was habitually present at the religious exercises of the College, morning and evening prayer. This last duty, although not compulsory, he held in such sacred regard that nothing short of an invincible necessity kept him away. Whilst thus conscientiously regardful of the obligations of his office, he was always prompt to respond to the call of his fellow-citizens for any service which he could render. He took a deep interest in their intellectual, moral, and social advancement. He was one of the founders of the Columbia Athenæum, which had its origin in the liberal and patriotic heart of that highly cultivated gentleman, Hon. William C. Preston, who gave to it his large and valuable library. Its hall, reading-room, and miscellaneous collection of books, were offerred freely to the citizens; and courses of lectures were delivered, the price of admission to which was merely nominal, only sufficient to defray the expenses incurred. Dr. LaBorde, who was one of the directors, not only gave the Athenæum his personal attention, but delivered one of its most attractive lectures, the subject of which, suggested as well by filial piety as a sentiment of respect for a large and influential class of his fellow-citizens, was, "The Merchant."

The secession of South Carolina, and the subsequent contest with the Federal Government, drew Dr. LaBorde into a new field of activity. In 1862, the College was left without students, their patriotic ardor having impelled them to enter the Confederate army; but the Professors were instructed by the Board of Trustees to retain their places and await the resumption of its exercises, with the promise that their salaries should be paid. That promise has never been redeemed. A portion of the amount due is still unpaid; and it is sad to reflect that the declining years of so noble a son of South Carolina as was Dr. LaBorde should have been disturbed by cares and anxieties which

the discharge of an honest and honorable obligation on the part of the State might have averted. It is to be hoped for the honor of the State that the debt will yet be paid.

As Dr. LaBorde was thus relieved of college duty, his patriotic and generous nature sought employment in which he could serve his State and country in the hour of need. He was among those who formed, October 8th, 1862, in Columbia, the "Central Association for the Relief of South Carolina Soldiers," of which he was appointed Chairman. He was then possessed of ample means, and he devoted himself gratuitously to the arduous labors of an office which demanded his whole time and his characteristic energy. He had previously spent the entire summer of 1861 in Virginia, engaged in establishing "Wayside Hospitals" at Richmond, Charlottesville, Culpepper, Manassas, and other places. He now, by his associates and agents of the Central Association, followed the soldier of the State wherever duty called him, relieving his wants in the camp and in the hospital, and proffering him the shelter of a wayside home on his fatiguing march. His work was a noble one and as nobly done: In his first report to the Legislature, 1863, he thus refers to it: "We have the satisfaction of believing that, under God, many owe their lives to our agents. To give the refreshing draught to the panting soldier as he lay weltering in his blood; to take charge of him in the ambulance and the car on his way to the hospital, and thus to soothe him with the tenderness of a parent's love; to point him to heaven and invoke the blessing of an all-merciful God; these were the kindly offices of the messengers whom we sent to Carolina's noble children, now racked by pain and convulsed by agony for the sake of *her honor* and *her glory*."

The Association was fortunate in its head. Wise and large-hearted, bold and yet prudent, energetic and self-sacrificing, he saw in the enterprise everything that could appeal to his noble nature. Always a great worker, he worked now as he had never worked before. He was at his office early and late, in conference with his associates, devising measures for supplying the soldiers, writing appeals for aid; or, if absent, busy in Richmond, or elsewhere, erecting homes and hospitals. For this labor of love his memory will always be dear to our people; and, in many an humble

dwelling, in which the fame of letters would excite no emotion, the name of their deceased benefactor is tenderly mentioned with gratitude and tears.

Dr. LaBorde stood at his arduous post up to the disastrous termination of the struggle for Southern independence, and was hopeful to the last. His report, 1864, closes as follows: "The year to come will, probably, be as prolific of mighty battles as that which is just passed. On fresh fields the soldiers of the Confederacy have again to display their wonted heroism, and, sad to know, thousands of our noblest sons must make the bloody sacrifice of martyrdom. Appalling as the thought may be, when viewed in the light of human affection, yet there is a power in this mighty struggle which makes us rise superior to the pressure. We entered not upon it without counting the cost. No higher spirit ever animated the bosom of a people. To meet the exigency which the future so clearly reveals, the energies of the entire country must be tasked to the highest point of exertion. All is safe with the heroic men now in the field. * * If, as we believe, this struggle is to be continued, the State and her people must take care of her soldiers. * * But with the people at large and their representatives we leave the matter. Identified with them in a common destiny, united by all the ties which make one great brotherhood, we renew our pledge of devotion in any sphere which may be assigned us, and invoke the blessing of Heaven on our afflicted country."

The College was re-opened October, 1865, and Dr. LaBorde resumed his peaceful vocation. The buildings had been saved from the torch, which, during the occupation of the city by a portion of Gen. Sherman's army, had consumed so large a part of it, by his energy and tact, assisted by the Professors who remained within the Campus, W. J. Rivers, and the writer of this memoir. On one occasion, when a band of ruffians threatened to overpower the guard which had been placed at the entrance, and set fire to the buildings, he promptly interposed, reported the affair to a Federal officer, who, with revolver in hand, ordered them off

At the following meeting of the General Assembly, the College was transformed into a University, and to Dr. LaBorde was assigned the Chair already mentioned. In connection with

the Hon. R. W. Barnwell, Chairman of the Faculty, and his other colleagues, he entered upon the work of building up a University which, as the literary institution of the State, should equal, if not surpass, the fame and usefulness of the College; and this work would have been accomplished, but for the egregious folly and wickedness of those who held the control of the State. The old Trustees, who had the confidence of the people of the State, were rudely set aside to make place for adventurers, who were unknown, or known unfavorably. In the mere wantonness of power, or for the satisfaction which a rude nature takes in the humiliation of his superiors, negroes were placed upon the Board of Trustees. This act, although less cruel than that which needlessly outraged the sentiments of our people by thrusting negroes among the Regents of the Lunatic Asylum, was more pernicious in its results. It excited suspicion of what ultimately followed—the attempt to mix the races in public education—and kept students away. But the Professors, with the advice of the friends of the University, stood at their posts, hoping to save the institution, by averting a change which would prove its degradation and ruin. In short, they wished to save the University for the white sons of the State. A mixed school was impracticable. The colored people neither needed nor desired it. Claflin University, at Orangeburg, established expressly for the education of their children, offered them the facilities—the means of varied culture—obtainable at the University of the State. But the Trustees were bent upon a mixed school; and there were needy adventurers at hand to aid them in their attempt. Supposing, correctly, that the old Professors would not lend themselves to the perpetration of such an act of wanton injustice, they removed them, and conferred their places upon strangers who, even if unknown, or known only to be despised, as incompetent or immoral, were yet more subservient to their views. The University thus became, both in its officers and its matriculates, a mixed school; and a policy which a Republican Congress has since refused to adopt, and thus virtually repudiated, was allowed to effect the ruin of that seat of learning.

By this radical resolution Dr. LaBorde was left alone. His former associates, the objects of his love and pride, were gone—

either by removal or resignation. The Campus had become to him a wilderness. The institution of learning, which was once the glory of the State, and the fostering mother of her noblest sons, had fallen into alien hands and sunk beneath contempt. There was only one thing which he could do, and that he did. He resigned. The circumstances attending his resignation are indelibly impressed upon the writer's memory. For some weeks previous he was silent and sad. Even his cordial greeting forsook him. His mind brooded over the disaster which was fast coming upon the object of his love, and pride, and life-long service. The University was doomed. But the day after his resignation, on seeing his old associate and friend, he saluted him after the old cordial, cheerful way, and said: "Well, Reynolds, I always thought that you knew that when the crisis came, LaBorde would be true to his honor and his name." "Yes, LaBorde," was the reply, "I knew you would do just what you have done."

Upon the resignation of his professorship, October 9, 1873, his friend and former pupil, Gen. M. C. Butler, tendered him the position of Secretary for the State of South Carolina of the "Southern Historical Society," which he accepted, and took hold of life in its new condition with the courage and energy which distinguished his earlier days. But his life's work was well nigh done. The end was at hand.

The details of his last sickness and death cannot be better given than in the simple and touching narrative of his dutiful and beloved daughter:

On the 16th of October, the symptoms of a severe cold showed themselves, produced, it was thought, by the great dust prevailing at the time. Simple alleviatives were administered, and nothing serious was apprehended. The following day, as he seemed nothing improved, the family physician was summoned. It was many days before bronchitis was fully developed, and even after this disease was apparent, there seemed no reason for fearing a fatal result. For many days he continued to leave his chamber and to come down stairs, but we soon saw, with stricken hearts, that he had become depressed, and that his system was not responding, as we had hoped, to medical treatment. Two other

physicians now added their efforts to those of the able medical man already in attendance. Days and nights, full of waiting and watching and sadness, followed each other. The affectionate interest of the community was fully awakened, and offers to share the duties of the sick room were universally tendered to the family. The medical fraternity, almost to a man, proffered their offices, and all that human skill or human affection could suggest, was gladly brought to the case. But God willed him to go from earth; and, just at this time, when he found himself *without a home*, was there not peculiar tenderness in the Father taking him to "a house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens?"

One week before his death, he came down stairs for the last time, and read, *lastly upon earth*, with sweet appropriateness, "Heavenly Recognition," by Rev. H. Harbaugh. He marked with his pencil this passage, which speaks, with such truth, what was in his own heart at the time:

"True, death separates, but it *unites* also. It takes us, I know, *from* many we love; but it takes us *to* as many we love. More than half of some families have gone already to heaven; why should we be so much more desirous of continuing with that part on earth, than of joining that portion which is in heaven?"

Verily, that peace of God which passeth all understanding was now his. No care, no fear, no doubt assailed him. On one occasion he greeted his friend and pastor, Rev. Dr. Shand, whose constant ministrations were tenderly given him, with these words: "*I am at peace with God, and in perfect charity with the world; pray that this peace may last.*"

So great was this inner calm that its reflection upon the outer man obliterated every line of care, every trace of life's battle; and for days before his death his face became as smooth and placid as that of a young person.

He had throughout his illness closely noted the changes in his pulse, and the pathetic faith and beauty which marked his action when he noted that he was *becoming pulseless*, can never be forgotten. He lay quietly, with closed eyes, and placing his fingers upon the wrist of his left arm, he moved them slowly here and there, to some half dozen different points; then followed the same critical examination upon the wrist of the right arm. Being convinced

that life was ebbing, he laid both hands gently down, opened his eyes, and bestowed upon the daughter standing nearest to him a glance *which told it all*—a glance full of love, and peace, and hope, and resignation!

Perhaps nothing can so fully convey the idea of the marvelous presence of God with this faithful follower, as an extract from Dr. Shand's sermon, preached after his death, from the text, "The righteous hath hope in his death." Psalms, 14th chap., 32d verse.

"His dying chamber, though not unattended with paroxysms of bodily suffering, was yet the chamber of much mental serenity, of genuine Christian patience and humility, of devout communion with God—of aspirations after fresh supplies of heavenly grace, of consolation and trust in the promises of revelation, of renunciation of self-worthiness, and of meek, yet supporting expectation of Divine acceptance and eternal salvation. His was eminently a Christian's death-bed—a near approximation, as it were, to the very gate of heaven. Death to him had lost all its terrors and much of its griefs. * * * * There was the drinking in by him of precious Gospel promises, and the pouring out of the heart in prayer. Waiting all the time with uncomplaining submission, till his change should come—ready to be dismissed to his heavenly rest, but checking the expression, and almost, it seems, the very thought of murmuring at the delay, and desiring that with him God's will should be all in all. * * * The whole soul rested on Jesus, and Jesus supported it throughout. The everlasting arms were under him. He had no doubts, no. fears; all was peace—that peace which passeth all understanding. And our beloved Christian friend, his work ended, his course finished, his fight of faith fought and won, fell asleep in Jesus—'in the communion of the Catholic Church, in the confidence of a certain faith, in the comfort of a reasonable, religious, and holy hope, in favor with God, and in perfect charity with the world.'

"Who would not exclaim, in view of this sublime and impressive scene, 'Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his!'"

He loved his God, his Saviour, and his Church, and his devo-

tion grew daily. It was but a few weeks previous to his death that in conversation with his family he regretted that his health would not permit him to take a class of young men at the Sunday-school—that he had *never worked enough for the Church*, and had he his life to go over, he would try to do much more than he had ever done. Dearly was he attached to

> "Her heavenly ways,
> Her sweet communion, solemn vows,
> Her hymns of love and praise."

All remember his regular attendance upon public worship, his devout deportment while engaged in the services of the sanctuary, and his constant and lowly participation of the Eucharistic memorials of a Saviour's dying love.

By habit an early riser, and it being his custom to devote his first hours to the reading and study of the Holy Scriptures, it thus became a beautiful fact in his life that each sunrise found him drinking in the Word of God. How often would his morning greeting to his children be followed by the remark that he had, since rising, read some one whole book of the Bible, and then proceed to unfold to them some new truth, or new beauty, which had manifested itself to him!

He felt abiding and affectionate interest in the success of the "University of the South," at Sewanee, Tennessee. In this enterprise seemed centred two of his *specialties:* love for his Church and for the cause of education. He had already given, in books, liberally to this institution, (besides soliciting contributions from others,) and upon the resignation of his professorship in the South Carolina University, he determined to donate the bulk of his library to the University of the South. This determination being sacred to his children, they have given, as he had determined, his most valuable library, numbering about one thousand volumes."

In acknowledgment of this gift, we find the following in the *University Record*:

"The University Library has recently received a valuable acquisition of nearly one thousand volumes from the library of

the late Professor Maximilian LaBorde, of the South Carolina College. This library is especially rich in works upon mental science, moral philosophy, and classical literature. It has been arranged in separate alcoves, which will be surmounted by an excellent portrait bust of the late Professor, as an enduring memorial of his generous bequest, and of the high respect entertained for his life and labors."

No circumstance ever awakened among the people of Columbia a deeper interest than the illness of Dr. LaBorde; no event more sincere regret than his decease. In the *Columbia Phœnix*, November 7, Charles P. Pelham, Esq., its editor, and a former fellow professor, thus announced it:

Death of Dr. LaBorde.—We are deeply grieved to announce the death of Dr. Maximilian LaBorde. This sad event occurred yesterday afternoon, at six o'clock, of bronchitis, after an illness of more than two weeks, which he bore with exemplary patience and unmurmuring resignation. The end was so gradual that for forty-eight hours previous to his release he was a dying man. Such euthanasia well corresponded with the gentle heart and placid temper which marked his career during a long, busy, and eventful life. We shall take another occasion to present a sketch of his life and labors. The one has been as conspicuous and pure as the others have been unremitting. They were all employed on the side of virtue and morality, and in promoting the great interests of intelligence, education, and culture.

Perhaps it was fitting, and there is some consolation in the thought, that he should not survive the college, with whose prosperity he has been identified for thirty one years, which he loved and served with singular affection and enthusiastic devotion. Recent changes, upon which we will not remark here, left him without a home, and God in his mercy has loosed the silver cord and taken him to "a house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens." Dr. LaBorde was born June 5th, 1804, and died November 6th, 1873. Few lives have been more beneficent and useful. Its close will be universally regretted.

The following more elaborate tribute from the same pen, was published in the *Phœnix*, November 10th :

Requiescat in Pace.—The remains of Dr. LaBorde were committed to mother earth on Sunday afternoon. Friends and strangers alike, the young and old, the humble and distinguished, all reverently gathered about the bier, testifying their respect, and paying the last sad tribute to departed worth. The summons which reached him from on high he met with a Christian's resignation and willing compliance. The Master called and he was found ready to depart. He has gone to the realm where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest, leaving behind a rich legacy for his children, in the memory of good deeds, gentle thoughts, a pure life filled with active duties, and in the fragrance of an exquisite example of virtue, piety, tenderness, and affection.

Dr. LaBorde was of French descent, his father having emigrated to this country from Bordeaux, in France. He was born in the village of Edgefield, in this State, on the 5th of June, 1804. He was prepared for college at the academy of Mr. J. C. Caldwell, afterwards Chancellor, and entered it in 1819. He was graduated in 1821, and returning to Edgefield, read law there for two years, in the office of McDuffie & Simkins. Being too young for admission to the bar, he was induced to turn his thoughts to the medical profession. He entered the Medical College of Charleston in 1824, and was a member of the first class which went forth as graduates in 1826. For several years he practiced medicine in his native village and district. We recollect a meeting of the State Medical Society, in this place, a few years ago, to which Dr. LaBorde was invited as an honorary member. His address on that occasion, abounding in reminiscences of the early days of the Medical College, and of the medical fraternity in the State, with an account of the practice then in vogue in the country, was one of the most agreeable and amusing features of the evening.

Apart from his regular professional employments, Dr. LaBorde has been a busy man, both in Church and State. For many years he was a Regent of the State Lunatic Asylum, and a

long time Chairman of the Board. In this position he was an enlightened and humane adviser. His reports of the condition of the institution, memorials to the Legislature, addresses, etc., were all conceived in an earnest spirit, and were, at the same time, eminently practical. During the civil war, his zeal was conspicuous for the interests and comfort of the soldiers. He was Chairman of the "Central Association;" of Columbia, which received from all parts of the State supplies, clothing, hats, shoes, etc., and forwarded them to the armies, and distributed them to the soldiers in the field. To carry on this business successfully, to secure and regulate the safe transmission of, at times, several car-loads a week, required uncommon energy and unflagging industry. Dr. LaBorde's resources of practical management, of deep interest in the work, proved equal to the demands of the occasion. The Central Association became an institution which worked beneficently in relieving suffering and distress, and in carrying consolation to the care-worn soldiers, strengthening their hands, and nerving their courage in defence of home and country.

Dr. LaBorde early showed an inclination to literature. While at Edgefield he was, for a considerable time, editor of the *Advertiser*, published at that place. His contributions were well received, and his humorous sketches of agricultural matters particularly, were widely read and enjoyed. He was chosen a member of the Legislature, and, at the close of his term, was elected, in 1839, Secretary of State. He served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the South Carolina College for some time. Finally, in December, 1842, he was elected Professor of Logic and Belles-lettres, and became fixed in the position for life. From that day to within a month past, amid many changes in the organization of the College itself, and in the chairs of instruction, he has continued to fill one of these, the duties appertaining to it having several times undergone modifications while in his hands.

As a Professor, Dr. LaBorde was diligent, punctual, studious, and conscientious. He was faithful to the important trusts which he assumed. He taught no less forcibly by example than by precept. He sought to make his department of instruction honored and respected, bringing into his prelections the researches of master minds, to enrich, enlarge, and enforce his own independ-

ently formed conclusions. In discipline, he steered discreetly between the extremes of too great rigor on the one hand, and too large indulgence on the other. While, therefore, he was diligent himself, and exacting of diligence and application from the young men, he conciliated their regard, and showing himself to be their friend, secured an unusual measure of their personal esteem and friendship in return. In the society of his colleagues, he was everything that could be desired. He was genial, cordial, and frank in a remarkable degree. When serious business, in which he always took earnest interest, was over, none better than he knew how to unbend the bow. His natural gaiety of spirit constantly overflowed with sparkling repartee and apposite anecdote. Besides contributions to current and periodical literature, in the press of Columbia, the *Courant*, a weekly issued here by H H. Caldwell. *Russell's Magazine*, and the *Southern Quarterly Review*, Dr. LaBorde has produced and published the following works: 1. Introduction to Physiology, a text book prepared in 1855, and used in his classes—the duty of instruction in this branch being at that time devolved upon him. 2. History of South Carolina College, an octavo volume, which appeared in 1859. A supplement in manuscript, bringing down the history to the close of the College, in 1865, exists among his papers. 3. Story of Lethea and Verona—a pleasing domestic story, written and inscribed to his young daughters, printed in 1860, in Columbia 4. A Suburban House and an Old Lady, another sweet, domestic story, printed in 1861.*

In his History of the College, Dr. LaBorde was engaged in a work of love, the labor upon which, though sometimes sad, was grateful and engaging. It includes sketches—biographical, literary, and critical—of the Presidents and Professors of the College, involving a running history of the institution itself. It is a very interesting volume. The pen portraits of Maxcy,

*Dr. L. contributed also to the Rural Carolinian and other agricultural periodicals. He was the author of the articles in the *Southern Quarterly* on "Sleep and Dreams," "Rivers' History of South Carolina," "Preston Brooks," and "William Paley." His last publication of any magnitude was a pamphlet—a Tribute of admiration, love, and gratitude, to Judge O'Neall.—R.

Cooper, Nott, Park, Ellett, Barnwell, Preston, Henry, Thornwell, Lieber, and others, are life-like. They are given with rich coloring, but the lineaments are true to nature and to truth. It will be the grateful office of some one with a spirit as loving and appreciative as that Dr. LaBorde has himself exhibited in this agreeable work, to add an account of his own literary life and labors, to be added to the collection. This will not be a task of great difficulty, for his career has been one on which the historian will delight to dwell, and he will find, as has been well said, "an admirable reflected likeness of him in the spirit with which he sketches others; in the appreciative and cordial tone; in the keen perception; in the varied discussions of diverse points, and, above all, in the enlarged views and catholic charities that pervade the work."

At the close of his discourse, last Sunday morning, in Trinity Church, Right Rev. Bishop Howe alluded in the following beautiful and feeling terms to the loss which the Church had sustained:

"You will not, I trust, my dear brethren of Trinity Church, think it untimely or out of place, or in any way usurping the place of your beloved Rector, if, before I release you, and in entire harmony with the subject which I have been considering, I refer in the very briefest manner to the shadow which, on my second visitation, I find resting upon the parish, in the death of one who had the esteem and love of you all; who had, for thirty years, been your friend and neighbor; who had, for that length of time, taken part in all that concerned this congregation; who has worshipped with you in these courts; who has drawn near with you to the chancel gate, to receive the bread which cometh down from Heaven; who has presided over your vestry, and has long and lovingly upheld the hands of your pastor; and whose earthly remains are soon to receive their sepulture. But 'sorrow not, my dear brethren, even as others who have no hope; for, if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also who sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.' Bound closely to you in all the trials and anxieties of the past half-score years and more, we doubt not that, under them all, he drew nearer and nearer to Him who at the last made all his bed in his sickness, and who helped

him, amid the mutations and perturbations of the times, to look upward to the city that 'hath foundations whose builder and maker is God.' Trusting simply to the merits of the Redeemer and His precious blood-shedding, he went out of the body, 'having the testimony of a good conscience, in the communion of the Catholic Church, in the confidence of a certain faith, in the comfort of a reasonable religious and holy hope, in favor with God, and in perfect charity with the world,' and now waits for the dawning of the glorious day, when 'beauty shall be given him for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, and the garments of praise for the spirits of heaviness.'"

Among the many tributes which were published, two have been selected for insertion here. The one from a friend who knew him well, and the other from the congregation which he served so long.

"No one has ever descended to the tomb in Columbia who, in life, could have been the subject of a larger amount of love, of more extensive esteem, and of greater worth of character, and who, in death, was more generally lamented than was the late Dr. Maximilian LaBorde, who breathed his last on Thursday evening the 6th instant. From an intimate relationship to him of several years, and from frequent opportunities of observing him, in public and in private, the writer of this feeble tribute became, long since, acquainted with his many excellencies, and, as years rolled on, he found ample and increasing reasons for entertaining for him the highest regard and friendship. In every condition and under every vicissitude of life, he exhibited the traits of an upright, honorable and honest man—a friend to virtuous principle and action wherever seen, and having no sympathy with departures from the paths of strict integrity.

"In the departments he filled before the public eye, he was noted for his undeviating fidelity to duty, and especially in his long and useful career as Professor of the South Carolina College, he was never absent, except on account of sickness or family affliction, from the discharge of the full measure of the requirements of his office. But the feature which most commended him to favor was his extreme kindness of heart, which he evinced in his intercourse with others at all times and under all circumstances,

when occasion was afforded him. To the young men entrusted to his educational charge, he was always kind and encouraging, aiding, as far as was in his power, those who needed assistance, endeavoring to embolden the diffident, and to incite all to advancement in knowledge, to the practice of deeds of honor and usefulness, and to a firm adherence to moral and religious rules of conduct in the positions they might be called upon to occupy. It was this friendly interest in their welfare which gave him so large a share in the affections of the students (which many of whom now living still, no doubt, retain), and secured for him a popularity with them which was undiminished even under the most trying disturbances to which the institution was occasionally subjected. As a native Carolinian, he was proud of the ancient renown of the State, an intimate associate of many of her illustrious sons, devoted to her in periods of her prosperity and greatness, and mourning with her in her seasons of humiliation and adversity. As a citizen of Columbia, he was singularly free from all pretensions to superior attainments and all repulsiveness of demeanor, going in and out among our people as one of them in interest for the welfare of the city, and communing with the humble as well as the more prominent, in the affable and cheerful spirit which he usually displayed, and drawing all hearts to him by the simplicity of his manners and the genial flow of his conversation.

"In domestic life, none could have surpassed him in the endearments and tenderness of his home, and the picture of his fireside was beautiful from the interchange of the deep parental and filial love that characterized it. Well may his bereaved children "rise up and call him blessed." But the crowning excellence of Dr. LaBorde was his sincere and consistent profession of the religion of Christ, and his earnest attention to whatever was calculated to contribute to the promotion of the Kingdom of the Redeemer. And in no instance could the sincerity of an active Christian faith have been more blessed with Divine acceptance than in the support it administered to him in the chamber of his dissolution, where the sentiments he breathed were those of meek submission, devout trust for salvation in the merits of the cross, in a felt victory over the grave, as expressed by him with thanks

through our Lord Jesus Christ, and in the enjoyment, in its fulness, of that peace which passeth all understanding."

At a special meeting of the Warden and Vestry of Trinity congregation, Columbia, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Our Heavenly Father has manifested His divine will—which is ever wise and unerring—in summoning hence our late lamented colleague, Dr. Maximilian LaBorde, from the scenes of his earthly labors and usefulness. No one could have passed away from us whose life and character were more entitled to our warmest admiration, and whose example was more deserving of our closest imitation. With virtues shining out in every department of religious, moral, and social progress; with the uniform exhibition of an amiable heart, an inflexible integrity, and an unvarying devotion to duty, he made himself, everywhere, beloved and esteemed; and none more extensively than he was valued and revered as a member of our community, and an ornament to society. He has gone down to the grave amid the sympathies of our whole people, leaving behind him a name of great worth and of irreproachable honor. To the congregation of this church, and especially to us of the Vestry and Warden, he was much endeared by the practical evidence he afforded of a constant zeal in the promotion of the best interests of the church, in the carrying out of her holy teachings through his daily walk and conduct, and in the faithful and diligent administration for several years of the office of Chairman of our Board. We must long and sensibly feel his loss in the absence of his judicious counsels, and his active co operation with us in the fulfillment of our work for the church, and can never think of him but with affectionate remembrance of his many kind and attractive qualities of mind and disposition, evinced in his intercourse with us, and as a pattern of religious excellence. But, while we mourn his departure, we are, at the same time, comforted by the conviction that he is now at rest from all sublunary anxieties and cares, in the bosom of the Saviour whom he so loved and followed, and that from the church militant on earth, he has been translated to the church triumphant above, and to the com-

pany of the just made perfect in the Paradise of God. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Warden, and Vestry of Trinity Church, bowing in humble submission to this bereaving dispensation, recognize the goodness and merciful kindness of an all-wise God for having vouchsafed unto us, for more than thirty years, the earnest and devout labors of the deceased for the advancement of the church and the interests of its people.

Resolved, That we, the Warden and Vestry of Trinity congregation, and in their behalf, acknowledge our indebtedness to our late Senior Warden, Dr. M. LaBorde, for the devotion, diligence, and practical usefulness manifested in all that concerned the welfare of the church.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family of the deceased, and feel the consciousness of the great loss sustained. And, whilst we bear mournful testimony to the worth of the upright man, our late Senior Warden, we trust that the spirit he exhibited may be with us, infusing in us new life and energy in the work of the church, and preparing us, through Christ, for our new and increased responsibilities.

Resolved, That in token of our heart-felt sorrow and unfeigned condolence with the family of the deceased, a copy of the proceedings be sent to them by the Secretary.

Resolved, That these proceedings be entered on the Minutes of the Vestry of this Parish.

Resolved, That the above preamble and resolutions be published. A. R. TAYLOR, *Chairman.*

E. H. HEINITSH, *Secretary.*

His charity and sympathy were spontaneous and profuse. In an article signed "Alumnus," in the *Union Times*, it is said: "His charity knew no bounds. No one knows how many students he assisted with his own means through College. He alone knew, and he never told it to others. We know that the number was large, and that by many of that number the obligation was felt in full force until the day of his death."

Another has left on record the following testimony:

"Up to the time of the late war, just as long as he possessed any means, it was his habit to have one beneficiary, and often more, in the College. How constant was it that upon discovering some worthy, but indigent student was boarding himself in his own room, he would send him at his own expense to the Steward's Hall!

"How repeated, also, was the kindness of insisting that the poor fellow who was without an overcoat, cloak, or shawl, should promise to call at his tailor's and get whatever he wanted.

"Never was there a case of illness or misfortune that came to his knowledge without his full and practical sympathy being given. It mattered not *who* it was: if the sufferer was not in his own class of life, rather the more even was his heart touched by the very obscurity, and he went to them as a friend and comforter. There were no bounds to his sympathy, it flowed to all in a ceaseless stream. Like his Divine Master, he went about doing good."

The remains of Dr. LaBorde repose in the family enclosure in Trinity churchyard. A simple white marble tablet is to be seen within the eastern wall of Trinity Church, bearing this inscription:

"SACRED

TO THE MEMORY OF

MAXIMILIAN LABORDE, M. D.,

SENIOR WARDEN OF THIS CHURCH,

WHO DIED AT THE

SOUTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY,

WITH WHICH INSTITUTION HE HAD BEEN CONNECTED AS STUDENT, TRUSTEE, AND PROFESSOR, FOR MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS,

ON THE

6TH NOVEMBER, 1873,

IN THE SEVENTIETH YEAR OF HIS AGE.

"With virtues shining out in every department of religious, moral, and social progress; with the uniform exhibition of an amiable heart and inflexible integrity, and an unvarying devo-

tion to duty, he made himself everywhere beloved and esteemed. For more than thirty years his earnest and devout labors for the advancement of this church, and the interests of its people, were unceasing. He loved his God, his Saviour, and his Church, and this love was manifested by an humble and holy waiting upon the worship and offices of the sanctuary, and by his desire and effort in his outward and inward life to adorn the doctrine of God in all things.

"His active Christian faith was blessed with divine acceptance in the support it administered in the chamber of his dissolution, where he breathed devout trust for salvation in the merits of the cross and victory over the grave, through our Lord Jesus Christ, ejaculating with gladness,

'Come Lord Jesus, come quickly.'"

Measures have been taken for the erection of a monument to Dr. LaBorde by his former pupils, one of them, General M. C. Butler, having begun the movement. The *Phœnix*, December 10th, 1873, published the following article:

"Monument to Dr. LaBorde.—The friends of the late Dr. LaBorde throughout this and other States, will be pleased to learn that it is contemplated to erect a monument to his memory. It is eminently fit that one so beloved and respected in life should be appropriately honored in death. Above the grave where sleep his remains should rise the shaft which tells of his virtues and accomplishments, and perpetuates the lesson of an example of devotion to learning, and to the best and highest interest of mankind. The old friends and acquaintances of Dr. LaBorde, those who enjoyed the charm of his genial friendship, the students who sat at his feet as an instructor in morals and philosophy, all who caught from his spirit the delightful amenities of social intercourse—even those who were strangers to his person, but who appreciate his character and revere his name—will thank Gen. Butler for the timely suggestion which he has made. It is one which they will cordially endorse and liberally respond to.

"*Mr. Charles P. Pelham, Columbia, S. C.:*

"DEAR SIR: Certain of the friends of the late Dr. LaBorde have suggested to me to initiate a movement, having for its object the erection of a monument over his grave, by contributions from those who were associated with him in different relations in the South Carolina College, from the period of his connection with that institution as Professor, in 1842, to the date of his death.

"A subscription of one dollar, each, by those who were in college between the periods above mentioned, would raise a sum sufficient to provide a monument worthy of his illustrious character.

"I trust it will not be regarded invidious when I say that, among all the distinguished and learned men who have graced this venerable institution, no one of them was more universally esteemed by the students than Dr. LaBorde. There was a genial kindness in his manner towards young men, and an unaffected consideration which attracted and attached them to him. And, besides, his irreproachable character and fertile and suggestive intellect commanded their respect.

"During my term in college, I do not remember to have heard an unkind word from a fellow-student towards him. He was regarded by us all *a friend* as well as teacher, and I am sure that this kindly feeling of respect and veneration has followed him into his grave, where he has lately gone, after a long life full of honors, with the duties of life faithfully discharged, and the high standard of a Christian gentleman well maintained.

"I have taken the liberty of addressing this communication to you as his colleague and friend, and request that you make it public, as an initiatory step towards the accomplishment of purpose suggested.

"Very truly, yours, etc.,

"M. C. BUTLER."

Dr. LaBorde married at Edgefield, September 28, 1826, Miss Sophia Parsons Carroll, daughter of Mr. James P. Carroll, of Charleston, S. C., a native of Ireland, a gentleman of high character, and a planter. In that city Mrs. LaBorde was born, but had, with her widowed mother, removed to the village of Edge-

field. This union was dissolved by death; and two years afterwards, December 27, 1843, he married Miss Elizabeth Carroll, a younger sister, who died in 1857. The writer knew her as a woman of attractive person and elegant address, of high culture and great amiability, the light and the ornament of her happy household—happy, at least, until the shadow of death fell upon it, never to be uplifted in this world. It was the lot of this affectionate father to bury several of his children, among them three grown sons; his first-born, John B, who died at Atchison, Kansas,* 18th December, 1856; Oscar, a gallant officer in the Confederate army, who fell, near the close of the war, at the battle of Averysboro', N. C., 16th March, 1865; and Maximilian, a student of the University, who died 2d February, 1871, preceding his father by about two years. Five of them survive him; one son, Dr. James Carroll LaBorde, and four daughters, who cherish the memory of such a father as a most precious legacy. A stricken flock, often and sorely bereaved, they may yet contemplate, with solace, animation, and hope, the virtues of those who have gone before. They can remember that their home was hallowed by the "footsteps of angels," and each may say,

"Oh, though oft depressed and lonely,
All my fears are laid aside,
If I but remember only
Such as these have lived and died."

From the ample materials presented above, the reader can form a correct estimate of the character, intellectual, social, and religious, of the subject of this memoir. The writer knew him to possess all the high qualities ascribed to him. He can adopt, as his own, the sentiments of one of their colleagues Rev. R. W. Barnwell, written in 1859, in a review of the *History of the College*.

"We will not trust ourselves to speak here of Dr. LaBorde's private and social qualities. It is enough to say, that we have never known a pupil to leave the walls of his Alma Mater with

*Where he had gone (taking a band of settlers with him) but six months previously, to struggle for the rights of his beloved South.

a trace of bitterness in his heart against him. It is more than enough to write that, with all of his colleagues he has ever maintained the most amicable and cordial relations, and without obsequiousness, or concealment, or a tame amiability, on his part; but, on the contrary, with an impulsive nature, great independence of opinion, openness, candor, and, at times, bluntness of manner, he has possessed, more than any man, their respect, their confidence, and their love. The writer of this notice feels no delicacy in estimating Dr. LaBorde's literary professional merits; for of these he has had unusual opportunity for judging; but he dare not expose, upon the leaves of a public journal, the sacred feelings of the heart. He would not profane, by pouring into unfamiliar ears praises of his private virtues and social excellencies, whom his heart underwrites,

> "The dearest friend to me, the kindest man,
> The best conditioned and unwearied spirit
> In doing courtesies; and one in whom
> The ancient Roman honor more appears,
> Than any that draws breath in Italy."

His sympathy in sickness, bereavement, and sorrow, was prompt and true; whilst it was expressed with a natural simplicity which evinced the refinement of his nature and the tenderness of his heart. In the December prior to his decease, the shock of a great calamity fell upon the household of his colleague of twenty years. His youngest son, a young man of brilliant promise, who had been the playmate, the fellow-student, and friend, of Dr. LaBorde's lately deceased son, Max, was suddenly stricken down in a distant city. Immediately upon the receipt of the sad intelligence, Dr. LaBorde repaired to the house of his friend, to condole with him. He could not speak. He grasped the hand of the bereaved father, fell upon his neck and wept.

Dr. LaBorde's intellect may be described as neither angular nor one-sided, but symmetrically developed—*totus, teres atque rotundus*. Hence his "round-about common sense," his admirable judgment and exquisite tact. Scrupulously observing the counsel of Horace, he never undertook a task beyond his strength. What he did he did well. His versatility was wonderful. He lectured

on English Literature, Logic, and Metaphysics; published a book on Physiology; wrote charming descriptions of mountain scenery; spoke in the language of science and taste, of the flowers of his garden, and of the way in which he gathered opium from its poppies; drew pen portraits; expounded the philosophy of dreams and sleep; adjudicated the claims of Paley, and opened up delightful vistas in history and biography. It is perhaps the highest compliment which can be paid to his masterly article on Paley's works, in the *Southern Quarterly*, to say that, before its authorship was known, it was very generally ascribed to the distinguished editor of the *Review*, Dr. Thornwell. On a fitting occasion, he could lay aside these grave and dignified pursuits and unbend himself in the society of his neighbors and friends, converse with merchant or mechanic on the matters of his own vocation, charming all with the native *bon hommie*, sprightliness, and affability of his manner, and the striking, and sometimes amusing incidents and anecdotes which, gathered in the experience of a varied life, he had stored up in a memory so capacious and retentive, that it seemed to have lost nothing that he had ever seen or heard.

It might have been expected of so true a man as Dr. LaBorde that his piety would be rational, unostentatious and pure. It was, to use the words of Scougal, "The life of God in the Soul," a calm, steady flame, casting its mellowed light over his pathway through life, irradiating its duties, enhancing its joys, and sanctifying its sorrows. He was a devout Christian, drawing the inspiration and the hope of his life from the sacred Scriptures. He who pens these lines frequently called at his study, to accompany him to morning prayer in the chapel; and he recalls vividly, even now, the image of his venerable friend, as he sat, in the early dawn, with his Bible and Commentary on the table before him, giving his first thoughts to what was most precious to him. Instructed and supported by that Holy Book, he toiled faithfully in duty, suffered in patience and died in peace.

Felix non vitae tantum claritate sed etiam opportunitate mortis.

TO THE

ALUMNI

OF

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE,

THIS VOLUME IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

I take great pleasure in issuing the second edition of THE HISTORY OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE. The very flattering manner in which the work was received by the public has relieved me of all serious apprehensions, and given the assurance that the present edition will not be unacceptable. It embraces the whole period of the existence of the College; the former edition having closed with the year 1857. The Act to establish the University of South Carolina was ratified in December, 1865, and the intervening period is now given. This includes several new sketches of members of the Faculty, and additions to the sketches of those Presidents and Professors who have died since the appearance of the work. In the Appendix will be found, in addition to the former matter, an extract from the last published Catalogue of the College, with the view of giving its condition at the close of its existence, and the Acts of the General Assembly establishing the University, with an extract from the Catalogue of the University, giving the Board of Trustees, the Faculty, and Officers, Schools, Course of Studies, and other interesting particulars.

M. LABORDE, M. D.

South Carolina University, July, 1872.

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HISTORY

OF THE

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

CHAPTER I.

It is a gratifying fact in the history of Carolina, that as soon as the English settlers placed their feet upon its soil, they gave the most earnest attention to the business of education. By the efforts of Rev. Thomas Bray, the Bishop of London's commissary in Maryland, and from the bounty of the Lords proprietors and contributions of the Carolinians, the first public library was formed in Charles Town; and the Assembly, by special Act in 1698, placed it under the care of the Episcopal minister. It is also worthy of note, that the society for propagating the gospel sent out missionaries not only to preach, but to "encourage the setting up of schools for the teaching of children."*

The Government of Carolina, then in the early periods of its history, seems to have been fully impressed with the importance of making provision for the education of the people. This is exhibited in

*Vid. Rivers' History of South Carolina.

the many Acts of the General Assembly. In 1710, an Act was passed to found a free school for the use of the inhabitants of South Carolina; "for the instruction of the youth of this Province in grammar, and other arts and sciences, and useful learning; and also in the principles of the Christian religion." This free school never went into operation in the form provided in the Act, and further legislation was deemed necessary. Accordingly, another Act was passed in 1712, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of Learning;" and the preamble declares that its main purpose is to supply the defects of the former. But by another Act, passed, also, in 1712, called "An Act for founding and erecting a Free School in Charles Town," provision is made for the education of the inhabitants of the Province on a scale more extended than at any previous period. Mr. John Douglass is declared in the Act Master of the said school, by the name and title of Preceptor or Teacher of grammar, and the other arts and sciences to be taught in the Free School of Charles Town, for the Province of South Carolina. I trust that my readers will pardon me for thus introducing to them this ancient school-master, who occupies so proud a position in the history of the education of the State. Nor were his attainments to be of a low order. Our venerable fathers fixed a *classical standard;* they had a high mark; they were not content with the English alone. The Act requires that the Master shall be capable of teaching the Latin and Greek languages, and that he shall catechise and

instruct the youth in the principles of the Christian religion, as professed in the Church of England. Nor was practical education neglected; for the Act provides that a fit person shall be appointed by the Commissioners "to teach writing, arithmetic, and merchants' accounts; and, also, the art of navigation and surveying, and other useful and practical parts of the mathematics." It was the design of the Assembly to furnish the means of education to the whole youth of the Province, and to this end it was enacted that, as soon as a school-master is settled in any other parish of this Province, such school-master shall receive a specified sum of money per annum, out of the public treasury, in quarterly payments.

In the House Journals of 1723 it is recorded that the Rev. Mr. Thomas Morrit made proposals for a *College*, on the 7th December, 1723. Whether he presented a digested plan for such an higher education as is now embraced under the term, or what was the particular character of the suggestion, I know not. But the record proves that there was a great want of funds at this time for carrying on the free schools, and that it was necessary to resort to legal measures against certain persons to obtain the amount required. This was reason enough to stay the hand of the Assembly, if any more thorough and extensive system of education was contemplated. The fact has some importance imparted to it by the consideration that it is the first time the word *College* occurs in our history.

It is a fact worthy of mention, while giving a brief

summary of the earlier educational movements in the State, that, through the kindness of Dr. Gibbes, I am in possession of a manuscript, entitled "A Bill for founding, erecting and endowing Public Schools, and a College, for the education of the youth of this Province," which was drawn in the time of Lieutenant-Governor Bull, and a considerable portion of which is in the hand writing of John Rutledge. It is probable, nay, almost certain, that the scheme was a conception of this great man himself. It was designed to be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor, and his Majesty's Council and the Commons House of Assembly; but whether this was done, and what are the particulars of its history, I am unable to declare. After making full provision for public schools, the bill then provides for founding and endowing a College in the Province, for the appointment of Commissioners, and of a Board of Trustees, of which the Governor and the Speaker of the Commons House of Assembly were to be *ex-officio* members, to be called "the Trustees of the College of South Carolina." The following is the corps of instructors, with the several branches of knowledge which they are required to teach; a President, who shall be Professor of Divinity, Moral Philosophy, and of the Greek and Hebrew languages, at a salary of three hundred and fifty pounds sterling per annum; a Professor of the Civil and Common Law, and of the Municipal Laws of the Province, with a salary of two hundred pounds; a Professor of Physic, Anatomy, Botany, and Chemistry, two hundred pounds;

a Professor of Mathematics and of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, two hundred pounds; a Professor of History, Chronology, and the Modern Languages, two hundred pounds; and it was provided that the President of the College shall be of the religion of the Church of England. To John Rutledge then, as well as I can judge from the historical lights upon the matter, is due the credit of having made the suggestion. It was proposed to locate it in Charles Town, and I am unable to say whether this scheme has any connection with the Act to be noticed presently, which founded several Colleges in different parts of the country.

Passing by the efforts of individuals and the results of private enterprise, and confining myself to legislative enactment, the next Act to be noticed is "An Act for the encouragement of Arts and Sciences," passed in March, 1784. The purpose of this Act is to secure the copyright of books to the authors and proprietors, for a term of years, and to protect the public against unreasonable prices. At the session of 1785, an Act was passed which probably was more important to the educational interest of that State than any which preceded it; this is the "Act for establishing a College at the Village of Winnsborough, a College in or near the City of Charles Town, and a College at Ninety-Six." The first two have had a long career of usefulness and honor. Each has contributed its full part to the education of the people, and, being now in active operation, under the management of faculties which

would do honor to any Institution, may we not hope that a future of even still greater brilliancy is before them! The College of Cambridge (Ninety-Six) seems to have been a failure. In a few years after it was incorporated, the Legislature gave to its Trustees full power and authority "to establish and draw a lottery for the purpose of raising a sum for the benefit of said Institution;" and, in the year 1803, certain persons were authorized to sell and dispose of all the lands, town lots, buildings, and other property, belonging to the College of Cambridge, with the view of paying the debts, and to apply the surplus, if any, towards the establishment of Grammar Schools in the District of Abbeville. In 1795, the Legislature passed "An Act to vest certain lands in the District of Beaufort, in Trustees, for the purpose of building and endowing a College in the town of Beaufort, and for other purposes." It appears that the seminaries of education, which had been established in the interior, had failed, thus far, to accomplish the purpose for which they were designed; and, in 1797, a College was incorporated in Pinckney District, by the name and style of "the College of Alexandria." The preamble to the Act declares this failure, and regrets that "the rising youth, after obtaining a knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, are obliged to resort to the Colleges in other States to acquire a knowledge of the arts and sciences to fit them for future life." But where is the College of Alexandria? where is the roll of its Alumni? It did not meet the wants of the State, and something

more was necessary to prevent "resort to the Colleges in other States." But, whatever may have been the extent of failure in the efforts made to diffuse the blessing of education throughout the State, our wise legislators suffered no abatement in their ardor, and were stimulated to higher and more energetic action. There was one experiment yet to be tried, and that was that the State should *have a College of its own.* There could be no lack of funds, as in the case of the seminaries previously incorporated. The course of instruction to be pursued was to be of that character which was best suited to the wants of the people; it was to be governed by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Legislature, and the Trustees were to elect the Faculty. Such a compensation was to be allowed the Professors as would attract to the College men of science and learning. Earnestly engaged as the public mind was upon the subject of education, it is not improbable that the idea of a State institution was indulged by many, as we know that many years before it was suggested by John Rutledge; but, as far as the records prove anything, to Governor Drayton belongs the credit of having made the suggestion at this time. In his Message to the Legislature, in December, 1801, he recommends the establishment of a State College, and the committee, to whom the recommendation was referred, reported favorably.

The following extract from his message will not be uninteresting. The message is dated November 23d, 1801. After making certain suggestions in

reference to the policy of the State, he remarks, that "proportionally advantageous, also, to the citizens of the State, will be any attention which you will bestow upon the education of her youth. At the commencement of your last session I took pleasure in submitting this to your consideration, and I now repeat the same to you as a matter claiming your serious and early attention. Were a person to look over the laws of the State, he would find that five Colleges are incorporated therein; and, did his inquiries proceed no further, he would naturally imagine we had already arrived at an enviable excellence in literature. He would perceive a College instituted at Charles Town, one at Cambridge, one at Winnsborough, one at Beaufort, and one by the name of Alexandria College, in the upper part of the State—all of which are empowered to confer degrees. But were he to direct his inquiries further concerning them, he would find that Cambridge and Winnsborough Colleges were soon discontinued through a want of funds; and, although the last mentioned one has been lately renewed, through the exertions of the Mount Zion Society, it is still nothing but an elementary school, and one which can never rise to eminence as a College from its present support. Beaufort and Alexandria Colleges are as yet scarcely known but in the land which incorporated them, and Charleston College is at present not entitled to a higher appellation than that of a respectable Academy or Grammar School.

"Could the attention of the Legislature be directed

to this important object, and a State College be raised and fostered by its hand, at Columbia, or some central and healthy part of the State, under proper directors and trustees, including as *ex-officio* members the Executive and Judiciary of the State, and any other suitable public officers, there could be no doubt of its rising into eminence, because, being supported at first by the public funds, the means could not be wanting of inviting and providing for learned and respectable Professors in the various branches of science. Well chosen libraries would be procured, and philosophical apparatus lead the pursuits of our youth from theory to practice. The friendships of young men would thence be promoted and strengthened throughout the State, and our political union be much advanced thereby."

From the memoir of Chancellor DeSaussure, by Chancellor Harper, I make the following extract: "In 1801, as a member of the Legislature, he (Mr. DeSaussure) took a zealous and active part in promoting the act for the establishment of the South Carolina College, and few contributed more to its success; an act of more lasting benefit to the State, more honorable to its character, and more promotive of its true interests, than any which its Legislature ever passed. This measure originated in the contest which had arisen between the *upper* and *lower* country of the State, with respect to representation in the Legislature. The upper country, which, at the adoption of the Constitution of 1791, was comparatively poor and unpeopled, had allotted to it by the

provisions of the Constitution a much smaller representation. It had now grown in wealth, far outnumbering the lower country in its population, and imperatively demanded a reform in the representation. This the people of the lower country feared to grant, on the ground of the general deficiency of education and intelligence in the upper country, which would render it incompetent to exercise wisely and justly the power which such a reform would place in its hands. It was to remedy this deficiency that it was proposed to establish a College at Columbia. The Act was passed, not without difficulty, nor without the strenuous opposition of many whom it was intended more especially to benefit. There is no citizen of the State, and still more who has directly and personally received the benefits of the Institution, whose deepest gratitude is not due to every one who contributed in any degree to the success of the measure." And here I must take occasion to add, that from this period to that of his death, in March, 1839, Chancellor DeSaussure took the liveliest interest in the fortunes of the College. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees, and for upwards of thirty years rendered the most efficient service. Through the kindness of Professor Rivers, I am enabled to give the names of the entire committee that reported the Bill. The committee then, to whom the Message of the Governor recommending the establishment of a State College was referred, consisted of Mr. Thomas R. Smith, Colonel W. B. Mitchell, Colonel Mays, Mr. Horry, Thomas Smith,

Colonel Kershaw, Mr. Bennett, General Anderson, and Mr. DeSaussure. These gentlemen deserve a place in the history of the College. The opposition to its establishment did not cease with the passage of the Act, for we read on the Journals of the House, at the session of 1802, that two petitions for its repeal, "from many inhabitants" of an up-country district, were presented and referred to a committee, consisting of Mr. Falconer, Major Hampton, Mr. Evans, Mr. John Richardson, and Dr. Fuller. To be identified with a great measure which has produced such incalculable benefit, which has refined and educated a whole community, and shed such lustre upon our beloved commonwealth, is a glory far greater than that which crowns the march and triumphs of mighty conquerors. I give entire the Act incorporating the College :

"AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A COLLEGE AT COLUMBIA.

"*Whereas*, The proper education of youth contributes greatly to the prosperity of society, and ought always to be an object of legislative attention ; and, whereas, the establishment of a College in a central part of the State, where all its youth may be educated, will highly promote the instruction, the good order, and the harmony of the whole community:

"I. *Be it therefore enacted*, by the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives, now met

and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That his Excellency the Governor, his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Honorable the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Honorable the Associate Judges of the Court of Equity, shall be *ex-officio*, together with General Charles C. Pinckney, H. W. DeSaussure, Thomas Taylor, the Reverend D. E. Dunlap, the Reverend Mr. John Brown, of Lancaster, Wade Hampton, John Chesnut, James B. Richardson, Dr. Isaac Alexander, Henry Dana Ward, the Rev. Samuel W. Yongue, William Falconer, and Bartlee Smyth, Trustees, to continue in office for the term of four years from the passing of this Act, and at the expiration of the said four years, and every four years thereafter, the Legislature to nominate thirteen Trustees to succeed the said thirteen persons above named, one body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, by the name of 'The Trustees of the South Carolina College'; and that by the said name they and their successors shall and may have perpetual succession, and be able and capable in law to have, receive and enjoy, to them and their successors, lands, tenements and hereditaments, of any kind or value, in fee, or for life or years, and personal property of any kind whatsoever, and, also, all sums of money of any amount whatsoever, which may be granted or bequeathed to them for the purpose of building, erecting, endowing, and supporting the said College in the town of Columbia.

"II. *And be it enacted*, by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be a stated meeting of the said Trustees on the first Wednesday in December, in each year, during the Session of the Legislature; and that the President of the said College, and four of the said Trustees, shall have full power to call occasional meetings of the Board, whenever it shall appear to them necessary; and that at all stated meetings the President of the Board of Trustees aforesaid, and ten of the Trustees, shall be the number to constitute a quorum, and to fill up, by ballot, any vacancies that may occur in the said Trustees, except those who are hereby declared to be Trustees *ex officio*; and the President and six of the other Trustees shall be the number to constitute an occasional meeting; and the said Trustees, or a quorum of them, being regularly convened, shall be capable of doing or transacting all the business and concerns of the said College; but more particularly of electing all the customary necessary officers of the said institution, of fixing their several salaries, of removing any of them for neglect or misconduct in office, of prescribing the course of studies to be pursued by the students; and, in general, of framing and enacting all such ordinances and by-laws as shall appear to them necessary for the good government of the said College: *Provided* the same be not repugnant to the laws of the State, nor of the United States.

"III. *And be it enacted*, by the authority aforesaid, That the head of the said College shall be styled

'The President,' and the masters thereof shall be styled 'The Professors;' but Professors, while they remain such, shall never be capable of holding the office of Trustee; and the President and Professors, or a majority of them, shall be styled 'The Faculty of the College;' which Faculty shall have the power of enforcing the ordinances and by-laws adopted by the Trustees for the government of the pupils, by rewarding or censuring them, and finally, by suspending such of them as, after repeated admonitions, shall continue disobedient or refractory, until a determination of a quorum of Trustees can be had; but that it shall be only in the power of a quorum of Trustees, at their stated meeting, to expel any student of the said College.

"IV. *And be it enacted*, by the authority aforesaid, That the Trustees of the said College shall and may have a common seal for the business of themselves and their successor, with liberty to change or alter the same, from time to time, as they shall think proper; and that, by their aforesaid name, they and their successors shall and may be able to implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all courts of law within the State; and to grant, bargain, sell, or assign, any lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, or chattels; and to act and do all things whatsoever, for the benefit of the said College in as ample a manner as any person or body politic or corporate can or may by law.

"V. *And be it enacted*, by the authority aforesaid, That the Trustees of the said College are hereby authorized and empowered to draw out of the Treasury of this State the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be appropriated to the purpose of erecting a building of brick or stone, and covered with tile or slate, suitable to the accommodation of the students of the said College, and suitable for fully carrying on the education of the said students, and for the erection of such other buildings as may be necessary for the use of the said College ; and that the Comptroller be authorized and empowered, upon application of the said Trustees, to pay over to said Trustees the sum of six thousand dollars, yearly, and every year, to be appropriated to the purpose of paying the salaries of the Faculty of the said College, and for the future support of the same ; and that the Trustees of the said College shall be accountable for the proper appropriation of the said moneys to the Comptroller, who shall report thereon annually to the Legislature.

"VI. *And be it enacted*, by the authority aforesaid, That this Act shall be deemed a public Act, and as such shall be judicially taken notice of, without special pleading, in all the courts of law or equity within this State.

"VII. *And be it further enacted*, by the authority aforesaid, That the said Trustees, with the concurrence of the Commissioners of Columbia, shall be

empowered to make choice of any square, or squares, yet unsold, in the Town of Columbia, for the purpose of erecting said College, and the buildings attached thereto, having strict reference to every advantage and convenience necessary for such institution.

"In the Senate, the nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the twenty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

"JOHN WARD,
"*President of the Senate.*

"THEODORE GAILLARD,
"*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*"

The first meeting of the Board of Trustees was held at the house of his Excellency the Governor, in the City of Charleston, on Friday, 12th of February, 1802, and the following members were present: His Excellency the Governor, Judges Rutledge, Johnson, and Trezevant, General Charles C. Pinckney, H. W. DeSaussure, Thomas Taylor, Wade Hampton, Henry Dana Ward, and the Rev. D. E. Dunlap. As a majority of the Board was not present, the meeting was adjourned to the succeeding Sunday, the 14th inst. The Board met agreeably to appointment, and a majority being present, proceeded to business. His Excellency Governor Drayton was elected President. It would encumber this narrative too much if I were to give in lengthened detail the proceedings at the several meetings; but it is an act of simple justice to declare that the Trustees went to work with becoming earnestness of spirit. At this meeting a committee

was appointed to report upon a site for the College, and the Governor was instructed to advertise for plans. There seems to have been considerable difficulty in procuring a suitable site; but finally, in December, the spot where the buildings are now located was selected by the Board. The plan adopted was "founded on some principles taken from the plan offered by Mr. Mills and Mr. Clark," and the reward offered by the Board was equally divided between these gentlemen. A special committee, of which Colonel Taylor and Colonel Hampton were leading members, was appointed to contract for building the College agreeably to the plan adopted, and in April, 1803, the committee reported the contract to the Board, which was read and confirmed. At the November meeting it was resolved that the President of the College shall receive a salary of $2,500 per annum, that the Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy shall receive $1,500 per annum, and that each of the other Professors shall receive $1,000 per annum; that the President shall be provided with a suitable dwelling-house, and that each of the Professors shall have boarding and lodging in the College. It was also resolved that the President of the Board be requested to write to the Principals of the various Colleges in America, and to all others to whom he may think fit to apply, requesting them to recommend such persons as they think best qualified to fill the offices of Principal and Professors in the South Carolina College. The meeting of April 28, 1804, is one of the most impor-

tant in the history of the College, as that day was set apart for the election of a President and Professors. The Rev. Jonathan Maxcy was elected on that day, with the condition that he enter on his duties "on the Monday next before the meeting of the adjourned Court at Columbia, in November next," and John McLean was elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, with instructions to enter upon his office at the same time. At an adjourned meeting, on the next day, the Rev. Robert Wilson was elected *First* Professor of Languages, and Enoch Hanford was elected *Second* Professor of Languages. On the 5th December, 1804, Dr. Maxcy was elected a Trustee, in place of H. W. DeSaussure, resigned. This fact is not unworthy of note, as it established other and not less important relations between that remarkable man and the College, and gave a new field for the display of that genius which impressed itself so signally upon all who came in contact with it. On the day succeeding his election, he being present, the Board took under consideration the Report of the Committee on the Rules and Regulations of the College. There is but one portion of it to which I think proper to call attention, and this is Article 4: Classes, Admission, Studies, and Exercises. This is important, as it fixes a standard of education in that day according to the conception of our fathers, and, as I think too, with all due allowance to the progress of the age, a standard sufficiently elevated as not to be despised. I give the entire article:

"SEC. 1. There shall be established in the College four classes, which in their succession shall bear the usual titles of Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, and Senior.

"SEC. 2. For admission to the Freshman Class, a candidate shall be able to render from Latin into English, Cornelius Nepos, Sallust, Cæsar's Commentaries, and Virgil's Æneid; to make grammatical Latin of the exercises in Mairs' Introduction; to translate into English any passage from the Evangelist St. John, in the Greek Testament; to give a grammatical analysis of the words, and have a general knowledge of the English Grammar; write a good, legible hand, spell correctly, and be well acquainted with Arithmetic as far as includes the Rule of Proportion.

"SEC. 3. Candidates for admission to any of the higher Classes, in addition to the foregoing qualifications, shall be examined in all the studies that have been pursued by that Class since the commencement of the Freshman year.

"SEC. 4. The studies of the Freshman year shall be the Greek Testament, Xenophon's Cyropedia, Mairs' Introduction, Virgil, Cicero's Orations, Roman Antiquities, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Sherridan's Lectures on Elocution. A part of every day's Latin lesson shall be written in a fair hand, with an English translation, and correctly spelled.

"SEC. 5. The studies of the Sophomore year shall be Homer's Iliad, Horace, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, with the extraction of Roots, Geography,

Watts' Logic, Blairs' Lectures, Algebra, the French Language, and Roman Antiquities.

"SEC. 6. The studies of the Junior year shall be Elements of Criticism, Geometry Theoretical and Practical, Astronomy, Natural and Moral Philosophy, French, Longinus de Sublimitate, and Cicero de Oratore.

"SEC. 7. The studies of the Senior year shall be Millots' Elements of History, Demosthenes' Select Orations, and such parts of Locke's Essay as shall be prescribed by the Faculty. The Seniors, also, shall review such parts of the studies of the preceding year, and perform such exercises in the higher branches of the Mathematics, as the Faculty may direct.

"SEC. 8. From the time of their admission into College, the students shall be exercised in composition and public speaking, for which purpose such a number as the Faculty shall direct shall daily, in rotation, deliver orations in the College Hall. There shall also be public exhibitions, and competition in speaking, and other exercises, held at such times and under such regulations as the Faculty shall require; and every member of the Senior Class shall, at least once each month, deliver an oration of his own composition, after submitting it to be perused and corrected by the President."

CHAPTER II.

The period fixed upon for opening the College, the 10th January, 1805, was fast approaching, and the Trustees were most busily engaged in completing the organization. Arrangements were made to furnish the students with board, and Timothy Rives was appointed steward of the College. A dwelling was rented for the President, and the vessel, though feebly manned, was now to be launched on the broad ocean. Messrs. McLean and Wilson had declined their appointments, and the master of the ship had on board but one other to accompany him on his perilous voyage. This was Professor Hanford. Thus opened the South Carolina College, with a *Faculty of two*, on the 10th of January, 1805. What a mighty work was before the great man who was placed at its head! He felt the dignity of his mission, and in imagination the vision of future glory and renown passed before him. On that day this Faculty of two held its first meeting. Who can tell of their conferences, who can describe the emotion which stirred their bosoms? The first step in a great movement was now to be taken; a great idea was now to be given a living, practical realization; a noble scheme, excogitated by good and patriotic men, in the midst of many failures, was by them to be put in operation; a scheme which proposed to give knowledge to all, and to diffuse the blessings of education throughout the length and breadth of the

land. What a work, what a terrible, though ennobling, responsibility! Fortunate, indeed, was it for the College that that responsibility was devolved upon Maxcy—a man rarely equalled in qualifications for such a work, and I believe never surpassed. Who does not wish that the first youth admitted into the College should have genius, and the richest endowments—that the future should reveal him as a man of mark in his generation—that he should illustrate pre-eminently the wisdom and policy which led to its foundation—that he should stand like a tower of strength upon its immovable basis, that the men of coming generations might gaze at its sublime and majestic proportions!

Most gratifying is it to me to record that the first persons admitted into the College is one of the most distinguished of its alumni; that to the most attractive qualities of the man he added the highest intellectual endowments; that his genius and learning have adorned the bench of Carolina, and that he is justly regarded as the Eldon of our State. I mean William Harper, the late eminent Chancellor. The records of the Faculty inform us that he was the first person admitted into the College, and that his brother Wesley was the second. On the same day were admitted Charles W. DeWitt, Thomas W. Robertson, John N. Davis, James Goodwin, John T. Goodwin, John Mayrant, and Benjamin Waring. By the 11th of July, twenty-nine young gentlemen were received in the College, and of this number I give the names of George W. Glenn and

Josiah J. Evans,* who still survive. The Faculty resolved to have an examination of the classes on that day, and at that time the first examination was held. In the mean time the Board of Trustees had called into its service two additional Professors, having elected Clement Early and Elisha Hammond, on the 25th of April. The first *rising* examination was held on the 25th of November, and the several classes were advanced to the next higher grade. At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, on the 4th of December, 1805, Governor Paul Hamilton, the President, called attention to a fact which is perhaps not unworthy of notice. He stated in substance that he had examined the orginal Act establishing the College, and that the Judges of the Court of Sessions and Common Pleas, who had been acting as Trustees, were not appointed such by said Act, and that in consequence of this discovery the Judges had withdrawn from the Board. The Board came to the conclusion that its proceedings had not been legal, and the Governor was requested to communicate to the Legislature the embarrassments which had sprung from the mistake, and to request its interposition in legalizing its transactions. An Act to that effect was accordingly passed, and authority was also given to the College to confer degrees. On the 20th December, Professor Early was disconnected with the College. I can say very little of him. He was associated with it but a short time, incurred the cen-

*Since the above was written this worthy man died at Washington.

sure of the Board, and, I believe, returned to his native State after his connection was dissolved. He was born in Georgia, and was of the distinguished family of that name, being a brother of Governor Early, whose reputation is dear to the people of that State. The Hon. J. J. Evans, who was a student in the College when Mr. Early held his Professorship, writes to me, that he thinks he was a teacher in a Preparatory School before his election to a Professorship ; that he was considered a good scholar ; that his character was excellent, though he was charged with some defects of temper. In the course of December there was a public exhibition of declamations and dialogues, by the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman Classes. Thus ended the first year of the College, and the 9th January, 1806, presented a roll of forty-six students. As far as appears from the record, the only act of discipline during that year was the admonition of a few members of the Freshman Class for deficiency at the examination in July. There is every reason to believe that it had good success, and the friends of the College took fresh courage. Who can tell the labors of the man who presided over its fortunes ; who can estimate the value of his services in that brief, but most important period !

The second year opened then under favorable auspices. At the April meeting of the Board of Trustees, it was resolved that the President of the College be requested to perform Divine Service in the Chapel on every Sunday, and that he be authorized to invite occasionally other respectable clergymen of any

denomination to officiate in his stead. At this meeting leave was granted to Professor Hanford to resign his office at the next annual meeting. Thus was the College soon to be deprived of his valuable services. By the kindness of a distinguished graduate, who was a member of the College throughout Professor Hanford's connection with it, I have it in my power to give the following account of him: He was a native of Connecticut, and a graduate of Yale College. He studied law with Roger M. Sherman, and came to Fayetteville, North Carolina. There he became acquainted with William DeWitt, a gentleman of Society Hill, South Carolina, who employed him as a private tutor for his son, Charles M. DeWitt, of whom honorable mention is made by Mr. Petigru in his semi-centennial address, delivered in the College Hall, in December, 1855. In the course of the year he married a daughter of Mr. DeWitt. In 1804, he conducted an Academy of distinction, called the St. David's Academy, where most of the persons in that part of the State received their classical education. It was whilst he was thus employed that he was elected Professor. Some of the distinguished men of our State received their preparatory education for the College in that Academy, and among these may be mentioned Judge Evans. After he resigned his Professorship he returned to Society Hill, and commenced the practice of the law. He died in August or September, 1817. Mr. Hanford was a gentleman of good personal appearance, and somewhat above the common size. His attainments in

scholarship were respectable, though not of that high order which would now be expected. They were the attainments of a well-educated man who did not pursue literature as a means of advancement in life ; and it is believed that he resorted to teaching as a temporary employment, until he could establish himself advantageously in his chosen profession. During his connection with the College he was much respected by the students, and he rendered truly valuable service to the institution at this early, but trying, period of its existence. As a lawyer, his attainments were good. His mind was well stored with the elementary principles of his profession. His arguments in Court were sound, but his manner of speaking was slow and hesitating.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, on 28th November, 1806, leave was granted to Professor Hammond to resign his office as Professor on the last day of January, 1807.

Elisha Hammond was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, October 10th, 1774. Both his father and mother had brothers in the battle of Bunker's Hill. They were at the time prisoners in Boston. It so happened that at the opening of the battle the mother had her infant child in her arms, and at the first sound of the cannon she dropped him. She was a woman of "l'esprit," and wrote rhymes. Some College beau being in her neighborhood, and putting on airs, she wrote some lines on the occasion, and among them were these two that are not unworthy of Swift :

"A beau in the country worth any in college
For he that hath wit need not go there for knowledge."

Professor Hammond graduated at Dartmouth College in 1802. He came to South Carolina in 1803–'4, and was immediately engaged as Principal of Mount Bethel Academy, in Newberry, which was established by the Methodists. Judge Evans informed me that his reputation as a teacher was very high. Judge O'Neall, in his "Annals of Newberry," speaks of "that fine institution of learning, the Mount Bethel Academy. Elisha Hammond, the father of Governor Hammond, and Josiah P. Smith, were its principal teachers. It gave to the country such men as Judge Crenshaw, Walter Crenshaw, Chancellor Harper, John Caldwell, Dr. George Glenn, Governor R. J. Manning, and others. The Mount Bethel Academy furnished the first students and graduates of the South Carolina College." It is not surprising that the Trustees of the College were anxious to secure the services of the distinguished principal; and he was accordingly elected Professor of Languages, April 25th, 1805. November 28th, 1806, leave was granted him to resign his Professorship on the last day of January, 1807. He returned to Newberry, and again took charge of Mount Bethel Academy, in 1809–10, and remained there until the summer of 1815, when he removed to Columbia. He died at Macon, Ga., July 27th, 1829. I am not prepared to speak of him particularly as a Professor, or to estimate the value of those services which he rendered to the College. From what has been said the reader

will not doubt his literary qualifications. Judge Evans was a student at the time, and writes that "his personal appearance and manners were very captivating, and that his popularity for a period of his connection with the College was scarcely inferior to that of Dr. Maxcy."

At the same meeting the Rev. Joseph Caldwell was elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and Thomas Park elected Professor of Languages. On the 1st of December, Paul H. Perault was elected Professor, and at the same meeting the Board resolved that it was expedient to elect a Professor of the French language, whose whole time should be devoted to the subject; and the President was requested to ask the Legislature to appropriate an adequate sum for the salary of such Professor. To most of my readers I know it will not be uninteresting to record, that the Board was not unmindful of the importance of the Chapel services; that it did not look upon any scheme of education as complete which neglected the great concern of religion. One hundred Psalm Books were now ordered for the use of the students when convened for the purpose of Divine service or prayers; and an order was issued to have the pulpit furnished with suitable curtains and a chair. The Legislature, at its session in December, made an appropriation of $8,000 for the erection of a house for the President, provision for a teacher of French, conferred upon the Trustees the power of appointing tutors at a salary of $600 per annum, and made an appropriation of $1,200 for that

purpose. On the 25th of February, 1807, Edward Hooker was elected tutor ; and the Rev. Mr. Caldwell having declined the appointment to the Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Professor Perault was elected to that chair on the 20th of April. On the 23d of the month, Mons. Herbemont was elected French tutor. At the same meeting it was resolved that the motto to the seal of the South Carolina College be, "Collegii Sigillum Carolinæ Australis," and the Governor, and Judges Bay and Trezevant, were appointed a committee to procure said seal.

The meeting of the Board on the 28th November, 1807, is worthy of notice, as arrangements were then made for the first commencement. This imposing ceremony had not yet taken place, though the Degree of Bachelor of Arts had been voted to Anderson Crenshaw, on the 1st December, 1806, who is, therefore, entitled to the distinction of being the first graduate. Though Crenshaw completed his collegiate course at this time, he deferred the formality of taking his degree, and received it with the class of 1807. Upon the recommendation of the Faculty, it was resolved at this meeting that the Degree of A. B. be conferred on Walter Crenshaw, John Caldwell, George W. Glenn, and John W. Harper, and the President of the College was authorized to confer the degree upon the several persons in the presence of the Trustees, at the public Commencement. At the same time the particular form and style of the diploma was adopted, which is as follows :

"Omnibus has literas perlecturis salutem in Domino sempiternam. Vobis notum sit, Quod Curatores Collegii Carolinæ Australis, in solennibus suis academicis A. B. gradus primi candidato et examine prævio approbato, titulum, gradumque Artium liberalium Baccalaurei decreverunt; eique omnia jura, privilegia et honores iis ad hunc gradum ubique gentium evectis pertinentia, fruenda dederunt. In cujus rei testimonium, nos hisce literis Colegii sigillo munitis, nomina subscripsimus. Datum ex aedibus academicis, die —— annoque Domini

Curatores.
Præses.
Professores."

It was also resolved that the form be engraved, and that five hundred copies be struck off on parchment; and Judges Grimke and Bay, and Mr. Deas, were appointed a committee to carry the resolutions into execution.

The President of the College was requested to prepare a form of Diploma for the higher Degrees. The Legislature was invited to attend the Commencement on the 1st Monday of December. I have now reached a most important period in the history of the College; the period of its first Commencement. Bet let us go within the walls. Let us see what the Faculty and students have been doing in the intervening period. The number had increased, and was rapidly increasing, and with it began the usual irregularities. It was the process of development. And

was there ever a College without them! I have to notice during this period one instance of indecorous conduct during the devotional exercises of the Chapel, an affair of honor, and certain "enormities said to have been committed by several of the collegians, in conjunction with others, in various parts of the town." The course of instruction proceeded regularly, the examinations of the classes were had as usual, and in May, 1807, a public exhibition took place. As this ancient form has been superseded, and nothing like it is found at present amongst us, it may be of some interest to give it. A certain number of the Sophomore and Junior Classes had exercises assigned them. From the former were selected "declaimers, with the liberty of exhibiting a dialogue, if any of them were so disposed," and from the latter were appointed "disputants" and "orators." But what is it that detains the whole College after evening prayers on June 1st? The gifted Maxcy is making a stirring appeal to the students; his voice comes to the ear like the sound of distant melody; its sweet tones, becoming louder and yet louder still, but speak the earnestness of his spirit and the deep interest of the occasion. Ah, what is all this? What dire calamity is about to overwhelm the infant institution, and to engulph the cherished hopes of its friends? Let us draw nearer. The College is still safe; no great outrage is the theme of his discourse; no spirit of insubordination has been exhibited; the Faculty have only required him to address the students upon the subject of *their inattention to neatness*

in dress and their indecorum at meal times. If it be true that new offences have come with the progress of the age, it is alike true that some of the old forms have disappeared, and that for the last thirty years the College has not been arraigned for its ungenteel dress. But I turn again to the great event of the year, and to one of the greatest events in the history of the College; I mean the *first* Commencement. From its prominence it is entitled to special notice.

1. The Valedictory Oration was assigned to Walter Crenshaw.

2. The Salutatory Oration to Caldwell.

3. The two Intermediate Orations to Glenn and J. W. Harper.

Besides these exercises, a French Declamation was assigned to Glenn, and a Disputation to Harper, Caldwell, and Crenshaw. Permission was likewise given to all of them to exhibit a dialogue. But the glory of the occasion was to be augmented by the Junior Class taking part in it, and the number being too large for all to participate, the following singular mode for obtaining the number fixed upon (twelve) was adopted by the Faculty: "Each Junior shall, before eight o'clock this evening, give to one of the officers a nomination of twelve of the most respectable scholars in his class, with his own name endorsed on the list. After counting the votes and determining the twelve highest, the Faculty will assign to these the several parts, reserving to themselves the right of adding two or three others to the

twelve if they think it necessary." The votes being counted, and twelve declared elected, to some were assigned "Orations," to some a "Dispute," and to others "A Conference on the comparative advantages of Moral Philosophy, Logic, and Criticism." Thus were the arrangements for the first Commencement completed. It is worthy of remark that the Trustees, at the last meeting before the day appointed, used pretty freely the authority given them to confer degrees; and the programme embraced not only A. B.'s, but LL. D.'s, and D. D.'s; the degree of LL. D. being granted to John Drayton, and that of D. D. to William Percy, Richard Furman, Joseph Alexander, and Moses Waddle. But I have reached that great day, the first Monday of December, 1807. And what a day of rejoicing! The College has triumphed! The Governor, the Judges, the members of the Legislature, the young and the old, all ranks and conditions, have assembled to celebrate the victory. There is the sound of music. The vast crowd move towards the College, and the drum and the horn, with the shouts of the multitude, send forth one mighty pæan of gratulation. See the face of Maxcy, as he sits upon the stage, radiant with genius and with joy; look at the good and patriotic men who have toiled for years without reward, and whose hopes have this day received full fruition. And the young men, too, who are to take part in this imposing ceremony, who have the high honor of being the first alumni of a College, whose future is to be so bright and glorious; what shall I say of them?

And the twelve Juniors who have been permitted to appear on the occasion, who will tell the emotions by which their youthful bosoms are agitated? In that group were Glenn and Evans, the only two survivors, and at this day the scene opens before them with all the freshness of a present reality.

It is well to remark that, at this period, it was the custom to announce publicly the names of a "few" of the most distinguished of each class. Why this good custom was abandoned—a custom which has everything to recommend it—I cannot tell. In a modified form it has been revived in modern times.

The first meeting of the Board of Trustees, after the College Commencement, was in April, 1808. At that meeting, and others which were holden in the course of the year, the money granted by the Legislature was ordered to be appropriated for the completion of the College buildings, measures were taken to build a wall around the College, and the laws were amended in various particulars. On the twenty-second November, leave was granted to Mr. Hooker to resign his office. I can say but little of him, as my information is limited. He was a native of Connecticut, and a brother of John Hooker, an eminent lawyer, who lived and died in Columbia. Whilst Edward Hooker was residing in Columbia, he was elected a tutor in Yale College, accepted the appointment, and returned to his native State. That he was an useful officer in our College there can be no doubt. This is the testimony of his pupils, and upon his dissolving his connection, the Board of

Trustees expressed its high respect for his talents and abilities, and returned thanks for his attention to the duties of his office. Mr. Herbemont resigned his office of teacher of the French Language on the second of December, 1808. James R. Gregg was elected tutor seventh December, in place of Mr. Hooker. On looking at the proceedings of the Faculty for the year 1808, the proofs of industry and energy are abundant. The success of the past years, and the *eclat* of the Commencement, had served to attract public attention in still larger measure to it, and students poured into it from all quarters. But violations of law multiplied, and the discipline of the College had to be enforced with rigor. Students were "degraded" from their classes, and the degradation announced by the President after evening prayers; inquisitions were held in relation to outrages committed at the Steward's Hall, and other places, on Saturday and Sunday nights; attention was directed to irregularities by a number of students, originated by drinking at taverns; students were arraigned for assaults on the windows of the steward's house, for destruction of some of the furniture about the College wall, for treating an officer of the College with open and designed disrespect, for an affair of honor on Sabbath morning, in which shots were exchanged, and for various minor offences. This was a period of severe trial, but the Faculty met it like men. The great man at the head quailed not, and the storm passed over without doing material injury. I would say nothing which could cast

discredit upon the College in the early periods of its existence; but the youth of that day were not sinless.

The disorders did not *begin* in recent times. A half dozen young men are competent to commit all the offences enumerated above, and as many more. My experience in College life teaches me that the really bad youths constitute a very small number. There is enough in the retrospect of the period to which I am now referring, to make the friends of the College rejoice. As I have already said, the administration was distinguished for its vigor; and I have now to add, that never, perhaps, at any other time, has its roll of students exhibited more talent and character. In that number are to be found a Murphy, a Gregg, a Harper, an Evans, a Grayson, a Petigru, a Butler, a Bowie, a Campbell, and others. At the Commencement the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on thirty young gentlemen; Master of Arts on Messrs. Hooker and Park; Doctor of Divinity on Rev. Daniel McCalla; and Doctor of Laws on Benjamin Allen, of New York. The year 1809 gives no events of special interest in the proceedings of the Faculty. There were few violations of law, and they were not of a character to deserve special notice. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, April 25th, 1809, Rev. Mr. Brown was elected Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy. It is worthy of note that the Board kept in view the religious interests of the College, and that at this meeting fifty dollars were appropriated for the purchase of Psalm Books for the use of the Chapel.

The Professors had not proper accommodations within the walls, and the Board determined to memorialize the Legislature, requesting that a certain sum of money be appropriated for the purpose of erecting a building for their use.

It has already been stated that at the meeting of the Trustees, November 28th, 1807, a form of Diploma was adopted, and the President of the College requested to prepare a form for the higher degrees. From some unknown cause, no diploma had yet been given to a graduate, and the President had not yet reported a form for the higher degrees. April 25th, 1809, it was resolved by the Board that the Chairman of the Standing Committee be authorized to pay Judge Grimke two hundred dollars for the purpose of purchasing diplomas, a screw-press and seal, and parchment for honorary diplomas.

In the Journal of the Executive Department is an interesting letter from Governor Drayton to Dr. Maxcy, and, as it sheds some light upon the history of the College at this period, I take the liberty of making some extracts from it. It is dated Charleston, June 8th, 1809. An article in reference to the College had appeared in the "*Times*" newspaper of the day before, and the Governor desires to consult President Maxcy as to the means most proper for promoting its further interest. He thinks with the writer, that the citizens of the low country are too much in the habit of sending their sons elsewhere for education. "I know," says he, "that some have serious objections to sending their sons to Columbia,

on account of the general practice among the students of smoking and chewing tobacco; a custom now exploded with us in genteel company, except where there may be one or two old *confirmed smokers*. They fear, also, that this smoking and chewing will lead to other vices. While objections thus remain, unless inducements or particular encouragements be offered, our citizens of the lower country will not be forward in sending their sons to the South Carolina College." He makes certain suggestions, to which I do not think it necessary to refer. We learn from this letter that, as yet, no diplomas had been given. "Further delay, he conceives would be disgraceful to the College. So much for the regular diplomas; now for the honorary ones. I think you mentioned to me they might be written on parchment, in a handsome writing, to be adapted to each person on whom the degree is conferred. This, no doubt, will be the best mode. But, if difficulties are to arise in executing this, whether for want of appropriations for purchasing the parchment, or for the parchment itself, I think it would be better, and in the end answer perhaps as well, to have a certain honorary form printed on royal paper, with a large blank for inserting anything particularly connected with the character honored." He urges the matter with great earnestness, and declares that he will be deeply mortified if the whole of the diplomas already conferred are not ready for delivery at the next Commencement in December, as well as those then to be delivered. He is informed that the students

who have graduated have, as yet, no evidence of the same. I cannot permit the occasion to pass without bearing my unqualified testimony to the untiring zeal of Governor Drayton in the cause of general education, and the very special interest which he ever exhibited for the College. To none of our Governors is the Institution more indebted, and in none of the acts of his useful public life were his patriotism and enlightened forecast so conspicuously manifested.

At the meeting of December 13th, it was resolved that the President of the College do report to the Board of Trustees the course of studies which have been pursued by the respective classes, and under which officer of the College each class has studied, and in what manner the officers have discharged their duties. The honorary degrees of the College had been freely conferred, and it was very properly determined that in future, no degree should be conferred until after twelve months' notice. The Legislature, at its December session, made an appropriation of eight thousand dollars for building a house or houses for the accommodation of the Professors.

At this meeting Dr. Maxcy reported the following form of diploma for the higher degrees, which was adopted:

Cum gradus academici eum in finem, primo a majoribus instituti fuerunt, ut qui, de Ecclesia, de Republica, et de Re Literaria, bene meruissent, ii honoribus afficerentur; præmiisque, virtute, ingenio ac literarum cognitione dignis remunerarentur;

Omnibus Notum sit, quod, Collegii Australis Carolinæ Curatores publicis in comitiis suis academicis, viro gradum decreverunt; eique omnia jura, privilegia, et honores iis ad hunc gradum, ubique gentium evectis, fruenda dederunt. Cujus rei, quo major esset fides, nos hisce literis, Collegii sigillo munitis, nomina subscripsimus.

Datum ex Aedibus academicis Die Decembris annoque Domini

I have now reached the year 1810, and the College is in the full tide of successful experiment. The reader will indulge me for a moment, and then I will resume the subject of its progress. It would be an act of injustice and ingratitude if I should pass unnoticed, the labors of certain individuals who have been prominent in the work of organization, and who are, therefore, fairly entitled to the thanks of the country. I have already spoken generally of the zeal and activity which characterized the Board of Trustees; but I must here record that to patriots of the Revolution, to men who resisted British oppression, and bequeathed to us the heritage of freedom, are we indebted for this second, and, perhaps, more glorious birthright. They saw plainly, that to preserve our rights we must understand them; that ignorance was incompatible with liberty; and that the only security for its perpetuation was to be found in the education of the people. Let me here record the names of Drayton, of DeSaussure, of Rutledge, of Pinckney, of Johnson, of Trezevant, of Grimke,

of Bay, of Stark, and last, though not least, of Taylor and Hampton. Of the last two gentlemen I must add, that up to the period which my narrative embraces, they were ever present at the meetings of the Board; and being always the leading members of the Standing Committee, the greatest amount of labor was devolved upon them. They now retired from all participation in the affairs of the College, but others of their family succeeded to their places, and the names of Taylor and Hampton, from 1801 to the present period, have been linked with its fortunes and destiny.

Up to the present time the reports of the President of the College had not been spread upon the record, and in consequence much valuable material has been lost. The Board of Trustees, at the April meeting in 1810, very properly resolved that in future the Secretary of the Board shall enter on its journals all letters of information received from the President or Professors of the College, or letters upon subjects required to be communicated by them. At the meeting of November 30th, a committee was appointed to petition the Legislature for the appropriation of one thousand six hundred dollars annually for the establishment of a Professorship of Chemistry. The year was one of disorder in the College. A long catalogue of offences is exhibited on the record of the Faculty; and I have here to mark the introduction of a particular offence, which at once rose to unwonted popularity, and which continued to be the favorite until within the last few years; I mean

turkey-stealing. On the 20th February, 1810, the first offenders in this way were arraigned before the Faculty, and suspended for seven months. The violations of law were probably confined to few, as the minutes of the Faculty bear testimony to the proficiency of the classes. The administration was one of great vigor. The Faculty were vigilant, and the laws were enforced with remarkable fidelity. But the state of the College can be best understood by referring to the report of President Maxcy, bearing date November 29th, 1810, being the first report placed upon the record. This report has great interest, as it gives the precise course of studies pursued by the several classes for six months, informs us of the state of the College, and contains many suggestions. It embraces the period extending from April to the date of the report. Within this time the Senior Class completed Stewart's Elements, continued the study of Ancient History, from the foundation of Rome to the end of the third Punic war, reviewed a part of Moral Philosophy and the elements of Criticism, under the President of the College. Under Professor Perault, they studied Conic Sections, Trigonometry and Logarithms, Mechanics, Astronomy, Optics, Pneumatics, Hydraulics, and attended lectures on Chemistry. Under Professor Brown, they reviewed Moral Philosophy. The Juniors studied under Professor Brown, Logic and the first three books of Moral Philosophy; under Professor Perault, the first, second, third, fourth, sixth, and eleventh books of Euclid's Elements, the

doctrine of Ratios, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, and Algebra. The Sophomore Class studied, under Professor Park, Homer, Horace, Geography, and Sheridan's Lectures; the Freshman, the first book of Xenophon's Cyropedia. The Sophomore studied, under Tutor Gregg, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, the Extraction of Roots and Algebra, as far as Quadratic Equations. The Freshman class also studied, under the same gentleman, Cicero's Orations, and the whole of Arithmetic and English Grammar. Cicero de Oratore would have been read by the Junior Class, but it could not be obtained. The President remarks, that with the present increased numbers in the College, the field in which the Mathematical Professor has been employed is too wide, and that Mr. Gregg has undertaken part of the Mathematics, so that the classes might be sufficiently advanced by the Spring of the Senior year to begin the study of Chemistry. He assures the Board of the fidelity of the Professors and Tutor, and of the great order, obedience, and diligence of the students. He suggests that an eloquent and learned Professor of Chemistry would be a most valuable acquisition to the College, and adds, that a Professor of Law, who would deliver a course of lectures to the two upper classes, would add much to the value and reputation of the College. He informs the Board that additional tutors will be needed the ensuing year, as the number of students is now upwards of one hundred, and there are more than forty applications for admission. He suggests, too,

that there ought to be a tutor constantly residing in each wing of the building. He alludes to the disorders of the past year, and the severity of the punishment which the Faculty, in some instances, was compelled to inflict. The publication of an Annual Catalogue is suggested, and the opinion expressed that it would be of singular service to the College if a small sum of money could be annually appropriated for procuring new and important publications, critical reviews, and the literary journals of various learned Societies in Europe.

CHAPTER III.

The report of the President of April 23d, 1811, represents the conduct of the students, with few exceptions, as remarkably regular during the session, and the degree of application to their studies as unprecedented. The most striking event of the year is the removal of Professor Perault, for neglect of College duties. The accuser was Dr. Maxcy himself, and to the Professor was accorded the privilege of appearing before the Board. The resolution of removal passed on the 25th of April. I can procure but little information of Professor Perault. He was a Frenchman, and of his early history I know nothing. He is represented to me as wanting in "that dignity which a Freshman would expect in a learned Professor;" and as being "well skilled in Mathematical science." After his separation from the College, he was attached to the army as a topographical engineer; an appointment, it is believed, obtained through the kind offices of General Hampton, then a Major-General in the army.

Leave was granted to Professor Brown, on the first of May, to resign his office. John Brown was born in Ireland, Antrim County, June 15, 1763. He emigrated with his father to America, and settled in Chester District, South Carolina. His educational advantages were very limited, having gone to school only eighteen months. For the last half of the

period he was a schoolmate of General Jackson. At the age of sixteen, he voluntarily exchanged the academy for the camp, and under General Sumter, fought gallantly for the liberties of his adopted country. Upon the close of the war he set himself diligently to the task of improving his mind. But a more important service was before him. He was to preach the gospel of our Saviour, and to call upon a sinful world to repent and embrace the offer of salvation. He studied Theology under the Rev. Dr. McCorcle, near Salisbury, North Carolina, and was licensed to preach, in the year 1788, by the Presbytery of Concord, with which his teacher was connected. He combined the professions of teaching and preaching for a few years, and was then called to the pastorship of the Waxhaw Church, which he held for ten years. Resigning his pastorship, he again took up the business of teaching; and, notwithstanding the disadvantages of his early training, achieved considerable literary reputation. April 25, 1809, he was elected Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy in the South Carolina College. May 1, 1811, he resigned his Professorship. In the course of that year he was elected President of the University of Georgia. After leaving the Presidency of that Institution, he removed to Hancock County, Georgia, where he remained in charge of a church for twelve years. His last home was at Fort Gaines, where he died, December 11, 1842, in the eightieth year of his age.

It is thought proper to record a few additional

facts in the religious life of Dr. Brown. He was the founder of the Presbyterian Church in Columbia. It was formed in the College Chapel, and services were held there until a house of worship was obtained. He was an eminently good man, and animated by a truly apostolic spirit. No higher praise can be bestowed upon him than that which is found in the language of the Rev. Dr. Talmage, who knew him well: "He was entitled to the appellation we used when speaking of him—our Apostle John." He was distinguished for his humility, his amiability, his generosity, and the readiness with which he bestowed his confidence upon men.

Though his understanding was vigorous, and his acquirements extraordinary for that day, and his command of language, according to Dr. Talmage, not surpassed by any one of whom he ever knew, yet I am inclined to think, from the testimony of distinguished graduates who received his instructions, that as a Professor he was defective in a most important particular. One of the most gifted and honored of the alumni of the College writes to me, that "his teachings in Moral Philosophy were too much from the book to excite interest, and that he failed to arouse attention on the part of his pupils. He was a man of great firmness, probity, and excellence of character." I would not, however, say anything which could impair in the least the just reputation of Dr. Brown. There is enough in his life, and enough in his character, as briefly and imperfectly portrayed in this memoir, to shed a rich lustre upon

the College. He furnishes a bright leaf in its history ; and while remembered for his exalted Christian character, it will ever be his peculiar glory that he gave the first impulse to a most important department. I have already stated in another place, that the College was founded by our Revolutionary fathers, and I cannot help feeling that there is much to excite a commendable pride in the bosoms of its friends, in the fact, that a gallant soldier, the companion and schoolmate of Jackson, has a place in the roll of her Faculty.

At this meeting, May 1st, Charles Dewar Simons was elected Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. An appropriation of money was also made, to be expended by the Standing Committee for the purchase of such materials and articles as the Professor may declare necessary for the performance of experiments in his department. Upon the retirement of Professor Perault, it became necessary to adopt some measures for carrying on the Mathematical instruction ; and the duties of the department were devolved temporarily upon Tutor Gregg, and Mr. Philips was elected Tutor *ad interim*. The two chairs of Moral Philosophy and Mathematics were now vacant, and one of the tutorships had been filled temporarily. Upon the Trustees devolved the duty of making several important elections. The College had achieved good success ; it was an object of attraction, and men of ability and learning were now anxious to take places in it. At the meeting of November 27th, the testimonials of various candi-

dates were presented. The names of ten candidates for the Mathematical Chair are on the record. At this meeting, the Rev. Dr. Montgomery was elected Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic, and, on the succeeding day, Mr. George Blackburn was elected Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy. The tutorship of the French language having been restored, Mr. Herbemont was re-elected to that office. Full provision had not yet been made for the accommodation of the officers of the Faculty, and it was now wisely determined to make application to the Legislature for an appropriation of $8,000, to be expended in the erection of two houses for their use. The election of a Chemical Professor created a necessity for some changes in the curriculum of studies, with the view of securing more time for the sciences. These changes were suggested by the President. A communication on the subject from Professor Simons, formed the basis of a very full and elaborate report from a Special Committee. The aid of the Legislature was invoked, and an appropriation of nearly $5,000 asked, for the purpose of making an addition to the Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, and for preparing a suitable room for the performance of chemical experiments. In a previous report of Dr. Maxcy, it is stated that the Senior Class attended lectures on Chemistry by Professor Perault. Of the precise character of these lectures, and the amount of instruction which they conveyed, I am ignorant; but if taught at all, it was as a mere appendage, and a very humble one too, to the

department of Mathematics, and the era of its introduction into the College course may, in all justice, be fixed as contemporaneous with the election of Professor Simons. The committee regret the necessity of another appeal to the Legislature after the very liberal support which had been so honorably extended; but they add, with becoming eloquence, that "they presume that honorable body will not permit a plant, reared by their own hands, and nourished by their own bounty, to languish and fade at the moment of greatest prosperity." Professor Simons' last labors were performed in December. The close of the year found the College in good condition. The President, in his report at this period, assures the Board of its favorable and prosperous state; observes that it has one hundred and twenty students, and that their attention to their studies, and general proficiency in learning, are worthy of high approbation.

Charles Dewar Simons, a son of Col. James Simons, a distinguished patriot and officer of the Revolution, was born in Charleston. I believe he received his collegiate education at some of the Northern institutions. Upon the establishment of the Chair of Chemistry in the South Carolina College, he was unanimously called to it by the Board of Trustees. This election took place May 1st, 1811, and the Standing Committee were instructed to request him to enter upon the duties of his department as soon as possible. I think he took charge of his Professorship immediately, but I know not the precise

period. Dr. Maxcy, in his report to the Board, of November, 27th, 1811, states, that "under Professor Simons the Seniors have studied Chemistry, and attended his lectures; and that the Juniors have made some progress in Natural Philosophy." He seems to have entered upon his labors with great enthusiasm. In the course of December, or January succeeding, he visited Charleston on some business, probably connected with his department. But he was destined never to return, and to be arrested in his bright career by one of those appalling Providences which shock a whole community. In the present instance it produced the profoundest sympathy. He was a Professor but a short time; yet he was in the College long enough to make the best impression. A distinguished gentleman, who was a student at that period, assures me that he was a remarkable man, and with a view of bringing me to a just appreciation of him, added, that in the character of his genius, he was precisely such a person as the late Professor Ellet—a compliment, I conceive, of highest worth.

The following account of his death is taken from the "*South Carolina State Gazette*," Columbia, Tuesday, January 28th, 1812: "One of the most painful duties which devolve upon us, as recorders of passing events, is the annunciation of casualties which deprive us of a valuable citizen. We feel this distress most sensibly, and in a way which language cannot express, in relating the death of Charles D. Simons, Esquire, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chem-

istry in the South Carolina College. This event took place on Tuesday, the 21st instant, in consequence of being exposed to excessive cold and wet. The following narrative, we believe, conveys a correct statement of the circumstances which accompanied this melancholy event:

"He was returning from Charleston, and had reached the swamp below Granby, called Hawcabook, the causeway of which was covered with water in consequence of a high fresh in the river, and which he determined to pass. He proceeded about a hundred and fifty or two hundred yards along the causeway, when it is supposed his horse either got into the ditch or stumbled, so as to unhorse him. The horse soon got out, and Mr. Simons reached a tree, where he remained and called for assistance. His servant, who had stopped at a house to warm himself, a short distance from the fatal spot, came up soon after, and understanding the distressed situation of his master, immediately rode in to his assistance, but meeting with considerable difficulty in reaching him on horseback, and thinking to render him more effectual aid on foot, came to land, released his horse, and, with a perseverance worthy of a better fate, returned to the spot where he had seen his master. After considerable exertion, he got so near that Mr. Simons left the tree on which he had remained until then, and swam to the place where the negro was. Here it is supposed that the cold, which was excessive, benumbed him in such a manner, that he could make no other exertion to save

himself. The person from whom the above circumstances were learned, finding they made no further attempts to reach the land, left them for the purpose of procuring other assistance, which, alas! came too late. His body, as well as his servant's, was found on Friday morning, and has reduced to a certainty the knowledge of the loss which his friends, the world, and the College, have sustained. His short residence among us had endeared him to all, as it served to display the meekness of his disposition, and the strength of his understanding. He had entered on the duties of his Professorship with a zeal, not to say enthusiasm, which promised fair to raise him to the first eminence among chemists, and his manners were such as to enforce on the minds of his hearers the truths which he taught, and would certainly have entitled him to the foremost rank among teachers. The youth of the College, by their conduct, have shown the greatest concern for his death, and have adopted mourning as a proof of their regrets for the loss of a preceptor so beloved. On Sunday, the Rev. Dr. Maxcy delivered an elegant and appropriate funeral discourse to a crowded audience in the College Chapel. Our feelings will not allow us longer to indulge in encomiums on the merits of him thus early consigned to silence."

Mr. Gregg resigned his tutorship in the College at the close of the year 1811. The following brief biographical sketch is submitted:

James Gregg was born on the 4th of July, 1787, in that part of Marion District which lies on the

west side of Pee Dee River. His ancestors were of the best stock of the Revolution. He was one of the younger sons of James Gregg, who held the commission of Captain in the Militia, and served under General Marion in the Revolutionary war. It is not necessary for me to say to the reader of American history, that no more honorable service could have been performed. It is certainly true that none of the great patriotic band encountered more perils, and braved more hardships, than the brigade of that distinguished partizan officer; and none are more entitled to the gratitude of the country. Marion has been surnamed the *Swamp Fox*. This term has a literal significance. When the country was pretty well overrun by the British, when hope was almost extinguished, and many of the patriots had sought the protection of the enemy, this great man, driven from his home, sought an asylum in the swamps, and there, with his devoted followers, maintained the spirit of resistance. Captain Gregg shared this glory with him, and being particularly obnoxious to the Tories, was obliged for some time to sleep in a hollow log in Poke Swamp, to avoid their pursuit. His house was burnt at night, and his wife and children turned out of doors. James Gregg, the younger, lost both parents while still a boy, and was the youngest but one of eight children who were left. He expended his small patrimony in acquiring a liberal education. One of the schools to which he went, and probably the last, preparatory to his admission to the South Carolina College, was kept by Dr. Thomas Park,

afterwards Professor of Ancient Languages in that Institution. He entered the Sophomore Class October 6th, 1806. Mr. Gregg graduated in 1808 with the highest honors of his class, and on the 7th of December was elected tutor in place of Mr. Hooker, resigned. During this month he was appointed Secretary of the Faculty, and held the office until December, 1812. He was the tutor in Mathematics, and it has already been stated in another place, that upon the retirement of Professor Perault, the entire duties of the department were devolved upon him. That he discharged them most ably and efficiently, there can be no doubt; and I beg leave to introduce the explicit testimony of Dr. Maxcy, in his report to the Board of Trustees, of November 27th, 1811. He says, that since the last meeting of the Board, Mr. Gregg has instructed in the Mathematics, and that the success of his labors has been great; and he hesitates not to say that they would do honor to any Professor, and to any College. I am persuaded, says he, that the promptness and adequacy displayed on the occasion of the examination would have given great satisfaction, and evinced that the true interest of the College requires the continuance of Mr. Gregg's services. He continued his connection with the College for a year after this period. I know not precisely when he left, but his last record as Secretary of the Faculty bears date December 9th, 1812. There is no doubt that his qualifications for the Professorship, which he filled temporarily, were eminent, and that his services to the College were very valu-

able. But he was destined to move, as we shall see, in another and very different sphere; and in foregoing the rewards of science, to reap the not less enduring trophies of the legal profession. During his last year in the College, he studied law, it is believed, under the guidance and instruction of Anderson Crenshaw, Esquire, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1813. He settled in Columbia, and it was not long before he was engaged in considerable practice. Such habits, such training, such solid understanding, would soon have commanded success any where. He was a perfect model as a man of business. First in his office in the morning, he was the last to leave it at night. He went to work with his whole soul to make himself a lawyer. His reading and his study in his profession were immense. There was about him a capacity for toil, a love for work, which I have never known surpassed. He felt that his time belonged to his clients, and he brought, therefore, to his causes a closeness of attention, an earnestness of purpose, and a measure of reflection, which never relaxed as long as they were under litigation. He never worked at random. His life was one of perfect system, of severe method. He valued time, and was not content, as too many are, with disposing of the present, but he appropriated it in advance. He rose to the highest rank of his profession, and was known throughout the State as one of her ablest and most profound lawyers.

For the last thirty years of his life, few had as large and lucrative practice. He bore his part in

the most important causes, and it was his fortune to contend for victory with men of subtlest intellect and rarest learning; but never did he fail to acquit himself well. His mind was eminently logical; he looked to the argument, and nothing else. There were no flowers of rhetoric strewn along his path; had there been any, he would not have stopped to have picked them up. For the reveries of fancy, the outpourings of the imagination, he had no taste. He never said a pretty thing, and never relished it when said by others. He was without wit or humor, but could laugh as heartily as others when they were produced by his friends. He was a man of eloquence only in the sense that earnestness, love of the right, is eloquence. He never attempted to touch the heart—to stir up the affections—to move the passions. To persuasion as distinct from argument, he was an utter stranger. He was afraid of the power of the rhetorician, and was rather disposed to regard its exertion as designed to cover falsehood, and defeat the truth. From what I have said, the reader will perceive that he had great strength of understanding; that it was logical, direct, and united with great earnestness and honesty of spirit. As might be supposed, his speeches at the bar, or elsewhere, always awakened interest. He was master of his subject, for he never spoke without preparation. He could thus enlighten and instruct others. He was no believer in the intuitions of genius—the inspiration of the moment. He firmly thought that knowledge came only with labor; and that the highest intel-

lectual gifts could make no proper amends for idleness and inattention. There was nothing of elegance, nothing of ornateness, in his language; but his command of words was easy, and his perceptions being clear, he never failed of making himself understood. If it be true that his thoughts never reached the highest grandeur, that they never overwhelmed you by their very magnificence, it is alike true that they were never commonplace, and never offended by their littleness and insignificance. There was the fact, then, of remarkable freedom from contrasts. He never said a foolish thing; was always sensible, always exhibited a ripe judgment, and fortified his propositions by the best reasons which they would allow. In his speeches and in his intercourse with men, he was entirely free from affectation and mannerism. There was nothing courtly, nothing artificial; but there was a plain bluntness, which sometimes gave offence to strangers, though his friends knew well that it sprung from the honesty of his nature. Never have I known one of higher virtue, of purer morality. His personal integrity was without blemish. He so loved truth that he almost worshipped it. His nature was always without disguise, and all saw him as he was. Most truly did he believe "that clear and sound dealing is the honor of man's nature, and that mixture of falsehood is like alloy in coin of gold and silver, which may make the metal work the better, but it embaseth it."

It is not to be wondered at that such a man should

enjoy the confidence of the community where his lot was cast. He long represented the people of Richland in the Legislature of the State, and then voluntarily retired. While a member of that body, he had a prominent position. Here he brought to bear all that energy, industry, and attention to business, for which he was remarkable.

But I must close this imperfect sketch. His life had been marked by such temperance and regularity, and his constitution was so vigorous, that many years of usefulness seemed yet before him. He suffered a paralytic attack in January, 1852, from which he never recovered. He lingered until the 24th October of that year, and then expired, leaving to a wide circle of acquaintance, the bright example of the most eminent virtues in life, and of a quiet, peaceful resignation in death.

The year 1812 exhibits but few acts of discipline, the general order of the College being good, and the examination of the classes at the two regular periods being approved by the Faculty. The year is signalized, however, by the first arraignment for "exploding fire-arms at night" in the campus; an offence which, under the various forms which the advance of science and human ingenuity have contrived, has existed to some extent throughout all the vicissitudes of the College, and caused as much petty annoyance as any other.

The vacant Professorship of Chemistry was filled by the election of Doctor Edward Darrell Smith, on the 26th of November, 1812. Up to this time, the

regular salary of the Professors of Moral Philosophy and the Languages, had been $1,000, while the Professors of the other departments received $1,600 per annum. There was no justice in this, and the Board had been compelled to appropriate from its contingent fund, $600 to each of the first mentioned officers. It was now determined to equalize the salaries, and the Legislature was asked to make the necessary appropriation for that purpose. I have now reached the year 1813, and I am sure that the reader will be surprised at some of its developments. It was a year of trouble, of trial, and of difficulty. The records of the Faculty exhibit abundant proof of inattention to study, of repeated acts of discipline for offences of almost every possible description known in College life, and of a spirit of lawlessness and disaffection more wide-spread and threatening than was ever manifested in the previous history of the Institution. And yet, in its walls, at that very time, were young men trimming their midnight lamps, whose souls were fired with the loftiest ambition, and whose genius and learning were to shed the brightest lustre upon the Commonwealth. In that number were McDuffie and Legare; the man of eloquence, perhaps never surpassed in that mystic power by which soul is infused into soul, and the multitude made captive; and that other man, whose profound scholarship and varied endowments have enhanced the glory of American literature.

On the 22d May, the Trustees expressed to the Faculty their unanimous opinion that the College

exercises ought to be suspended, in consequence of the alarming instances of sudden attacks of typhus fever in the College, and of the opinion of physicians that there is the strongest reason to believe the fever will continue with increased malignity, if the students are not dismissed. Under these circumstances, the exercises were at once suspended until October. The long holiday seems, however, to have wrought no change of spirit, for the troubles were renewed as soon as the College opened. Among other things which distinguished the last quarter of the year, may be mentioned the frequency of "fisticuff," an amusement certainly very *unliterary* in its character, but not attended with any particular danger to life or limb. At this period, for some reason which does not appear, the service of worship on the Sabbath was abolished, and the students permitted to select the religious denomination with which they might choose to connect themselves; and monitors were appointed for each Church, with instructions to report the absentees to the President every Sunday evening. But I proceed to a matter of a very delicate nature—I mean the issue between the President and the Board of Trustees. It is not my purpose to take sides, to turn partizan. But the truth of history demands that I call the attention of my readers to the matter. I must state, then, that the Board of Trustees censured Dr. Maxcy in no measured terms for his administration. No man ever had bestowed upon him a larger measure of confidence than was enjoyed by this gentleman, from the first day of his

connection to the present time. It was really without limit. Having had great experience as the head of two Northern Colleges, and being called to aid in organizing the South Carolina College under the Act of Incorporation, it was very natural that the highest value should attach to his suggestions, and that few should be disposed to question his calmly-expressed and deliberate convictions. Everything about it, therefore, bore the impress of his hand. It has been stated already, that there was at this period an increase of disorder. What the cause was which provoked it I cannot tell. Of course the Trustees were mortified and disappointed; and, in a short time, still stronger and very different feeling exhibited itself. It was very natural to visit the state of things upon the President; upon the man who had had his own way, and who had been clothed with a power amounting almost to despotism. That they were honest, that they labored for the good of the College alone, and that no unworthy motive could possibly determine their conduct, cannot be questioned. It may be that there was some remissness, some neglect of duty on the part of the Faculty. It would be cruel to suppose otherwise, for that would be to deny to the Trustees either the virtue of common sense, or common honesty. At the same time it is hard to believe that the charges preferred against the President are true to anything like the extent to which the accusation goes; for that would be to assert that the past furnishes no security for the future, and that a long life of probity and fidelity

furnishes no sufficient basis for confidence. I have come to my own conclusions in the matter. The discipline of the College was, in some material aspects, defective. The Faculty was always prompt to *pass sentence* against offenders; but, in too many instances, it was but a mere farce. They turned too ready an ear to the promises of the culprit, and the petitions of the students. This policy may succeed for a brief period, but all experience proves that, if continued, it is sure to encourage the violation of law, and to engender a spirit which strikes at the foundation of all authority. In reading the records, one is struck by the very anomalous fact, that the grossest offences were perpetrated with the greatest impunity. In these cases the severest penalties were promptly proclaimed, and these were the cases, of course, which secured mediation and interference. A suspension of a month or two passed without notice; but whenever an offence of a grave character was committed, which subjected the perpetrator to a suspension of eight or ten months, or a year, the sympathies of the College were at once aroused, and steps were taken either to bring about a mitigation of the punishment, or its removal. These efforts generally succeeded. But it was not the Faculty alone who erred in this particular; the Board of Trustees pursued the same mistaken line of policy. From the first years of the College, offences of an aggravated character were committed, and students reported for expulsion. This is the highest penalty of the law, and there is a pressing necessity that it

have a place in every code for the government of a College. I am not aware that up to this period there had been a case of expulsion ; there may have been one, though the records of the Board of Trustees furnish no conclusive evidence of it. The greatest offences had been brought to the attention of the Board ; students had been convicted of gross immoralities ; the houses of officers of the College had been assailed ; Professors had been pronounced "liars" to their faces ; the entire Faculty, when assembled, had been insulted and abused ; for these, and other offences of like character, students had been suspended and reported for expulsion ; and the Board, after due consultation, ordered their restoration to their classes. But I do not acquit the Faculty of error in the matter ; for in every instance I believe it was done by the concurrent action of the two Boards. Such a state of things is wholly inconsistent with respect for the laws, or the powers charged with their administration. I need not speak of the utter inefficiency of any criminal code, however sanguinary it may be in its provisions, when one can flatter himself with the hope of escape, even after conviction, from its penalties. But what became of the indictment framed against the President! I can give very little information on the subject. A few facts, however, will be added from the record. At the meeting of the 21st of April, the resolution of censure was passed, and communicated to him ; and on the 24th the Board received a letter from him in reply to the resolution. The charges were

now drawn out at full length, and committed to the Standing Committee, with instructions to communicate them to Dr. Maxcy. It was with that body, then, that the issue was made and the battle fought. There is a tradition that he acquitted himself with masterly power and triumphant eloquence ; that all felt the weight of his genius, and were carried away by its resistless and overwhelming influences. How much of truth there is in this, I know not ; but I give this fact from the record, and the reader may draw his own inference. The Board had its next meeting on November 24th, and not the slightest allusion is made to any proceeding against him, and the case is abruptly terminated by a *nolle prosequi.* Relations of perfect harmony subsist between them, and the President is in his former position of power and influence. The Standing Committee bear testimony to the diligence and fidelity of the several officers of the College, to the state of discipline, and to the general good conduct of the students. I can form some conception of the joyous feeling which now animated the bosoms of all ; of the return of that mutual confidence which past distrust had served only to increase, and of the springing up of a hope in reference to the future destiny of the College, with far more than its pristine freshness and beauty. But this was a delusion. The difficulties with the President were most happily terminated ; but a storm far more terrific than any which had yet been experienced was gathering, and was soon to burst with maddened fury upon the College. Quiet

had not been restored. The love of law, the principle of obedience, had not yet asserted its rightful supremacy. The relation of the Faculty and the students was not the relation of friends, but in too many instances of enemies. At the first meeting in January, 1814, the discipline had to be enforced with no common severity. Absences from the room after the ringing of the bell at evening, were of common occurrence; the peace of the town was frequently disturbed by noise and riot, and something had to be done to stay the tide of lawlessness which was threatening to sweep everything before it. The Faculty resolved to punish the offence by suspension. This was made known in the Chapel by the President, but it availed nothing. Citizens of the town made great complaint of the conduct of students; the decencies of public worship in some of the churches were violated; attempts were made to take the bell; "disrespectful and insulting behavior" was indulged towards the officers of the College; studies were neglected, and unlawful combinations formed to defeat the execution of the laws. Under these circumstances, the Faculty, after a thorough investigation, suspended three students, and ordered them to leave the walls forthwith, with the condition that if the order was not obeyed, they would be reported for expulsion. This occurred on the 8th of February. On that night a riot of most alarming character burst forth in the College walls. It was but the last act of the drama which had been playing for a twelve-month; the embodiment of all those

elements of disaffection which, as has been seen, had been operating, though somewhat insidiously, with such destructive energy. I will not ask the reader to follow me through all its revolting and disgusting details, but the truth of history demands that I give some account of it. Immediately after the suspension alluded to was announced, indications of a riotous disposition were seen among several students, which were fomented by the suspended students, who went to the house of a Professor and made threats of personal violence. These indications continued throughout the day, and notwithstanding a very serious and impressive address by the President, at evening prayers, immediately after the ringing of the seven o'clock bell, a number of students broke out into open and formidable rebellion. Some of them in various disguises, having drank and distributed spirituous liquors at the College well, burnt a Professor in effigy, whilst others, also in disguise, were stationed as guards at the houses of the Professors to prevent their coming out. After the burning of the effigy, a body of students, with a drum and fife, rushed into the centre building of the Northern College, broke open the door of the Library, did great damage to the windows, and carried off the bell and destroyed it. About the same time a furious attack was made with brick-bats on the windows of a room occupied by a Tutor of the College, and on the dwelling house of a Professor, to the great hazard of the lives of his family, who were known to be in the house, and who, in consequence of the attack, were

forced to leave it. I read from the record that the panic was general; that "although the dwellings of the other Professors were not thus assaulted, their families were greatly terrified at such a scene of savage brutality." But the work of destruction did not stop here. The windows of "the College rooms" of several Professors were broken, and the windows of some of the rooms occupied by students, and of the apparatus-room, were damaged. From this hasty sketch, the reader may form some idea of the riot. It was still raging, and the Faculty felt that they were powerless. What was to be done? Application was made to the Trustees residing in the town, and they applied to the Intendant for a civil force to quell it. But he replied that there was no such force competent to the purpose, and he called out the militia of the Town. When the force arrived, some resistance was offered, but after this had ceased, much abusive language was used for some time by some of the students, and it was found necessary to keep a strong guard in one of the Professors' houses for the whole night. The names of certain of the students had come to the knowledge of the Faculty, and these names were communicated to the Trustees.

It was a period of general alarm, and no one felt safe in his person. The Faculty therefore resolved to request the Trustees to devise some method by which the students, whose names were reported to them, should be immediately placed in close confinement, until they could be taken away by their parents and guardians, as without this proceeding it

would be dangerous and impolitic to attempt any punishment; and to procure a sufficient guard to maintain the good order of the College, and the safety of the families of the officers, during the prevalence of the present rebellious temper among the students.

To complete my historical narrative, it is only necessary to give the final action of the Board of Trustees. It is marked by most commendable vigor and determination. All students who were reported for expulsion had the sentence executed against them. Some had prosecutions commenced against them, which were finally arrested, on condition that they pay for all the damage done to the public property. After a careful investigation, the Board conclude that the President of the College is as diligent in the discharge of his duties as the state of his health will permit, and that his lectures and instructions are delivered with ability; that Professors Park, Montgomery, and Smith, have well discharged their respective duties, and have been faithful in enforcing the discipline of the College.

I have now concluded my account of *the* riot; but before I take leave of the subject, I would ask the attention of the reader for a few moments longer. It may be asked, why was it not passed by altogether, as such disclosures must injure the reputation of the Institution? I will answer the question briefly. My regard for truth imposed it upon me as a duty. I have taken my pen to write *the history of* the College. I have dealt in no personalities. I

have presented *acts, things.* I have come to the conclusion that few, comparatively, were concerned originally in it, and that the many were drawn in without any criminal design, and that they did not participate in the acts of gross violence which I have given. But if it be that the students of the present day are not quite so bad as their fathers, in the name of justice let them have credit for it. Again, it is but telling the story of the trials and difficulties through which the College has passed, and exhibits its inherent power and energy. What if it had to be subjected to the ordeal of fire! It has stood the test. Further, it furnishes an occasion for doing honor to the noble men, the members of the Board of Trustees and Faculty, who, in the midst of difficulties which would have appalled common hearts, only strove the harder; and by the exercise of a high virtue and a profound judgment, not only saved the College, but laid the foundations, broad and deep, for its future success.

At this meeting, November 30th, Professor Blackburn tendered his resignation, and it was accepted, to take effect on the 1st of July. The year closed with a great improvement in the condition of the College. The Standing Committee assure the Board that, "upon the whole, there is much less dissipation, more attention to order and the rules of the College, than prevailed some time since, which is partly attributable to the stricter discipline maintained since the riots in February last, and the sending away many refractory young men; and partly

to a real and progressive improvement in the young men themselves." I have here to deplore the existence of that evil which has ever been the curse of our College; of that degrading vice which may be pronounced the mother of all others; which has blighted the blossom in its bud, crushed the rising hope, extinguished the fire of genius, and sent thousands of our youth to an early and dishonored grave. I mean intoxicating drink. The Standing Committee close their report with the remark, "that if proper restraints could be imposed upon the tavern keepers and retailers of spirituous liquors, there is good reason to hope that the discipline of the College could be firmly maintained."

George Blackburn was born in the county of Wicklow, Ireland, December 26th, 1765. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. In August, 1800, he arrived with his father and family at Philadelphia. He brought letters to Dr. Rush and other gentlemen, and commenced a military academy in that city. He soon abandoned the scheme and removed to Virginia, where he opened an academy, which had considerable success. In a few years he was called to the Professorship of Mathematics and Astronomy in William and Mary College. November 28th, 1811, he was elected Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the South Carolina College. November 30th, 1814, he tendered his resignation; and it was accepted, to take effect on the 1st of July. It is worthy of mention that, in the College vacation of 1812, he was employed, on the part of South

Carolina, to run the boundary line between North and South Carolina ; and after leaving the College, by the appointment of Governor Allston, he made certain observations of longitude and latitude, designed for a map of the State. After his removal from Columbia he made an extensive tour to the Southwestern States, but finally settled at Baltimore, where he assisted, with Dr. Jennings, in founding the College of Asbury. From Baltimore he returned to Columbia in 1821, where he continued to reside until his death, which took place August 13th, 1823. A beautiful and costly monument in the cemetery of the Episcopal Church, marks the spot where rests his mortal remains. It is now proper to speak of his qualifications for the important chair which he filled. I do not know that there is anything extravagant in the testimony of "an old student," borne thirty-four years ago, "that he was a man of quick and vigorous understanding, an able mathematician, and most excellent instructor." In a letter now before me, from one of the most distinguished graduates of the College, the following words are to be found :—Professor Blackburn was a first-rate mathematician ; he taught Mathematics as a science, and not as a matter of memory. From him I learned the demonstration of many difficult problems, and with his aid I understood much of that abstruse and difficult science, as applied to Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. He was an irascible gentlemen, and of course subjected to many petty annoyances in College." No doubt the Professor had his trials, for

who in a College has been exempt? A conscientious man is mortified, and disappointed, by the little progress made in his department. His highest reward is to see his classes doing well. In no other way can he feel that he is rendering valuable service. It is, indeed, a trial of temper, when a Professor perceives that his best efforts, continued from day to day, pass for nothing; when he fails to arouse the indolent, and to impart even a higher life to the ambitious. But whatever may be the form of vexation and disappointment, whatever the nature of the occasion, nothing can be gained by an exhibition of temper. I know not precisely how it is, but the world expects a Professor to banish passion from his nature. After all, however, it may be a compliment to his vocation. It may be that a Professor is regarded in the light of *a philosopher;* and philosophers have certainly fallen short of their work if they have not acquired a mastery of certain mental infirmities. Now, waiving the question, whether the history of philosophers proves that they have achieved emancipation from the common infirmities of our race, I must insist that Professors in Colleges are very much like other men, and claim no exemption from the lot of humanity. Something must be pardoned to them; they are still flesh and blood, though engaged in the pursuit of letters; and certainly there is no calling which taxes the patience more than that of an instructor. With this apology for the class generally, I now give the following incident in the life of Professor Blackburn while in this College, with the remark, that it proves he had

his share of irritability, and that his conduct was sometimes unwise and impolitic. I give it upon the authority of the gentlemen to whom I have already alluded. The Senior Class was very remiss in its attendance upon him. It is not a thing of play to take hold of the Calculus; to be required to comprehend the awful mysteries of the transcendental mathematics; to bear a decent part in company with Newton, Leibnitz, and LaPlace; and I can well sympathize with the men to whom the fates have decreed such a destiny. But the law required it, and every good citizen is bound to yield obedience. And it is, too, the occasion to test the courage. There is no glory in reciting an easy lesson, as there is no glory in achieving an easy victory. A tough lesson is a real battle. It is marked by the "majestic pomp of preparation, the breathless pause, the roaring onset, the struggle, the carnage; and the teeth are set, the breath held in, and the blood rushing back to the heart." There is true glory to be won by the discharge of duty on such an occasion, and is not he a coward who will shrink back alarmed and appalled! The class was alarmed, and many declined the contest. The Professor remarked to them "that it might be that half of his class were very smart fellows, for he never saw them; but the half who attended his recitations were as laborious as oxen, but as stupid as asses." This of course led to a rebellion. The Professor certainly went too far. Nothing could justify such language. Finally a treaty of peace was signed by the Professor and class, and

the usual relations restored. I have given to Professor Blackburn the fullest intellectual qualifications for his chair, for this is his reputation. I know no objection to him, but that which has been stated. His life, in consequence, was not a pleasant one in College. He was unquestionably a man of talent, and of mathematical knowledge. He cannot be said then, in any sense, to have dishonored his chair. Probably he was one of the best mathematicians who ever presided over the department; and with all his faults (which I think are venial), he will be remembered as one who has contributed to the permanent reputation of the College.

I am sorry to remark, that the first half of the year 1815 exhibits instances of disorder. One might reasonably have calculated that the terrible storm, through which the College had just passed, would have been succeeded by a period of extraordinary calm and quiet. But it was otherwise. The energy of the Faculty, sustained as it was by the Board of Trustees, was not without effect; but there was still a constant necessity for vigilance and discipline. The troubles and the difficulties were much increased by the ill health of Dr. Maxcy, who, in consequence, was generally absent from the meetings of the Faculty, and unable to take part in their proceedings. This caused interruption in the course of instruction; and all who have had experience in College life know that such interruptions never fail to invite idleness and dissipation. The Mathematical Chair being vacant, the Trustees, at their meeting of April 26th,

elected the Rev. Christian Hanckel, Tutor of that department. The truth of history requires me to add, that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees on the 29th of November, a resolution was submitted to disconnect Dr. Maxcy with the College, which, after full discussion, was ordered to lie on the table until the next stated meeting in November, 1816. The report of the Standing Committee, made at an adjourned meeting held the next day, November 30, 1815, contains some very important suggestions, which are worthy of notice. These suggestions concern the curriculum of studies, and propose important and valuable additions. The fact is interesting, as it is a fact of progress. Thus far the course of instruction had probably been as complete as circumstances would allow, or the necessities of the country demanded. But a College, perfect in all its provisions and arrangements, could not be the work of a day or a year. Time was necessary, and it could only expand by a slow and gradual process to its full proportions.

But I will let the Committee assign their own reasons for their suggestions. It is therefore submitted, that in order to keep pace with the growing knowledge of the world, and to place this Institution on a footing with the great and improving Colleges of the Northern States, it would be advisable to establish new Professorships and Tutorships whenever the prosperous circumstances of the country should induce a belief that the Legislature would provide for them. Professorships for Political Economy, for Elocution

and Belles-lettres, and others, might be usefully established in succession according to the order of their importance; and if the requisites for admission into the lower classes were made more extensive, a larger course in the sciences could be given. But they would press more particularly upon the Board the immediate creation of a Professorship of Mineralogy, to be united with the Professorship of Chemistry. The appointment of an additional Tutor was also recommended. Tutor Hanckel was elected Professor of Mathematics, December 1st. The College has now been in operation eleven years, and it may be of interest to state particularly the course of instruction pursued at this period. The reader will thus be enabled to note the modifications which it underwent from the first year of its existence, and to institute a more perfect comparison with its future and progressive development. In June, the Senior class was examined in Chemistry, Logic, and Elocution. The Tutor of Mathematics had not yet entered upon his duties. In November, it was examined on the Elements of Criticism, on certain branches of Natural Philosophy, on Moral Philosophy, and on Astronomy. In May, the Junior Class was examined on the Elements of Criticism, the Evidences of Christianity, and Moral Philosophy; in December, upon Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, &c., Kames' Elements of Criticism, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Paley's Natural Theology. In June, the Sophomore Class was examined in Algebra, Geography and Homer; and in November, in Geography, Sheridan's Lec-

tures, Algebra, Telemachus, (French,) Horace, and Homer's Iliad. In June, the Freshman Class was examined in Xenophon, Horace and Arithmetic; and in December, in Horace, Xenophon's Cyropædia, Cicero, English Grammar, and Arithmetic. This seems to embrace the entire course of instruction which was actually pursued in the year 1815; and the reader, I am sure, will agree with me, that it is limited and imperfect. It should be remarked, however, that owing to the ill health of Dr. Maxcy, and other causes, the course was far more incomplete than was designed. To the above should be added, as parts of the regular course, the instruction of the Senior Class by the President, in the Philosophy of the Human Mind, and in the higher Mathematics by the Professor of that Department. It is worthy of remark, that no instruction was given to the two upper classes in Greek and Latin, and these departments had not, therefore, the prominence which has been accorded them in latter times. Upon the whole, the year 1815 is not to be regarded as a brilliant or a very successful year in the history of the College. It is signalized by unusual inattention to study, by many acts of discipline, and by a want of proper harmony between the President and the Board of Trustees.

The year 1816 opened under favorable auspices. At an occasional meeting of the Board of Trustees, January 15th, a petition from the students was presented by Dr. Maxcy. The object of the meeting was to decide upon the propriety of dismissing the

students for a limited time, on account of the prevalence of the influenza, which, according to the testimony of the physicians of the town, was of a very dangerous type, and rapidly increasing. The Board, after postponing the petition indefinitely, finally resolved to suspend the College exercises for a fortnight. The duties were resumed at the appointed time, and the state of the College may be clearly perceived from the records of the Faculty. On their minutes of April 8th, I find the following language: "The moral deportment of the students of the College, and their attention to study, have been such for some time past, that the Faculty deem very rigorous discipline, for the present, unnecessary." The examinations of the classes were held at the regular periods, and never since the establishment of the College had they been so full and complete. The course of instruction for the year had been more thorough, probably, than at any former time, and never, perhaps, for so long a period, had the general order and attention to the studies been as good. There were but few violations of law, and these were not of an aggravated character. The Board of Trustees and the President seem to have shaken hands and buried their difficulties; the best relations existed between the Faculty and students, and a spirit of good will pervaded the bosoms of all. What a contrast with the year immediately preceding! Now all apprehensions were dispelled; the friends of the College took fresh courage, hope was re-kindled, and the future was full of brightness

and glory. It was a year to be remembered. The College had passed through trials and difficulties which had nigh proved fatal; but it was now triumphant. Men flattered themselves that the evil day had passed, never to return; and that, henceforth, it would pursue the even tenor of its way, freed from those disturbing influences which had so frequently checked its progress. Sad delusion! There were many and bitter trials before it. Its strength was to be more severely tested; but this strength was to prove sufficient for any emergency, and in the end the most sanguine expectations were to be realized. Some may suppose that the picture which I have sketched of the College in 1816 is overdrawn. Let us see what Dr. Maxcy says of it in his report to the Trustees on the 26th of November: "I regret extremely," says he, "that it has not been convenient for the Trustees to attend the public examinations, that they might have witnessed the proficiency of the classes. Without this, it is impossible to form an accurate estimate of the real state of the College. I have only to say that the Faculty have been highly gratified with the conduct and proficiency of the students. I have spent nearly thirty years in College business, and I can say with truth, that I never knew an instance in which a College was conducted with such order, peace, and industry, as this has been during the last year. We have had no difficulty, except in a few cases, from the resort of certain individuals to taverns and other places of entertainment." It is to be remarked that,

even in this community which, in the extract just given, is presented for our admiration the degrading vice—the vice of drunkenness—still lingered; and that the only stain upon the beautiful picture is produced by its foul and polluting touch.

The year 1817 exhibits a decline in the order and quiet, and amount of study and proficiency in the College. Worse years, however, had preceded it. It had, however, a character of its own, and I will attempt to give briefly its prominent features. The most prominent, perhaps, is the deep disaffection towards the Commons Hall. This had never been a popular branch of the College system, and the murmurings of discontent may be traced back to the earlier periods of its existence. It had always been a source of trouble and mischief; but now it became odious. Complaint after complaint was made to the Faculty; personal collisions, between the Steward and his servants, and the young men, were of frequent occurrence, and a state of permanent irritation was produced. Much of the time of the Faculty was devoted to an investigation of the state of the Commons, and to a trial of the issues between the parties. The mischief produced by such a condition of things is not to be measured by definite limits. Though first directed against the Hall, soon other issues are involved, and it becomes wide-spread and general. Every one who has had experience in College life knows that it cannot be otherwise. When the spirit of opposition to authority is once aroused and excited into action, if not duly checked,

it runs to madness and fury, and there is nothing too daring, nothing too reckless, which it will not undertake. The difficulties in the Commons then created other difficulties. The play at *fisticuff* was revived, and became quite a fashionable amusement. But it was not as innocent as in former times, for in some cases it was a play with knives and dirks. The Faculty were compelled to interfere to arrest it, and the punishment of suspension was enforced against several offenders. As another characteristic of the year, I have to remark that the horn or trumpet was the favorite musical instrument! To be serious—the quiet of the College was much disturbed by it, and the records of the Faculty furnish very voluminous reports of the trial of offenders. But the highest crime of the year, and the highest crime known to the law, was perpetrated near its close; I mean the crime of *combination*. But to the credit of the Faculty be it said, that they met it promptly and boldly; and to the credit of the students let it be added, that they returned to their duty. Thus was it proved that the law was supreme, and that the spirit of obedience had its rightful place in their bosoms.

At the meeting of the Trustees on November 25th, Mr. Herbemont resigned his office of Tutor of the French language, whereupon the Tutorship was abolished, and a Professorship established, with a salary of twelve hundred dollars, provided the Legislature would make the appropriation. At the same meeting a Professorship of Mineralogy was estab-

lished and annexed to the Professorship of Chemistry, with a salary of four hundred dollars, to be paid out of the tuition fund. The Legislature had previously made an appropriation for an additional Tutor, and on December 23d, James Camak, Esq., was appointed *pro tempore*. It is to be remarked that Dr. Maxcy was generally absent from the meetings of the Faculty. His health was gradually declining, and it was manifest that the College would soon be deprived of his invaluable services.

CHAPTER IV.

The proceedings of the Faculty for the year 1818 contain nothing of peculiar interest. If remarkable for anything, it is for the vigilance of the Faculty, and the sternness with which the laws were enforced. There were few or no offences of a grave character, but yet the suspensions and *degradations* were numerous. The rule in reference to absence from rooms after the ringing of the bell at night, was carried out with vigor, and deficiency at the examinations rarely failed of receiving its proper reward. The discipline then was good. The Faculty speak well of the examinations which were held during the year, and upon the whole the success was decidedly flattering. Seldom is the temper of the students as good as it was at this period; very seldom, indeed, is the spirit of obedience as perfect. One or two facts will exhibit this; and many will feel surprised at the submission of the young men to certain proceedings of the Faculty. I read on the record that two students were convicted of an offence, and that they participated equally in it; and that one was admonished, and the other suspended. Here was apparent injustice and favoritism; but there was no protest, no complaint. Again, a monitor of the Junior Class was deposed, and another appointed in his stead; the appointment was promptly accepted. I could multiply examples. Was this degrading submission? No. There were in the walls at that time men of

as high spirit, and of as honorable impulses, as ever lived. They submitted from a principle of obedience to authority, and from the confidence which they reposed in the honor and justice of the Faculty, Let the youth of after-times profit by the lesson; let them know that the Faculty of a College have no motives to be unjust, and that very rarely, indeed, do they perpetrate a wrong. The impulses of youth are frequently fatal to a just judgment, and the precipitancy with which they pass upon the conclusions of matured minds which have been reached after deliberate investigation, and calm inquiry, must be condemned.

I have already said, that from the earliest years of the College, the Commons Hall had been a source of discontent; and though in the present year there had been no violent outburst against it, it lost none of its unpopularity. I may as well add in this place as in any other, that it was never destined to enjoy the favor of the students, but through every administration, to its final overthrow, to exert an influence prejudicial to good manners, and to the order and government of the College. At the first meeting of the Board of Trustees it was the principal object of attention. It was resolved to advertise for a steward, and a Special Committee was appointed to make the selection.

Mr. Camak's letter of resignation of the office of Tutor, to which he had been recently elected, was submitted November 25th. The Rev. Robert Henry, of Charleston, was elected Professor of Logic and

Moral Philosophy, November 26th, in place of the Rev. Dr. Montgomery, resigned. Hugh McMillan was elected December 4th, to fill the vacant Tutorship. There is nothing else of interest in the proceedings of the Board for this year. Its authority seems not to have been invoked for any matter of discipline, or for any other purpose, and all things promised well for the coming session of 1819.

The Rev. B. R. Montgomery was born in Abbeville District, South Carolina, about the year 1782. His academic education was conducted solely by his mother ; and I am informed that she prepared him for admission to Hamden and Sidney College, where he was received in 1799. He entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church in 1803. I know not the field of his ministerial labors before his call to the Presbyterian Church in Camden. At a meeting of the congregation of that church, October 10th, 1809, he was unanimously invited to take charge of it ; and his first official act bears date February 9th, 1810. He held this responsible position but a short time. In a letter now before me, I am assured that never was a separation between a Pastor and his people more trying. Nothing but the importance of uniting the pastoral relation of the young and feeble church at Columbia with the Professor's chair in College, could have induced him to relinquish his connection with the church at Camden. He has often been heard to say, that the most sorrowful day of his life was when he left Camden. His farewell sermon was preached from 2d Corinthians, 13th

chapter, 16th verse. One who heard it writes, that "it was an occasion never to be forgotten by those who were present. There was not a tearless eye in the church, and many irrepressible bursts of sorrow testified the love and attachment which were now about to be dissolved between a beloved pastor and his people." At the meeting of the Trustees, November 27th, 1811, he was elected Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic, and November 26th, 1818, resigned his office. Dr. Montgomery was an officer in the College for seven years, and never was it the lot of one to pass through a more stormy period. He is commended by the Trustees for the manner in which he discharged his duties. I am assured by distinguished graduates of that day, that he was "a good Professor." I have no means of judging of the particular character of his mind and literary attainments. I am not aware that he published any thing. He is to be remembered, however, for his long services in the College at the period of its infancy, and as having contributed no small share to its advancement. He died at Key West, August 27th, 1823.

The order of the year 1819 was not as good as that of the year just passed. The complaint against the Commons were loud and numerous, and the Faculty were obliged to direct their special attention to the subject. There were not a few offences, but they were all met by the appropriate punishment. It is gratifying to record that in some of a personal character, the offenders were required by the Faculty

to make full and satisfactory apologies, and that it was promptly done. The fact proves the good temper of the students, and their respect for authority.

The most interesting event of the year is the death of Professor Smith. He was born in Charleston, in July, 1778. He was the third son of Josiah and Mary Smith, of that city. The rudiments of his education were received in Philadelphia, to which place his mother was driven in the Revolutionary War. He returned to Charleston when very young, and entered an Academy conducted by a Mr. Thompson. His progress in his studies was very rapid, and at the age of thirteen he was thought sufficiently prepared for admission to Princeton College. This was postponed, however, on account of his youth, but at the age of fourteen he went on under charge of a Mr. Baldwin, a Tutor in the Academy, who had been appointed to a Tutorship in that College, and entered the Freshman Class. Graduating with high distinction, he returned to his parents in Charleston, and commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. David Ramsay. He attended the medical lectures of the University of Pennsylvania, and after having received his degree of Doctor of Medicine, settled in his native city, and entered upon the practice of his profession in connection with Drs. Stevens and Joseph Ramsay. There he remained until 1807, when he removed to the upper part of the State, and purchased a home in Pendleton District. For six years he pursued the quiet occupation of a planter, and practised his profession only when

his services were imperiously demanded. At this period he connected himself with the Presbyterian Church. The Chair of Chemistry being now vacant by the lamented death of Professor Simons, at the earnest solicitation of his friends he was induced to offer himself as a candidate. He was elected to that Chair November 26th, 1812, and entered upon its duties on the following January. No doubt it was the best appointment which could have been made. In that day the number of *professional* chemists was very limited, and at the South few were to be found. His course of medical studies had, however, secured some attention to that department, and he was not, therefore, wanting in special preparation. He had, too, great taste for it; and with his fine understanding and persevering industry, it was certain that time only was necessary for the achievement of large success. Dr. Maxcy, in his report to the Trustees of November 24th, 1813, testifies that he has discharged his duties with great assiduity; that he has carried the Senior Class through a pretty extensive course of Chemistry, and that it appeared to great advantage at the Public Examination. The report of the President of November, 1816, declares that his lectures upon Chemistry have been regularly delivered, and illustrated by appropriate experiments; that his public examinations have been accurate and extensive, and fully evinced his industry and success in instruction. In 1817, the language of the President is of the most earnest and flattering character. He says that his exertion are indefatigable, and that there are but few

Professors in this country who can bear a comparison with him. In 1818 he gives similar testimony. He continued to discharge the duties of his Professorship with unabated zeal until the Summer vacation of 1819. Of his extraordinary industry, his wonderful diligence, the records of the Faculty and the Board of Trustees bear abundant testimony. He was *the man of work* in the body of which he was a member. I say nothing of his zeal in his particular department; I am willing to believe that all his colleagues were animated by the same honorable spirit. His labors are not to be measured alone by the limit of his professorial duties. He was the Secretary of the Faculty from November, 1813, until the period of his death; and his records are remarkably full, voluminous and complete. Whenever any extra professorial services had to be performed, he was called upon to discharge them. He was prominent on the Committees of the Faculty. If the Commons Hall needed supervision and regulation, he was looked to for the purpose; if a Bursar had to be appointed to receive from parents the money for their sons, and disburse it for them, he had the troublesome and thankless duty devolved upon him. He loved the College with the sincerest devotion, and was ever ready to do anything which by possibility could subserve its interests. Full of this spirit, and industrious and methodical in his habits, he could always find time when his services were commanded. Such was the man, such was the officer whose death I am called upon to record. Who shall estimate his value? who

shall measure the loss which the College and the State were now called upon to sustain? In July, 1819, he left Columbia in company with his friend, Mr. David Coulter, for the far West. He was attacked with fever, and died at his friend's house in Missouri, in the month of August of that year. He breathed his last afar from the wife and children of his bosom, and his body is interred in that distant land. He died in the fullness of his strength, in the maturity of his powers, and a deep and heart-felt sorrow was awakened throughout South Carolina. At the first meeting of the Faculty, on the 4th of October ensuing, the following resolutions were submitted by Dr. Maxcy, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President, Professors and Tutors of this College, do wear crape upon the left arm for the space of thirty days, as a testimony of their respect for the memory of their lamented colleague, Edward Darrell Smith, M. D., late Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the College.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the students of the College to pay a like tribute of respect to the memory of Professor Smith.

Resolved, That Professor Henry be requested to deliver a discourse commemorative of the character and virtues of the deceased Professor, at the ensuing Commencement of the College.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be read in the College Chapel by the President, and that a copy of them be transmitted by the Secretary to Mrs. Smith.

It was then agreed that the business of the College should be suspended until the morrow.

The Board of Trustees at their meeting of December 3d, express their deep sense of the loss which they have sustained in the death of Professor Smith, and of the eminent services which he rendered while a member of the Faculty.

From some unknown cause, Professor Henry did not deliver his discourse until more than three years had elapsed from the period of his death. I beg leave now, in conclusion, to make a brief reference to it. As he was his colleague, and knew him well, and was possessed of the fullest competency for the exercise of a discriminating judgment, I will avail myself of his testimony, while I attempt in a few words to give a summary of his intellectual and moral character. From what has already been said, the reader is prepared to accord to him, as a striking feature of his mind, "an unshaken perseverance in the prosecution of any object which he had once seriously proposed to himself as useful or laudable." His memory was very retentive, and he was thereby able to avail himself, to the utmost extent, of the stores of others; and yet he was not wanting in the power of invention when he thought proper to exercise it. He ranked well as a man of science, and his acquisitions were not confined to his department. He was a good scholar, and Dr. Maxcy incidentally records in one of his reports, that he possessed what might be regarded as a rare accomplishment in that day, a thorough knowledge of the French language.

His mind was remarkable for its exactness, and he was never content with a loose and imperfect acquaintance with anything. He was careful, therefore, in his pursuits, and attained to great accuracy.

His morality was pure, his Christian faith firm and unwavering. His temper was happy and amiable, and in his social and domestic relations he presented an example of shining excellence. In a word, he was a godly man, whose conduct was regulated by deeply cherished principle, and death only set its seal to a life adorned by all the virtues, and sanctified by all the influences which give dignity to human nature.

To complete the history of the year, I must again recur to the proceedings of the Board of Trustees. For many years past there had been three examinations of the three under classes. It was now determined that there should be but two. The first was fixed on the last week of the College Session, and the second on the week preceding the Commencement. The final examination of the Senior Class was ordered to commence five weeks before the Commencement. Let me now say to the reader, that at the present time there are three examinations of the under classes. He will perceive it is nothing new, but a revival of an ancient usage in the College. There had been in some sense an independent Professorship of Mineralogy, but now the duties were assigned to the Professor of Chemistry, and the salary of the Professorship was

abolished. At the meeting of December 3d, Professor Hanckel resigned his Professorship, to take effect in twelve months. It was resolved to go into an election to fill the vacant Professorship of Chemistry for the term of one year, and Dr. Thomas Cooper, of Philadelphia, was elected. At the same meeting Timothy Dwight Porter was elected Tutor. I have now reached the close of the year 1819. One or two reflections may not be out of place. It was not a year of great disorder; the Faculty speak well of the examination with which it was concluded. It was, as has been seen, the year of the death of a most valuable officer, and of the resignation of another. It was the year, too, of the election of a man of great genius and learning, who was to fill the chair of the Presidency, whose influence was deep and abiding, and who was to share alike the admiration and reproach of the Trustees, and people of South Carolina. And it is the last year, too, of the gifted Maxcy—of that great man who had been with the College from its very commencement; whose genius had contributed largely to give it form and shape, and whose knowledge and power had aided so much in its progress and development.

The sad year of 1820 is upon me, and I proceed to sketch its history. The first few months of the session were marked by several acts of disorder, but generally of such a character as not to be worthy of special mention. The most flagrant violation of law was the occurrence of a riot in the town, of such importance as to require the interposition of the

Faculty, and a correspondence with the local authorities. It seems, however, to have been confined to very few, and not to have disturbed the general order of the College. Two or three suspensions occurred in the course of the Spring. At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of April 28th, resolutions were passed highly approving the services of Dr. Cooper, and expressing the unanimous desire that he accept his Professorship permanently ; and a committee was appointed to confer with him in reference to the matter, and to ascertain what Professorships can be most advantageously united with that of Chemistry. At a subsequent meeting the committee reported that Dr. Cooper had consented, and it was resolved unanimously that application be made to the Legislature, at its next session, to establish a Professorship of Geology and Mineralogy, with a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, and that the said Professorship be committed to the charge of the Professor of Chemistry. The health of Dr. Maxcy was failing rapidly ; but, bad as it was, the minutes of the Faculty bear testimony that he was rarely absent from its meetings, and that he bore his part in the business of the College. At this meeting the following resolution was submitted, and its consideration postponed to a future day. This postponement is to be regretted, and yet I would cast no imputation upon the good and great men who thus disposed of it. Had they known that it was a pressing emergency, that they were looking at him for the last time, that the shadows of death

were even now upon him, and that in one short month he was to be forever concealed from their view, I am sure that there was no kindness which they would not readily have granted, no sacrifice which they would not willingly have made. The resolution reads thus :

Whereas, The President of this College has been for many years engaged in the arduous and laborious duties of his station, and has been worn down, and exhausted his constitution in the successful diffusion of science and literature, and in forming the mind of youth for philosophical researches :

Resolved, That it is expedient to devise some measure to relieve him from part of the burden incident to the administrative part of his duty.

The Board adjourned not to meet until the 29th of November. Dr. Maxcy continued to attend the meetings of the Faculty regularly, and met his colleagues for the last time on the 30th of May. He expired on the 4th of June.

I have before me a "Circular of the South Carolina College," bearing date April, 1810, and signed "Jonathan Maxcy." I think it worthy of being laid before the reader, as in the language of the circular, "it gives a correct view of the Course of Studies pursued in the College, and of the advantages which it offers for acquiring information in the various branches of science." It is an important era in its history. The first President was soon to rest from

his labors. He was with the College from its commencement. In the process of development, it had encountered the severest trials and difficulties. He had expended all his talent and learning in the work of progress; he had worn himself out in its service; he had nursed it with parental solicitude. What was the result of all this toil, of all this anxiety? What point had it reached? What standard of education had he erected? This will be best answered by the circular, and I beg leave to give it entire:

"In order to enter the Freshman Class at its formation, a candidate must be able to sustain a satisfactory examination upon Arithmetic and English Grammar, upon Cornelius Nepos, Cæsar, Sallust and the whole of Virgil's Æneid in Latin; and in Greek, upon the Gospels of St. John and Luke, and the Acts of the Apostles. The studies to be pursued in the Freshman year are Cicero's Orations, and the Odes of Horace in Latin, Xenophon's Cyropædia in Greek, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Extraction of Roots, English Grammar and Adam's Roman Antiquities. In the Sophomore year the studies are, Horace continued, Homer's Iliad in Greek, Geography, Sheridan's Lectures on Elocution, and Algebra; Exercises in Composition and Speaking are also required. In the Junior year the studies are, Blair's Lectures, and Kames' Elements of Criticism, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Paley's Evidences of Christianity, Hutton's Course of Mathematics, and Exercises in Composition and Speaking. In the Senior year the studies are, Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy continued,

Butler's Analogy, Hutton's Course of Mathematics continued, Cavallo's Mechanical Philosophy and Astronomy, Chemistry and Mineralogy. Exercises in Composition and Speaking are also required. The Professors of Mathematics, Mechanical Philosophy and Astronomy, of Logic and Moral Philosophy, of Chemistry and Mineralogy, deliver lectures on the subjects connected with their respective departments. The Institution possesses an excellent and extensive philosophical apparatus, which is well suited to illustrate the lectures on the various branches of experimental science. I may add that, at this time, the officers of the College consisted of a President, four Professors, and two Tutors.

It must be stated, that it was determined that after the termination of the year, the Analecta Græca Majora and Minora were to be introduced, and the two higher classes required to have a weekly recitation in these books, and in Cicero de Oratore.

CHAPTER V.

I have said that we have reached an era in the history of the College. The great man who so long presided over its destinies is now no more. Though I have had frequent occasion to refer to him in these pages, and my readers are not strangers to him, it is but a simple act of justice that I speak more particularly, and endeavor to present a fuller idea of the man and the officer. The following sketch is therefore submitted. I feel embarrassed by the magnitude of my subject. I have before me a letter from one of the most distinguished men of the State, who wields a pen remarkable for its bold and graphic delineations, and in it he remarks that he has often tried to describe Dr. Maxcy, but fears that he has always failed. It is not to be wondered at after such a confession, that I should distrust my own abilities. To the numerous admirers of that great man, I have but to say that I trust they will accept it with all its imperfections, as a pure and heartfelt offering upon his shrine.

Jonathan Maxcy, D. D., was born in Attleborough, Massachusetts, September 2, 1768. His grandfather was for many years a member of the Colonial Legislature of Massachusetts, and his father was one of the most respectable inhabitants of the town in which he lived. He had that good fortune which is so often accorded to the truly great men of earth, of having

as his mother a woman of strong mind and devoted piety, and of coming under her peculiar guidance and instruction. At an early age he gave proof of extraordinary talents, and particularly in extemporaneous speaking. He was entered a student in the Academy at Wrentham, Massachusetts, conducted by the Rev. William Williams. At the age of fifteen he was admitted into Brown University. The talents which were so prominently displayed at home, and at the Academy, rapidly ripened and expanded on this new and wider theatre, and he was distinguished in the University for the brilliancy of his intellect, the urbanity of his manners, the correctness of his deportment, his devotion to study, and honorable ambition. He graduated in 1787, with the highest honors of his class, and delivered a poem on the occasion. Immediately afterwards he was appointed to a vacant Tutorship, the duties of which he discharged for four years with great ability. Becoming the subject of religions impressions, he left the University and was ordained Pastor of the first Baptist Church in Providence, September 8th, 1791. Here he labored with great success, and added largely to his reputation. President Manning died suddenly in July, 1791, and, at the Annual Commencement of the next year, Dr. Maxcy was unanimously elected his successor, and resigning his pastorship, entered upon the duties of the Presidential Chair September 8, 1792. He was not unknown; as student and tutor he had left behind him a high fame, and his re-appearance awakened universal joy.

At the first commencement after his inauguration, the College was illuminated, and a transparency placed in the attic story, displaying his name with: "President twenty-four years old." Nor did he disappoint the public expectation. The College had the largest success under his administration; and on the roll of bright names which adorn the Presidency of that Institution, to this day none shine with brighter and more enduring lustre than that of Jonathan Maxcy. In 1802, upon the death of Dr. Jonathan Edwards, President of Union College, Schenectady, New York, he was elected to the Presidency of that Institution. Here he remained for two years, and won golden opinions from all. The Act establishing the South Carolina College was passed in 1801, and, in 1804, the Trustees determined to put the College in operation the succeeding year. To this end a President was to be elected, and all eyes were turned to Maxcy, who had filled the Presidencies of two Colleges, and whose genius and learning had attracted the admiration of the entire country. He was, therefore, elected April 28, 1804, and required to be at Columbia by the succeeding November. His health was feeble, and he accepted the call in the hope that he would find a climate more congenial to his constitution. The reader will call to mind that he has been the prominent personage in my historical narrative, from the year of his election to the period of his death. He has been the principal actor. The history of the College thus far is so interwoven with his own personal history, that they

cannot be separated. I have been compelled, therefore, to speak of him on almost every page; to declare, to a considerable extent, the nature of his labors, and the value of his varied services. I shall not repeat the story here; the College is his monument, and his name is inscribed on every page of its history. His *acts*, then, have been given, and his *mighty influence* asserted. But I am to speak of the man more particularly; to undertake an analysis of his character, to present him, if possible, in the fullness of his moral and intellectual grandeur, and unveil, if I can, the sources of that almost superhuman power which affected alike the young and the old, the educated and the ignorant.

First, I will speak of his person. None will deny that it is something to be fortunate in this respect. But I go further. The phrase "*commanding* person" has been heard by all; it is then a power. He was rather small of stature. Judge O'Neall, in a letter addressed to me, says that he was about five feet eight inches high, his nose aquiline, his forehead high, his lips a little protruded, his hair rather dark. He had a peculiar majesty in his walk. Dressed in fair-top boots, cane in hand, and walking through the Campus, he was looked at with admiration by the young men. When he entered the College Chapel for morning or evening prayers, every student was erect in his place, and as still as death to receive him. His features were regular and manly, and when in repose had no striking expression, unless it be that of benevolence. But when he

began to speak, says the distinguished gentleman to whom I have alluded, even in common conversation, the light of genius flashed from his eyes, and his whole appearance changed. He was then a man—yea, more than a man; he seemed as if he was the living embodiment of truth and eloquence. I must call the attention of my younger readers particularly, to what has been said about the manner of his reception in the chapel. Is there not something beautiful in it? And is not such respect becoming and proper? Let the students of after-times derive a profitable lesson from it. I think I know the history of its discontinuance, but let it be revived. Age, learning, and piety, are especially entitled to respect from the young, and he who withholds it is certainly wanting in good manners. The brief sketch thus given of the person of Dr. Maxcy has reference to his appearance in 1811, and I preferred to follow the eminent gentleman to whom I am indebted, rather than trust to my own recollections at a subsequent period. I saw him for the first time in 1819, and though then the subject of rapidly increasing infirmities, I remember well the dignity of the man, the power of his presence.

I will now call attention to the intellectual features by which he was distinguished. There was a combination of powers which is rarely exhibited. In his mind were to be found, in harmonious adjustment, all the elements to constitute the man of taste, the poet, the scholar, the philosopher, and the orator. It has been said that in the mind of every man of

mark there is a predominant feature; a leading power, which, in its mightier dominion, holds all others in subserviency to it. If I had to distinguish in this respect, between the high and varied powers with which he was endowed, I would say that the original bent of his genius was towards Philosophy. Certain it is that he luxuriated in the recondite and abstruse inquiries of Metaphysics and Speculative Theology. He was familiar with the dogmas of the several systems, and knew well the principles by which we are to be guided in such investigations. It is true, I think, as Dr. Henry asserts in his eulogy upon him, that to the beneficial effects of those studies are due the clearness, precision, and facility, with which he was enabled to explain himself upon every subject which he undertook to discuss.

But he was not content with metaphysical attainments. His reading was immense, and knowledge was attractive to him, wherever it was to be found. He neglected nothing; every department of human inquiry had an interest for him. He was not only not ignorant, but there were few subjects on which he would fail to give a sound and mature opinion.

His reading in the Belles-lettres was extensive, and he had mastered everything of value in the department of polite literature. His taste was just and discriminating, and his mind thoroughly imbued with the principles of philosophical criticism. While no man could live more within himself, or had a more reflective intelligence, he had a sympathy

with external nature in all her varied forms, and could derive from her contemplation the noblest and most exquisite enjoyment. He was no recluse, whose world was measured by the narrow boundaries of his closet; no half-developed man. From the very depth of the unexplained and unexplainable mysteries of Philosophy; from the field of pure speculation, where he was striving with Plato, to get a glimpse of truths which no human mind has been permitted to penetrate, he could, in an instant, divert the current of his thoughts, and, plunging in the midst of nature's scenery, have his soul elevated to rapture at the sight of a flower, a tree, a precipice, or running brook. And why was this? It was because of the varied powers of his mind, the diversified nature of his pursuits. It is worthy of mention here, as in great minds, and especially in the student, it is often otherwise. Either from original constitution, or habits of thought, the emotions of such persons are apt to be of a particular kind, and restricted to particular subjects. The lover, the man of commerce, the tradesman, the lawyer, the doctor, wonder at the existence of emotions which are excited in the bosoms of others, by objects which they regard with frigid indifference. Many of my readers will remember the story of the great mathematician who read the Paradise Lost without being able to discover anything sublime, but who always had his hair to stand on end, and his blood to run cold, when he read the queries at the end of Newton's Optics. He loved the beautiful; his taste was pure, his imagination

warm, his sympathies universal. He united, then, the philosophical with the æsthetic element, and thus the charm of poetry and the coloring of fancy were diffused over his most abstract speculations.

Dr. Maxcy was not a scholar in the sense of a thorough and critical knowledge of the languages of antiquity. This is plainly hinted by Dr. Henry in his eulogy. But his scholarship was good, and he had incorporated the spirit and genius of ancient classical literature into his mental constitution. I am now to speak of him as an orator, and, according to all accounts, he acknowledges no superior in this respect among us. Judged by the only true test, the effect, he stands unsurpassed. And to no subject did he give a larger attention. He made it a study; he felt that it had its philosophy, and strove to master its principles, that he might give it its fullest efficiency. He knew that the foundation of all eloquence was laid in nature—that the appeal must be to man as he is; that it has power only as it makes heart answer to heart, and arouses a feeling of common sympathy. He was familiar with the noblest examples of the art in ancient and in modern times, and read with the eye of a philosopher the productions which have given them immortality, and strove to discover the secret of their marvellous effects. Let it not be supposed, however, that his power was acquired. No; this is impossible. But it was improved by study and art. Nature implanted in him all the elements of the orator; imparted the gift; but he cultivated and developed

it. She bestowed upon him a noble intellect, a warm and fervid imagination, a tender and sympathising heart, a sweet, melodious voice, but of great power, and a commanding presence. His mind was rich in the garniture of knowledge. He added a diction pure, chaste, simple, and elegant, and spoke with an earnestness of spirit which excluded all suspicion of affectation. His sincerity, then, was not to be doubted. He was playing no part. He was fully possessed by his theme, and was laboring to impress the truth, as he had found it, upon the minds of his hearers. "His eloquence," says Dr. Henry, "was the eloquence of mind fraught with that sublimity and energy which noble thoughts can alone inspire into the orator, or enable him effectually to transfuse into the minds of others." "When he had fairly entered upon his subject," says the same eminent gentleman, "nothing could resist the fervid impetuosity of his manner." But it was in the pulpit that he earned his greatest honors as an orator. He was not the vapid declaimer, who won compliments by the beauty of his well turned periods, and the graces of his elocution. He deserved the praise which was accorded to Bourdaloue, of giving us from the pulpit *eloquence always reasonable.* Good sense and logic pervaded the whole body of his discourses. They were full of something that was grand, noble and inspiring; of

"Thoughts that wander through eternity"

Let it not be thought that I have exaggerated his powers as an orator. All who ever heard him will

testify to its surpassing excellence. His fame was established before he removed to South Carolina, and at the North he was regarded as unrivalled in the pulpit. I have already given the testimony of his colleague, Dr. Henry. I will add that of a few more witnesses. The Hon. James L. Petigru, in his Semi-Centennial Address, says: "Never will the charm of his eloquence be erased from the memory on which its impression has once been made. His elocution was equally winning and peculiar. He spoke in the most deliberate manner; his voice was clear and gentle; his action composed and quiet; yet no man had such command over the noisy sallies of youth. The most riotous offender shrank from the reproof of that pale brow and intellectual eye." The Honorable Senator Evans, in a letter addressed to me, remarks, "that he was a wonderful man; and take him altogether, the greatest orator I have ever heard in the pulpit." His Honor Judge O'Neall writes to me, that "his addresses to the graduating classes, and his sermons, were the finest specimens of eloquence and truth to which it has been my prvilege to listen." Let me add my humble testimony to his power in the pulpit, for I have had the privilege of seeing him in the sacred desk. I was but a lad, with all the thoughtlessness and frivolity which generally mark the period; but young as I was, there was a something about him which enchained my attention. I can bear witness to the commanding influence of his presence. I was but six months under his administration. He was

then the subject of infirmities which, alas! were soon to prove fatal; he appeared seldom in the chapel, and met the class of which I was a member very irregularly. Thirty-eight years have elapsed, but he lives before me as if he was of yesterday. I am not aware that any one who has written of Dr. Maxcy, has called attention to him *as a reader*. I remember well its peculiar excellence, and the impression which it made upon me. I will not say that it was *critically correct*, for I was not competent to pass a judgment in that particular. But I will say that he threw into it the very soul of eloquence; that there was a music, a flow, a cadence, which arrested the attention of the thoughtless boy, and charmed, while it instructed. How is it that I can call up passages and chapters from the Bible which I heard him read in the chapel? There can be but one answer: there was a something in that reading which was not possessed by other men. I shall never forget that I heard him read the 11th Chapter of St. Matthew, and when he uttered the curse against Chorazin, Tyre, and Sidon, and haughty Capernaum, and declared the awful destruction which was soon to overtake them, I felt that a prophet was before me, fresh from the presence of his God.

What shall I say of him as a *teacher?* I will not say that he was unequalled; but the united testimony of all his pupils and colleagues justify the assertion that he was never surpassed. In the South Carolina College he was the Teacher of Belles-

lettres and Criticism, and Metaphysics. He was remarkable for the clearness of his perception, and for the ease, facility, and precision of his expression. Dr. Henry has often, in conversation with me, dwelt with rapture on this part of his character. He has frequently said to me that he would analyse a chapter in Kames or Locke with more readiness than any man he ever saw, and present all the material points of the discussion with a perspicuity he has never seen equalled. What a guide through the intricate labyrinths of metaphysical discussion? How valuable to the students when, with all their toil and all their labor, they could reach no conclusion!

"They found no end, in wandering mazes lost!"

I trust that it will not be regarded beneath the dignity of my subject if I inquire whether he had wit or humor, or relished it in others; whether he could tell a good story, or enjoyed it when he heard it; whether he could make others laugh, or could laugh himself. I may be a poor analyst of the mind, and have a very inadequate knowledge of the elements which make up the bulk of human character—I may overvalue some, and place too low an estimate on others. Well, be it so. Let others think as they may, but I am bold enough to declare the opinion, that there never was an amiable man *who could not laugh*. Whether Dr. Maxcy indulged in wit or humor, or story-telling, I cannot say; but he could laugh heartily. In illustration I give the following incident: In the summer of 1819, he visited the

village of Edgefield, where I resided. At that time a certain Edmund Bacon lived in the place. He was a lawyer by profession, and nature was liberal to him in the gifts of a commanding person, and high intellectual endowments. Superadded to this was a humor rarely possessed by man. I may be pardoned for saying that he is the "Ned Brace" of the "Georgia Scenes." He abounded in stories and anecdotes, and dealt them out with marvellously comic effect. He was indeed resistless. He "would move wild laughter in the throat of death." He was the prince of hospitality, and no man of note ever visited the village without being invited to his table. Dr. Maxcy was of course invited. After dinner, the guests being yet at the table, Mr. Bacon began with his stories, and his inimitable representations. As he had before him an extraordinary man, and a critic of rare acuteness, he put forth his highest powers, and was more than himself. The Doctor was not slow to perceive his wonderful genius, and soon an overwhelming influence was passing over him. Story after story was told in succession ; all that is comic, all that is grotesque, all that is ludicrous in human nature, was presented with the force of living reality. The Doctor laughed, and as the great actor continued his representations, the pleasant emotion gradually increased in intensity, until he lost all control. But it did not stop here. He laughed until every muscle was convulsed, and until he produced acute pain in his sides, and a sensation of languor and exhaustion. His health, as the

reader knows, was delicate. Mr. B. was still going on. The company became alarmed; the Doctor's condition was now serious. It was apprehended that, like another Philemon, he might die of laughter. Mr. B. was asked to desist. The Doctor was carried from the house to recover from the effect. He was heard afterwards to speak of Mr. Bacon as the most wonderful man he ever met, and far surpassing all the comic actors of ancient or modern times.

My sketch would be very incomplete if I failed to speak particularly of his personal morality and Christian profession. These were in beautiful harmony with the rest of his character. He was pure and upright in his walk, and discharged with fidelity all his duties to society. His religion was simple and unostentatious, and had, as its only ornament, a meek and quiet spirit. It was broad and catholic, and embraced all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. It was free from dogmatism, and without the exclusiveness of sectarianism. He was a member of the Baptist denomination, and sincerely attached to its faith; yet in his conversations and discourses, he preferred not to dwell on its distinctive peculiarities, but rather upon the common grounds on which all Christians are agreed. His religion was amiable, and he was opposed on principle to the spirit of controversy and intolerance. As might be supposed, this led to reproaches upon him, and he was accused by some of lukewarmness. But he proved his Christian spirit by receiving the calumnies in silence.

My task is nearly finished. I have endeavored to give my reader a just idea of the first President of the South Carolina College. I well knew the difficulty of the undertaking; but I trust that I have not failed altogether. Others must judge whether I have unveiled the sources of his power; whether I have removed any of the mystery by which his name and his reputation are encircled. I have only to speak of the last sad scene; to view him upon the bed of death. The reader has been informed already, that *four days before* the melancholy event, he presided at a meeting of the Faculty. Notwithstanding his long declining health, his death was sudden and unexpected, and the intelligence produced a shock in every bosom. His beloved pupils gathered around his venerated body to look upon it for the last time, and the tear which moistened every eye spoke the fervor of their affection. Never shall I forget the scene. It still lives, and will continue in my memory amid the mighty wreck of the past. I was invited by his son Jonathan, then a student in College, to watch over his body at night. Need I tell the emotions of a boy who was now for the first time in *the company of Death!* I looked upon his pale face; life was gone. From the brilliant eye, now closed in death, no longer shot forth the light of genius; but his brow was serene, and he slept in peace. The Faculty assembled on the morning of the 5th June, 1820, and passed appropriate resolutions. Similar resolutions were adopted by the students of the College. His body was borne to the grave on the

shoulders of his pupils, and committed to the dust amid the heartfelt regrets of the vast assembly who were present to do him honor. I should be doing great injustice if I omitted to give the proceedings of the Board of Trustees. At their first meeting (November 29,) Dr. Henry, the Secretary of the Faculty, communicated the sad intelligence, and I beg leave to present the following extract, as it contains a high and just eulogium upon his character: "Since we last had the honor to address you, the relentless hand of death has arrested our learned and excellent colleague, Dr. Maxcy, in the midst of his career of glory and usefulness. On the melancholy occasion of his funeral, we felt it our indispensable duty to pay his remains those painful and public marks of respect which are usual on such occasions, and to which his high reputation and his long and important services peculiarly entitled him. In so doing we confidently anticipated your entire approbation and concurrence, and accordingly desired your treasurer to make the requisite disbursements." The feelings of the Board are sufficiently set forth in the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"The Trustees of the South Carolina College, sensible of the great loss which the Institution has sustained in the death of the late venerable President, the Rev. Dr. Maxcy, and, as some evidence of the estimation and respect in which they hold his memory, adopted the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the Treasurer of the College, out of the balance of the salary fund for the year 1820, do pay to Mrs. Maxcy one quarter's salary in addition to that he has already paid her.

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to lay before the Legislature the wishes of the Board of Trustees, that they would allow Mrs. Maxcy such an annual sum of money as they may think sufficient for the support of herself and the education of her minor children."

But little more remains to be said. Professors, Students, and Trustees, have now laid the richest offerings upon the tomb of Maxcy. The halls of learning, the sacred desk, shall know him no longer. But his mission was accomplished, the College was established, and a common fame is to unite them in all time to come. He was now to give way to others. Whatever the success of those who were to follow, whatever the amount of genius, and learning, and service, he was securely enshrined in the heart of the State, and was to enjoy the proud distinction of being, under God, the great pioneer in the noble work of diffusing the blessings of education among her people.

One more offering was yet to be made by his beloved pupils—one more demonstration to be given of their respect and confidence. I have now to add that the Clariosophic Society of the College erected in the centre of the Campus a costly monument to his memory, with the following inscription in Latin, composed by Dr. Henry :

S . M . *West Face.*

REVERENDI . ADMODVM . VIRI

JONATHANIS . MAXCY . S . T . P .

COLLEGII . CAROLINAE . AVSTRALIS

PRINCIPIS . PRAEFECTI

RARIS . ET . PRAECELLENTIBVS . INGENII . DOTIBVS . FVLTVS . QVALES

VEL . SVMMIS . DIGNITATIBVS . CONSTITISSENT . AVSPICIO . BONO

HVJVS . INSTITVTI . PRAESES . RELATVS . EST . IN . IPSO . TEMPORIS

MOMENTO . CVM . SINGVLARIA . EJVS . MVNERA . MAXIME . ESSENT

ALVMNIS . EMOLVMENTO . AD . FINGENDOS . MORES . LITERARIOS

VEL . AD . CASTIGANDA . JVDICIA . NEC . NON . VIAM . QVA . APVD

HOMINES . GRATIAM . PARERENT . MONSTRANDO . ANIMOSQVE

EORVM . STVDIO . BONARVM . ARTIVM . INFLAMMANDO

TALIS . ERAT . PRAELECTOR . VT . IN . ILLO . NON . INGENII . VIS . NON . LVMINA

NON . VERBORVM . FELICITAS . NEC . DECORI . GESTVS . ILLECEBRAE . ET

AD . COMMOVENDOS . AFFECTVS . INSIGNITER . APTAE . DESIDERARENTVR

OFFICIVM . PRAECEPTORIS . TANTA . PERITIA . SVSTINEBAT VT . DVM

SCIENTIAM . IMPERTIRET . SIMVL . ARTEM . VERA . INVESTIGANDI

ET . BENE . RATIOCINANDI . FACILI . AC . JVSTA . METHODO . DOCERET

ADEO *East Face.*

SE . HABILEM . COLLEGII . MODERATOREM . PRAESTITIT

VT . INTER . ALVMNOS . JVXTA . CONCORDIAM . AVCTORITATEMQVE

LEGVM . SERVARET . EVITANDO . SIMVL . DVRITIAM

CVRIOSAMQVE . NIMIS . EXPLORATIONEM

DOCTRINAE . CHRISTINAE . ASSERTOR . IPSE . MITEM

EVANGELII . SAPIENTIAM . EXCOLEBAT . VIAMQVE . SALVTIS

SEMPITERNEA . ARGVMENTIS . EX . LIMATISSIMA

PHILOSOPHIA . PETITIS . TVEBATVR

HAVD . FACILE . ALIVM . INVENERIS . CVI . CONTIGIT . BENEFICIA

AVT . MAJORA . AVT . DIVTVRNIORA . ERGA . HANC . NOSTRAM

CIVITATEM . PROFERRE . NEMINEM . CERTE . QVEM . JVVENTVS

NOSTRA . PIA . AC . GRATA . MENTE . PERINDE . EXTOLLIT

PARENTEMQVE . STVDIORVM . REIPVBLICAE . FAVTOREM . CONCLAMAT

DESIDERIO . TANTI . VIRI . ET . IPSIVS . MEMORIA . BENEFICIORVM

PERCVLSA . FAMILIA . ACADEMICA . EX . APOLLINE . CLARIORVM

NVNCVPATA . CVJVS . OLIM . ILLE . SOCIVS . ERAT

H . M . P . C

NATVS . IN . CIVITATE . MASSACHVSETTS *South Face.*

IV . NONAS : SEPTEMBRIS . M . DCC . LXVIII

HIS . IN . AEDIBVS . ANIMAM . EFFLAVIT *North Face.*

PRIDIE . NONAS . JVNII . ANNOQVE . S . H .

M . DCCC . XX

Vain, however, are all attempts to bestow immortality by monuments of granite or of marble. He lives in the history of the College ; he lives in the bosom of his numerous pupils ; and when the monumental stone, with its inscription, shall have crumbled into dust, his name shall yet survive ; and time, which destroys all the works of art, shall give him brighter lustre and renown.

Christian Hanckel was born in Philadelphia, about December 22d, 1789. His father was a practitioner of medicine in that city, and emigrated with his family from Germany, in 1784. He strongly sympathised with the Quakers, and though not a professed member of the sect, attended their worship, and required his children to do the same. Dr. Hanckel received his academic education at the University of Pennsylvania, and took his degree there in June, 1810. He was admitted to Holy Orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States at St. Michael's Church, Charleston, by the Reverend Theodore Dehon, March 15th, 1813, and immediately after was invited to take charge of the German Lutheran Church on Archdale street. With the advice and consent of the Bishop, he accepted the invitation, but officiated as an Episcopal clergyman. His health failed under the arduous duties of the charge, and he was compelled to resign it at the expiration of a year. Suffering from repeated hemorrhage of the lungs, he was for a time withdrawn from the pulpit. As soon as his health would allow, he officiated a Winter and Spring in St. Luke's Parish,

serving alternately Coosawhatchie Court House, and the Episcopal Church, then standing near May river. He labored another Winter and Spring in Prince William's Parish, and was the first clergyman to officiate in the Parish Church after the Revolution. It was an occasion of rare interest. The building was in ruins; the walls and columns of the portico alone were standing—sad monument of the violence and lawlessness of those times. The forest had resumed its sway, and the interior was filled with a large growth of trees, which had to be cut down by one of the parishioners. Boards were placed on the stumps for seats, and with no covering but the clear blue sky of a balmy Spring day, the man of God once more proclaimed, to a large and respectable audience, the glad tidings of salvation. His text was taken from the 84th Psalm, 1st, 2d, and 3d verses. The resignation of Professor Blackburn left vacant the Mathematical chair, and, April 15th, 1815, he was elected Tutor of that department. December 1st of that year, he was elected to the Professorship. December 3d, 1819, he resigned his Professorship, to take effect in a year, and, according to notice, left the College at the close of 1820. I believe that Dr. Hanckel, like Dr. Montgomery, was mainly induced to connect himself with the College by the hope that he could render efficient service in building up the Church of his particular communion at Columbia. I think that a chair in a College never had any special attractions for him. His whole soul is in the ministry, and with fidelity has he devoted nearly a half

century to his sacred calling. Let it not be supposed, however, that he neglected any duty connected with his department in the College, or that he was ever wanting in proper zeal to advance the highest interests of the Institution. With such a man such a course was impossible. Dr. Maxcy, in his official reports to the Board of Trustees, fully endorses the value of his labors. He retired from the College to take charge of the congregation of St. Paul's Church, Charleston, where he has officiated ever since, with great singleness of purpose and ability. His highest honor is to be found in the love and attachment of such a congregation through so long a period. He has now reached the good age of three score and ten, and is probably the oldest officiating clergyman in his diocese. Fully appreciated for his exalted Christian character, having the advantages of a large experience, distinguished for the soberness of his counsel, and the soundness of his judgment, few have exerted as large an influence over the interests of the Episcopal Church, and for few will as many tears be shed when it pleases God to remove him from the scenes of his earthly labors.

At the meeting of the Trustees on the 29th of November, William K. Clowney was elected Tutor, to hold his office for twelve months. On the 2d of December, James Wallace was duly elected Professor of Mathematics, to serve for one year. On the 15th, Dr. Cooper was elected President *pro tempore*, and the duties of the office were divided between Dr.

Cooper, Professor Henry, and Professor Wallace ; and it was resolved to give proper compensation, at a future day, for such extra services.

CHAPTER VI.

The year 1821 is upon us. The gifted Maxcy is no more ; Cooper is in the Chair of the Presidency, and holds the reins of government. What a future is before him ! He is to experience the extremes of fortune. Caressed by the Board at the commencement of his administration, almost idolized for his genius and learning, he brings to his solemn charge the prestige of a mighty name, and is permitted to wield an almost irresponsible power. But, alas ! as we pursue the thread of events, the scene becomes chequered. He is to experience the saddest reverses, and in his old age to have nothing left but the recollection of honors now withheld, and glories now departed. The proceedings of the Board for the year have no peculiar interest except in the matter of the elections. The new President was busy with his work, and at the Spring meeting of the Trustees made many suggestions for their consideration. These were in reference to the Course of Instruction, and are not deemed worthy of enumeration. It is important to mention that it was now resolved, that hereafter the Latin Salutatory Oration shall be the mark of the first honor ; heretofore it has been the Valedictory. On December 1st, the Board proceeded to the election of a President. Dr. Cooper, the President *pro tempore*, was now permanently elected. The Mathematical Professorship being va-

cant, James Wallace, who had been filling it temporarily, was elected, and Wm. K. Clowney, Tutor *pro tempore*, now received the permanent appointment. Dr. Cooper carried with him into the Presidency his former department of Chemistry, and the Legislature was requested to appropriate the salary allowed to the Professor of Chemistry to the Professor of Belles-lettres and Metaphysics. December 3d, the Board proceeded to the election of a Professor of Geology and Mineralogy to serve for one year, with a salary of one thousand dollars. He was also required to perform the duties of adjunct Professor of Chemistry. Lardner Vanuxem was duly elected. Dr. Cooper had officiated at the recent Commencement, and was requested by the Board to furnish a copy of his address to the graduates, for publication in pamphlet form. The last act of the year was to request the Governor to apply to the Legislature for an appropriation of three thousand dollars, for the purchase of Dr. Cooper's collection of minerals for the use of the College.

There is very little of interest in the proceedings of the Faculty for the year. The Commons Hall produced more than its usual disorder, and much of the time of the Faculty was consumed in investigations of assault upon it. An officer of the College was burnt in effigy, and *equestrian* exercises were quite fashionable. There were at that time two horses in the walls, belonging respectively to Dr. Cooper and Professor Park. Poor Blanche and Calico! Seven and thirty years have passed since

you bid adieu to mortal scenes, but you are not forgotten. There yet live those who remember your kindly nature, your free and gentle spirit, your toil, your suffering, your patient endurance of wrong. With the mention of one case of discipline, I shall close the account of the year. The penalty was peculiar. This morning, at our Faculty meeting, we had just such a case, and were puzzled what to do. Oh! that I had known the precedent; but it was not until to-night that I made the discovery. Let me say that our law declares that no student shall leave the bounds of Columbia without the permission of the President. But what are laws without a penalty? What punishment shall be inflicted for its violation? That was the question which vexed us this morning. Here, then, is a precedent which may serve us as a guide in all future times. A student was charged with being absent from the town without permission. He confessed the fact, and the Faculty determined to punish him with severity. It was, therefore, resolved unanimously, "that he be required to construe and commit to memory twenty lines of Virgil's Æneid, and not be seen out of the Campus until he had done so."

The year 1822 opened with the most serious disorder. At a meeting of the Faculty in January, the President announced the existence of a combination in the Junior Class, and that all, with the exception of the monitor, had absented themselves from the two o'clock recitation of the Monday previous. Thus early commenced the troubles of the new adminis-

tration—troubles which, as we shall see, were to increase with time, and to have their consummation years afterwards in the deepest convulsion. After due deliberation the Faculty resolved unanimously, that the most lenient course of proceeding would be to call them, and require them to sign a promise of more regular behavior in future. The paper was submitted to the students, and but few signed it. Objections were made to the form of the pledge, and the Faculty, in the hope of removing them, agreed to modify it. The hope was vain. The majority of the students still rejected it, and the Faculty determined, under the circumstances, to call a meeting of such members of the Board of Trustees as were in Columbia, and await the result of their deliberations. The Trustees assembled, and his Excellency the Governor presided. They addressed a letter to the recusant students, "enforcing the propriety of their compliance," and allowing them several days for consideration. The period having expired, and the students not having complied, the sentence of suspension was pronounced against them. At the meeting of the Board in May, the President reported fully the disturbances in the College, with the action of the Faculty, and that action was formally approved. At the meeting of November 29th, Mr. Porter, one of the Tutors, gave notice of resignation. It seems that Dr. Cooper had been required to teach the Belles-lettres, and the Board now declared the Professorship of Chemistry vacant, and advertised that an election would take place at the next

stated meeting in November. Nothing of interest occurs in the proceedings of the Faculty at the close of the year. That the students were wholly in the wrong in their issues with the Faculty, does not admit of reasonable question. They were called upon to give a pledge of future good conduct; but they refused. They deserved their punishment; the law had to be maintained, or the College abandoned at once. The rebellion was most unfortunate. It indicated a bad temper on the part of the students; and, occurring almost at the commencement of a new administration, shocked the public mind, and aroused a feeling of doubt and distrust concerning its efficiency. I care not how strong the case—I care not what may be the circumstances, the suspension of large numbers is a sad necessity. True there are times when it must be done, and the young men must know that *numbers* will not give immunity. There may be occasions when every thing must be sacrificed to the majesty of the law, but what a mighty sacrifice is it! The supreme authority may give a formal approval, may pass a vote of thanks; but yet the necessity stands out as a startling calamity. And why—to cripple an Institution at least for years—to blast the hopes of its friends, and to strengthen the hands of its enemies—these surely are not small things. The administration did suffer then, from the recent rebellion. The College was weakened, and yet the reflecting justified fully the punishment of the students. The year was not one of success; one-third of the young men had been dismissed, and

the future was looked to with feelings of unusual apprehension.

I have now to sketch the history of the year 1823. Would that I could speak of it as furnishing a striking contrast with the last; as distinguished for its order and quiet, and freedom from irregularities. The first months of the year were distinguished for the repeated removal of the steps of the public buildings. It is the first notice of it in the proceedings of the Faculty, but it is not the year in which the offence was inaugurated. I have myself seen the whole Faculty walk a ladder to enter the Chapel, and I shall never forget the amusement which it occasioned. This was in 1821. The ascent in the old Chapel was something like six feet, and to some the undertaking was difficult, and not unaccompanied with peril. The President, Dr. Cooper, was very clumsy, and it was plainly to be seen that he ever regarded it as an enterprise of great hazard, and requiring for its execution great courage. It was the day of wooden steps; they were easily removed, and the annoyance was of frequent occurrence. In recalling the incidents of my College life, I can remember none which afforded more merriment, and though it must be condemned, there was nothing very atrocious about it. It was a popular amusement, and time, instead of wearing it out, only strengthened and confirmed it. It had so grown that by 1823, it was for a period an exception for the Faculty to enter the Chapel in the morning by any other way *than up a ladder!* But time was bringing

its infirmities, and a constantly increasing incapacity to perform the dangerous feat. What was to be done? Were venerable men, bowed down with the weight of years, to be compelled, day by day, to perform this cruel service at the hazard of their limbs, if not of their lives? It was, indeed, an ostracism of the old, and would work the saddest results if not arrested.

Let the reader picture the scene to himself. The whole College is assembled, and for what? To see the Faculty of the South Carolina College *walk a ladder*. First comes Henry; he is in the prime of life, strong and active, and walks as if he had been trained in the ancient school of Elis, and knew something of the business. He makes his ascent in safety. Then come the Tutors, who perform equally well. Wallace, though not old, lacks confidence. He looks, he hesitates, and surveys with the eye of a mathematician. He calculates the distance, the angle, and calls up the whole philosophy of *falling* bodies. He starts, the line of gravity fluctuates, his body oscillates like a pendulum, and he reaches the floor, reeling to and fro like a drunken man. And there stands the good, the meek and gentle Professor Park, with his large and unwieldy frame. "Ah! young gentlemen, you should not treat your Professor so. It is too bad; you should have pity. I am getting old; you do not respect our position." Dr. Cooper was by his side. "Have you forgotten, says he, the lesson taught us by your favorite master, old Homer?

"Forget we now our state and lofty birth;
Not titles here, but works must prove our worth."

"But," says Dr. Park, "I am to teach Latin and Greek; I am not a Professor of Gymnastics; I never learned to walk a rope, or climb a ladder." Mighty thoughts fill the bosom of Cooper. He knows not what may be his fate. Wallace stands on his "proud eminence," and elated by the glory of his achievement, cries out, "Come, Dr. Cooper, it is very *asy*."

"And one brave hero, fans another's fire."

The Doctor had courage, and was never reluctant to risk his life in the discharge of duty. He makes the effort, but it is impossible. He has dared, and angels can do no more. He staggers at the first round of the ladder, and plants himself again upon *terra firma*. But he must enter. He calls for help. He asks Wallace to come down and aid him, but he politely refuses. He renews his effort at ascent, but again fails. He now retires, taking to himself the consolation of a true philosopher, that he had put forth his mightiest strength, and that he had only failed because it was impossible.

The Chapel services are over, and the perilous descent has to be made. To go down a ladder *backwards* is an awkward and ludicrous exhibition for venerable and learned Professors, and the students must be saved this part of the entertainment. Henry prompts his comrades:

"Nor prompts alone, but leads himself the war."

He goes to the door, cries *facile descensus*, and boldly makes the leap.

"The hero halts, and his associates wait."

The Tutors follow, and reach in safety. Wallace is behind. "It is very high," says he; "terrestrial gravity is that force by which all bodies are continually urged towards the centre of the earth. Its nature is unknown. Some of its laws are well established. I am a heavy man. It is proportional to the masses of bodies. The law of acceleration is perfectly understood, and before I reach the ground, my velocity will be very great." He is aided in his descent, the force of gravity is thus diminished, and he sustains no injury. The welkin rings with the loud acclaim, and the Professors now laugh heartily at the scene through which they have just passed.

But the Faculty were soon to deal with something far more serious. In April a gross offence was committed in the Chapel, and the proceedings of the Faculty in reference to it shook the College to its foundation. It was determined to interrogate each student in reference to the commission of the act. They were accordingly assembled, and the question put. All but twenty-eight declined answering, and suspension was pronounced against them. At the April meeting of the Board, Dr. Cooper reported the case fully, with the action of the Faculty. The report of the President contains a most elaborate argument against the crime of combination, and portrays its dangers with all that terseness and power

of langaage for which he was remarkable. And yet in this paper he insists with earnest eloquence that the penalty of suspension ought to be remitted. With every respect, I must maintain that his position is indefensible ; that his doctrine is one thing, and his practice another. At the time of making his report the students had solemnly denied the right of the Faculty to call upon them for exculpation. The authority of the officers was put at open defiance. The President states that the suspended students had held a meeting, and resolved that the Faculty had no right to ask the question ; that they would persist in their refusal, and that they would not quit the College. A few reflections upon this case may not be out of place, as they have a bearing at all times upon the government and discipline of the Institution.

First. The offence was of a degrading and dishonoring nature, and every right-minded student should have been anxious for an opportunity to have acquitted himself at once of it. It was not the time to battle for an abstract principle, but to maintain the cause of decency.

Second. They were wrong in the law, for the Faculty had the grant of express authority.

Third. It is better to allow this privilege of exculpation than to pursue the practice, as urged by Dr. Cooper, of Northern Colleges, where students are made in all cases to testify against each other. Talk as we may, the tendency of such a system is degrading. It puts a spy in every room, excites suspicion, and destroys confidence. In the former case, every

student is arraigned at the bar of his own conscience. It cultivates the love of truth, and, by augmenting the sense of individual responsibility, saves a most important principle, and builds up a manly and noble independence of character. In proof of it I point to the whole experience of the College from that day to the present.

Fourth. It is difficult to carry out the law against large numbers, and sound policy demands that it be resorted to as seldom as possible. But one young man may have committed an offence, and under the operation of the law scores of the best and most exemplary students are arraigned, and have the charge preferred against them. To many this is offensive, and their feelings revolt instinctively at it. The Faculty should strive to isolate and curtail the numbers as much as possible. It is obvious that it is very liable to abuse. If applied at all times, and our young men tell the truth, (as I know they will,) no offence can possibly escape detection. It was designed to be applied only in extreme cases. In the present instance the Faculty appealed to it ; and was that appeal proper ? I answer it was, unless it is never right. Having taken their position, they were bound to maintain it, let the consequences be what they may, or the law would be covered with contempt.

The Trustees declared that the students had acted inconsistently with their duty, and injured the character of the College, in refusing to comply with the requisitions of the Faculty ; and they left it to them to pursue any course they thought proper.

The minutes of the Faculty record that, May 5th, the students gave up the name of the person who had committed the offensive act, and the Faculty then resolved, "that the students who had before refused to exculpate themselves, be now restored to full standing in the College." Thus ended this serious disturbance. The year closed peacefully. The Faculty passed ten young gentlemen to their degree, but four of these forfeited their diploma by declining to perform their exercise, and thus the graduating class was *reduced to six.* Upon the whole, the year was an unhappy one for the College. Nothing was added to its reputation, but it lost no small portion of the public confidence.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, November 27, Alpheus Baker was elected Tutor.

All hail to the year 1824! It was a year of quiet. Judging by the minutes of the Faculty, (and I have no other means of judging,) it had no very decided character. It is wanting very much *in events.* There are no stirring incidents, no riot, no combination, no flagrant violation of law, except in a single instance. One or two students only are suspended, and one expelled. It is a smooth sea, without gale enough to disturb the surface. Prayers and recitations, and recitations and prayers, and the weekly examination of the monitors' bills—these make up pretty much the year's history. Nor is this to be complained of, if the duties are well discharged. There is no report for the year of the state of the College, either from the President or the Faculty; certainly the records

of the Board give not the slightest intimation of it. I must call attention again to the infliction of a singular penalty by the Faculty, which I had occasion to notice on a former occasion. Perhaps it worked well when first applied, and the Faculty, taking encouragement, determined to avail themselves more freely of it. Two students "were discovered shooting guns at the back of the Town," and were called up, seriously admonished, and "required each to get fifty lines of Virgil's Æneid by heart, and to repeat them to the Faculty at their next meeting on Monday next." April 24, James Divver was elected Tutor of Mathematics. December 7, Henry J. Nott was elected Professor of the Elements of Criticism, Logic, and the Philosophy of Languages. The effect of the year must have been favorable to the College. It must have dispelled some of the doubts, and given to some extent a sense of security. The President worked faithfully, and strove with all his power to augment its usefulness. Nor were the Trustees idle. Schemes to revise the laws, and provide for a better government, to abolish certain studies, and introduce others, were severally discussed, and presented in elaborate reports. I know that some of these were urged by Dr. Cooper ; nor is he nor any one else to be blamed for it. He had his peculiar views of education, and had a right to entertain them. No doubt they were the result of sincere conviction, and nothing is more natural than that he should desire to carry them out, and infuse them into the popular mind.

The year 1825 does not present the same degree of order as that which I have just considered. Early in February, students were arraigned for grave offences committed in the town, in the Commons, and the Library. A little later the minutes of the Faculty record the fact of "a variety of disturbances which had recently taken place in College." The Board of Trustees had an occasional meeting in April, and the President communicated the state of the College, the condition of the Commons, the dilapidation of the buildings, the dispute between the Librarian and a student, and the recent conduct of an officer. The President left the State early in the summer, and did not return until December. Professor Henry, by appointment of the Board, officiated at Commencement. The Faculty report well of the examination at the close of the year; and, in truth, 1825 went out far better than it begun. The year is signalized by the graduation of a class of uncommon talent. This is its glory. I am sorry to record that in 1826 there was a general rebellion of the students. It arose from a most trifling cause. They refused to attend prayers and recitations on account *of a rain*. The President reports that he walked through it "without any inconvenience," and yet they declined to attend his recitation, and resisted a summons sent by him through the Monitor. This was met by a "friendly expostulation" in the Chapel on the part of the Faculty, and the affair was terminated. But a more serious disturbance was ahead. In May, a student was suspended, and this

led to a combination not to attend recitations until he received a hearing. It appears, upon future investigation, that he was innocent of the offence with which he was charged. A leading member of the Board interceded, and by his mediation a committee of students was permitted to appear before the Faculty, and the student was allowed a hearing. The matter was submitted to the Board. They condemn the intemperate and misguided proceedings of the students in organizing and maintaining a rebellion to obtain redress for grievances, whether real or imaginary, instead of seeking their removal by the constituted authorities. This is a sound principle, and furnishes a safe guide for students under all circumstances. The innocence of the student was clearly established, he was re-admitted to his class, and thus peace was again restored. But the Faculty are not wholly blameless. A mistake was made, an innocent man was punished, and thereby the College thrown into rebellion. Why did he not have the privilege of a hearing as soon as suspicion fastened upon him? Why was the usage of the College in this respect ignored? But he was not only denied this, but not permitted to prove his innocence by witnesses. The course of the Faculty, then, was a practical abolition of a principle; an innovation upon usages solemnly recognized; a denial of justice as administered through its customary channel, and an odious and degrading discrimination against an individual. The young are not as the old, and they rarely resort for redress of

wrongs to those means which belong to graver counsels, and a more matured experience.

But the year which I am now to sketch, the year 1827, is pregnant with events far more serious. On the 27th of February, Dr. Cooper informed the Faculty that a committee of students had waited upon him, and informed him that a large majority of their whole number had resolved to secede from Commons from the first of March. This was indeed a fearful announcement. After full discussion, it was resolved to consult such members of the Board as were in town, and abide by their advice. Dr. Cooper made a full report of the difficulty. He had addressed the students in the chapel, and endeavored to persuade them to reconsider the matter, and return to their allegiance. The Faculty had to do their duty, and the course was obvious. They were informed that there was no alternative left but to suspend, and report for expulsion at the next stated meeting in November, all those students who persisted in the present design. The Faculty met the offence boldly. After the resolution of suspension was formally announced, many engaged in the combination petitioned for restoration to their classes. It was unanimously resolved that no student of the Senior Class who was thus engaged, should again be admitted to the College. All the members of the other classes who were received, were required to sign a pledge that they would not enter into, or countenance in any way, any future combination to oppose or disobey the laws of the College. The storm was now

passed. There was quiet for the rest of the session; the Examinations were held in June, and the Faculty speak well of them. The College assembled in October, and from that period to the close of the year, the records furnish no proof of any offence whatever. Let me now advert to the proceedings of the Board. November 3, Mr. Vanuxem resigned his Professorship; and at the same meeting Mr. Baker gave notice of the resignation of his Tutorship. December 5, Isaac W. Hayne was elected Tutor of Mathematics. The graduating class numbered twelve; twenty-four Seniors were expelled, and the members of the other classes reported for expulsion were remitted to the tender mercies of the Faculty, to do with them as in their judgment they thought best. Dr. Cooper having assumed, in addition to his present duties, the Professorship of Mineralogy without additional compensation, it was resolved to elect an assistant, with a salary of five hundred dollars. On going into a ballot for that purpose, Robert Wilson Gibbes was duly elected, December 15th. John R. Davis was elected Tutor, December 18, in place of Mr. Baker. The year has now closed, and it was certainly a disastrous one to the College. The Faculty seem to have done their full duty, and are entitled to all praise. The discipline was sternly enforced—the greatest harmony pervaded their counsels, and they gave to all their acts the sanction of their full authority. It was certainly a time of trial, and they were deeply impressed by the responsibilities of their position. No blame can possibly attach to them;

but the spirit of rebellion had burst forth in its wild fury, large numbers of students were lost, and distrust seized upon the public mind.

I shall now proceed to give some account of a gentleman of great worth and large attainments in a particular walk of science, whose name even is unknown to a large portion of my readers. He was distinguished for his modesty, devoted himself to pursuits which at the time were not properly appreciated in our community, and left the College for his distant home at the North upwards of thirty years ago. I had some acquaintance with him, have distinct impressions of the man, and, I trust, will be aided thereby in the sketch which I shall now give of him. From the memoir of his friend, Dr. Isaac Lea, from the records of the Board of Trustees, and my own recollections, I trust I shall be able to do something like justice to his memory.

Lardner Vanuxem was born in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1792 or 1793. He was the son of James Vanuxem, an eminent merchant. His father placed him in his counting room, but soon perceived that his son was engaged in pursuits of a far different nature. Though discharging with proper fidelity the duties imposed upon him, he devoted his leisure hours to the study of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology. The father was not backward in encouraging the peculiar taste and genius of his son. He was now permitted to take a course of Chemical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, and, pleased with his progress, he sent him to Paris, where

he remained three years at the School of Mines, receiving instruction from Broigniart, the Abbe Hauy, Thenard, and others. He was a great favorite with these distinguished *savans*, and Dr. Lea records that when he visited Paris fourteen years afterwards, they made the most anxious inquiries in respect to him, and spoke of him as one of their most successful and promising students. After completing his studies in Paris, he visited some of the most interesting portions of France, making his geological exursions chiefly on foot. Shortly after his return home, he was introduced by Dr. Lea to Dr. Cooper, who was then the Teacher of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology in the South Carolina College. Dr. Cooper had indulged the idea for some time that the interests of the College demanded the establishment of a separate Professorship of Geology and Mineralogy, and at the meeting of the Board of Trustees, December 2d, 1820, it was resolved unanimously that application be made to the Legislature, at its next session, to establish such a Professorship, with a salary of one thousand dollars. I am not entirely certain, but I think that Professor Vanuxem took part in the instruction of the College, as an adjunct of Dr. Cooper, before the resolution was acted on by the Legislature. Upon the elevation of Dr. Cooper to the Presidency, he resigned his Professorship of Geology and Mineralogy, and December 3d, 1821, Mr. Vanuxem was duly elected to serve for one year, with a salary of one thousand dollars. With this small compensation he continued to labor with great industry and zeal until April 28th, 1824, when

he tendered his letter of resignation, to take effect on the 3d December ensuing. In the meantime, however, there was presented a prospect for the increase of his salary, and November 30th, 1824, he addressed a letter to the Board, in which he gives the reason for his resignation, and suggests a new field of labor for himself, which, while it will bring a better salary, will, as he conceives, enhance very much the value of his services to the State. This letter is important, as it contains the first suggestion of a Geological and Mineralogical Survey of the State. It was proposed to connect it with the office then held by him. He asks the Board before it accepts his resignation, to consider the propriety and expediency of making application to the Legislature for that purpose. We learn from the letter the precise character of the survey which he proposed, and which was partially accomplished. "I propose," says he, "to make a thorough examination of *each District* of the State, as to its rocks, minerals, and fossils; to collect specimens of every different kind that comes under notice in the different Districts, and to arrange the same by Districts, in the South Carolina College, giving to each specimen its *name* and its *location;* and also to mark on the map of the State the rocks as they exist, and such valuable minerals as may have been noticed." The Board of Trustees looked with favor upon the scheme, and upon its recommendation the Legislature made an appropriation for two years. The survey was not completed, but the rocks and minerals collected

amounted to upwards of five hundred, and were deposited by him in the Cabinet of the College.

I have been permitted to read a letter from Professor Vanuxem to Dr. R. W. Gibbes, dated Bristol, March 29th, 1845, and from it I make the following extract: "I am sorry to hear from Mr. Tuomey, that the collection I left at Columbia of the only year given to the Survey of the State, has, in a great measure, disappeared; and that the map of the State, colored to the extent of the parts examined, in accordance with its rocks, etc., and which I nailed to the wall of the lecture-room, is not to be found."

Professor Vanuxem continued his connection with the College until November 3d, 1827, when he tendered his resignation, with the request that the formality of notice be dispensed with, "as he had lately received an appointment both honorable and profitable, and his services were immediately required." The request was granted, and thus terminated his useful labors in the College. The appointment to which allusion is here made, was the superintendency of a gold mine, near the City of Mexico, belonging to a Baltimore company. He repaired to the spot, and took up his residence at the mines. He satisfied himself that it could not be worked to advantage, and communicating this opinion to the Company, the mine was abandoned, and he returned to his native city, after an absence of eighteen months. He purchased a farm near Bristol, to which he retired with his family. He now devoted

himself to agricultural pursuits, but even then found leisure to bring around him a choice collection of minerals. But his highest glory was yet to be achieved. The knowledge of such a man must be brought out more palpably to the light of day. There were those who, amid the veil of modesty which concealed him from common view, could yet perceive his sterling worth and rich endowments. He was solicited by Governor Marcy, of New York, to take part in the Geological Survey of that State. To that great labor of science he devoted himself for five or six years. All who are competent to form an opinion, have declared that he executed his task with unsurpassed ability. According to Lea, (Proc. Acad. Nat. Scien., Philadelphia, 1858, p. 218,) Vanuxem was the first to recognise that the whole *alluvial*, *tertiary*, and *cretaceous* formations of this country had been confounded by McClure, under the name of "*Alluvium.*" The separation of these great Geological formations from one another by Vanuxem, must be looked upon as one of the most important steps in the history of American Geology; in fact, as the very foundation of Scientific Geology in this country. This important step was the result of the careful study of these formations in France, and an equally careful comparison of American fossils with the French. Like all important discoveries in science, therefore, it was made under the guidance of the true inductive spirit. The views of Vanuxem have been confirmed, first by Morton, and since by all American Geologists; and from year to

year new explorations demonstrate the vast extent of these formations in the United States.

I have not much more to add. He was through life a frequent contributor to the scientific journals of the country, and in the announcement of his death, Silliman's journal remarks that, "American science has rarely been deprived of a more able devotee than the late Prof. Lardner Vanuxem." He died at his farm, near Bristol, January 25th, 1848, in the 56th year of his age. My imperfect memoir is concluded. It contains less than is already known to his many friends at the North; but it will be pleasing to them to learn that one who occupies a Chair in the Institution where he labored a third of a century ago, has honestly endeavored to perpetuate his name and his fame in a distant land.

CHAPTER VII.

The year 1828 is remarkable for its good order. The records of the Faculty give but one offence which was worthy of discipline. Considering the smallness of the numbers, it was resolved that it would be better not to publish a Catalogue for the year. The President, in his reports to the Board, speaks in highest terms of the conduct of the students, and their general proficiency. John R. Davis, who was filling temporarily the place of Tutor, was re-elected November 28. The Commons system now attracted the special attention of the Board. A committee, consisting of Chancellor DeSaussure, the Honorable William Harper, and the Honorable W. C. Preston, which had been appointed at a previous meeting, made a long report. It is an able, well-reasoned and thorough discussion of the matter. The testimony of every respectable College in the country is adduced, and the whole body of it is opposed to the system. The committee declare that, "in most cases where the system of College discipline has obliged the students to board in Commons, discontent and disorder have followed, and wherever the students have their option to board, either at Commons or at private houses, order and satisfaction have prevailed." The Board resolved that the students who may be authorized in writing by their parents and guardians, may board in such private families, and at such

private boarding houses within the Town of Columbia, as may be licensed in writing by the Faculty.

On looking at the proceedings of the Faculty for 1829, I see nothing which forbids the following language of Dr. Cooper, which is contained in his report to the Board of Trustees, dated November 29 : " The affairs of the College, during the last year, have gone on much as usual. The usual Course of Studies has been pursued, and the usual proficiency made." It is worthy of mention that a Mr. Michaelowitz had been engaged during the period in teaching Hebrew and French to classes in the College. The Faculty, in November, "recommended to the Board of Trustees the establishment of a provision for teaching the Hebrew and Arabic and Modern Languages, and that to this end, a Teacher of the said Languages be attached to the College;" and Mr. Michaelowitz was nominated for the purpose. The measure is strongly urged by Dr. Cooper in his report. A resolution was passed requesting the Governor to apply to the Legislature for an appropriation of one thousand dollars per annum as a salary for the adjunct Professor of Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, the compensation for the services of the present assistant being regarded wholly inadequate. The last act of the Board for the year was the appointment of Mr. Michaelowitz, Teacher of Oriental Literature, and Modern Languages, with a salary of six hundred dollars per annum.

Lest it might be supposed that the Latin had not in that day the prominence to which it is entitled,

I beg leave to give the following resolution of the Faculty, passed December 28 :

"*Resolved*, unanimously, That in future no certificate shall be accepted from any Teacher unless written in Latin. Also, that applicants for admission shall address themselves in writing in the Latin language to the Faculty, and that this exercise shall be performed in the presence of the Faculty."

The reader will remember how frequently I have had to record in these pages, disturbances originating in the Commons ; and that with the view of promoting greater peace and quiet, the Trustees, in 1828, gave permission to the students, under certain limitations, to board elsewhere. These limitations would seem to be entirely proper. The permission was to be asked by the parent or guardian ; students were not to board at hotels or taverns, and the houses were to be licensed by the Faculty. What more could be asked ? and yet, according to the report of Dr. Cooper, the new plan "produced such other mischiefs that we must conquer them, or recur to the former arrangement, at whatever risk." This, then, was the chief trouble of 1830. There were other "disturbances, dissatisfactions, and mischievous proceedings ; but, according to the report, none more than may be expected from one hundred and fifteen young men, most of whom have been very negligently managed, before they came here." So writes Dr. Cooper, and I will make it the text for a

remark. My own observation satisfies me that the College is charged with ruining many who come to it with confirmed habits of idleness and immorality. Parents must visit the sins of their sons upon some one, and most readily will they lay them upon the College, if they ever breathed for a month its polluted atmosphere. I grant that it is sometimes the case that a good youth is injured in College; but it is rare. If he comes with all the defences which a good training at home will throw around him, it is never to be expected that he will fall a victim to evil influences. The wise counsels of a father, the affectionate and pious lessons of a mother, cannot be so easily forgotten. There is certainly, too, something in the earnest advice and constant admonition of his instructors; and, moreover, there is a large number among his fellow students and daily associates who sympathise with him in his virtuous affections. I insist, then, that it is no terrible ordeal to a good youth; that the dangers are grossly exaggerated; and that every parent who has done his duty at home, and sends a virtuous boy to College, may expect him to return with his intellect enlarged and expanded, and his morals strengthened and confirmed. Could I believe that a College was a school of vice, that it was a mighty whirlpool, which engulfed thousands of the innocent and unsuspecting, I would warn every parent against it. But, whatever may be its faults, it encourages an elevated ambition; it rebukes every thing that is low and despicable, and fosters the very virtues which, in

their proper development, are sure to build up a manly and noble character. I may surprise some of my readers, but I hesitate not to declare that the College *saves far more than it ruins;* that its system, its hopes, its rewards, its discipline, its whole body of influences, not unfrequently exert a wholesome effect upon the wild and thoughtless youth, and accomplish a work to which the parent is incompetent. And how can it be otherwise? Would it not be strange if it were not so? Surely there must be something in that system which cultivates habits of punctuality and promptitude in the discharge of duty; which furnishes regular employment; which holds up to the admiring eye of youth the priceless gem of knowledge, that they may strive for it, and make it their own; which affords as guides, men who have travelled the way, and therefore know all its devious wanderings, and who, day by day, and in every possible form, inculcate those great truths which lie at the basis of all excellence, and constitute alike the glory of States, and the beauty of individual character. If there be nothing in all this, then all human contrivances for the ends of education are worse than useless; and Schools, Academies, Colleges, and Universities, should be looked upon as engines of mischief, and fall beneath the mighty tread of modern civilization. The spirit of fault-finding exhibited by some persons, reminds me of the way in which Lord Peter treated his father's will in the "Tale of the Tub." Determined to discover the word "shoulder-knot," he picks it out

letter by letter, and is even at last obliged to substitute *c* for *k* in the orthography.

There are in College life temptations to dissipation ; but these temptations are at hand at every step of the journey of life, and no where else, perhaps, are they met by more powerful counteracting influences. A judicious writer of former times, in a defence of female education remarks, that the woman who would be spoiled by being educated, would be spoiled any how ; and I think the remark may be extended to the youth who are spoiled by being sent to College. I would hold all public functionaries to a strict responsibility ; but let not the community expect impossibilities of a Faculty. In as large a number as are assembled in the walls, there must be some who have no regard for the laws. It has been so under every administration, and will so continue in all time to come. A College perfect in all respects, where the love of study pervades the bosoms of all, and where the conduct is regulated by the most rigid exactions of morality, is nothing less than an Utopian dream. The Professors are not mere spiritual existences, but men ; and like all their species, they must eat and sleep, and be obedient to nature. Refreshment and repose are as necessary to them as to others. Some persons seem to forget this. I was present when the pews of a Church were about being distributed, and it was proposed to assign the pew immediately under the pulpit to the family of the clergyman. The late Dr. Henry objected, with the remark, that *the wives and*

daughters of ministers had necks as well as other people—a plain truth which, for the moment, seemed to have been lost sight of. The reader will make the application. Dr. Cooper, in his last report for the year, truly says: "That the discipline of the College is the only circumstance of difficulty attending the duties of the Faculty. There is no season of the year in which it does not come before them as a subject of intense anxiety, on which their own comfort, as well as the welfare of the College, essentially depends. No one can know the facts, or be alive to the remedies, or be in any degree so anxious on this head, as the Faculty."

At the meeting of the Board, November 24, Tutor Davis gave notice of resignation.

The year 1831 is an eventful one—not that it abounded in disorder—not that it brought great changes in the internal polity and regulations of the College, but eventful in its bearing upon the history and fortunes of the distinguished individual who had for so many years filled the Presidency. The first meeting of the Board was on the 30th of November. Tutor Hayne then gave notice that he would resign his office on the 1st of January succeeding. Dr. Cooper, in his report, says that the business of the College has gone on as usual; that the number of students is one hundred and fourteen, and that their conduct is better than formerly. December 3d, Lewis R. Gibbes was elected Tutor. The most interesting event of the year is the adoption of the following resolution by the House of Representa-

tives, which was communicated to the Board by the Governor :

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 7th, 1831.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House it is expedient that the Board of Trustees of the South Carolina College do forthwith investigate the conduct of Dr. Cooper, as President of the South Carolina College, and if they find that his continuance in office defeats the ends and aims of the Institution, that they be requested to remove him.

The following resolution was adopted by the Board:

Whereas, It is alleged that Dr. Cooper has, by the promulgation of certain opinions, become odious to a large and respectable portion of the people of this State, and the College has sustained injury from this circumstance :

Resolved, That the Board proceed to inquire whether Dr. Cooper has wilfully and unnecessarily promulgated any opinions which are justly offensive to any considerable portion of the people of this State ; whether from them any injury has resulted to the College ; whether this injury can be remedied without the removal of Dr. Cooper, and whether the conduct of Dr. Cooper in the premises has been such as to constitute misconduct for which he should be removed.

The matter was referred to a committee of five, with instructions to investigate what charges are made against Dr. Cooper, and report to the Board specifications of the charges made against him. The committee were also instructed to furnish Dr. Cooper with a copy of the charges and specifications. The committee made their report on the 14th December, and Dr. Cooper at the same time transmitted an elaborate reply. The further consideration of the charges was postponed until the meeting in May, to allow Dr. Cooper to procure the attendance of certain witnesses. Thus terminated the year. The President was arraigned, not only before the Board of Trustees, but at the bar of public opinion. From the very nature of the issues, every man felt himself a party. The first gun had been fired, and blood had been spilt. There was to be no compromise; time and reflection were only to widen the breach, and to intensify the feeling of opposition. The College had become more than ever an object of interest, and the cry of "revolution," "reorganization," was now beginning to be heard throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The proceedings of the Faculty for 1832 are without special interest. On turning to the records of the Board of Trustees, I perceive that they assembled on the 16th of May, and that the case of Dr. Cooper was resumed, but it was resolved that it would be unadvisable to proceed with so small a quorum. A committee was appointed for the purpose of taking the testimony of the witnesses in attendance, and for

taking by interrogatory the testimony of those absent witnesses whose names had been given to the Board. The order of the College seems to have been good. Dr. Cooper, in his report of November, assures the Board that since their last meeting there has been less riot and disturbance within the walls than at any former period. The Catalogue of Students for the year amounted to one hundred and seven, and of these fourteen had taken dismissions. November 28th, Professor Henry gave notice of the resignation of his Chair, to take effect in twelve months. December 4th, the Board proceeded to the investigation of the charges against Dr. Cooper, being convened at the Hall of the House of Representatives. Dr. Cooper was present. The testimony taken by commission was read, and he commenced his very elaborate defence. At an adjourned meeting of December 5th, he concluded it. The Board again convened at the College Library on the 8th, and though there was a strong dissenting opinion, the trial was terminated by the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That no charges against Dr. Cooper, showing that his continuance in office defeats the ends and aims of the Institution, or authorizing his removal, have been substantiated by proof, and that the charges against him be therefore dismissed.

December 11th, Edward W. Johnson was elected Teacher of Modern Languages.

The Board, as has just been stated, had disposed

of the charges against Dr. Cooper; but its action served not to remove the opposition to him, and to reinstate him in the public confidence. The sentiment was strong and deep, and his connection with the College could not long be preserved. Before I proceed further with its history, it is proper for me to add, that at the May meeting of the Board, in 1833, a committee of three was appointed to wait upon Professor Henry, and request him to withdraw his letter of resignation. At the meeting of November 27, Dr. Cooper expressed to the Board his willingness to resign the office of Presidency, with the view of opening a Law School in Columbia, provided the Board would retain him as a chemical lecturer at the usual place and times, and in all respects as at present, with the salary of a Professor, and the assistance of Dr. Gibbes. The Board adopted the main proposition; that is, that he resign the Presidency, and continue as a lecturer, and a committee was appointed to confer with him as to the terms on which he shall be retained, and the duties he shall perform. November 29, the committee reported in substance as follows: That they have had a conference with Dr. Cooper, and that he is desirous of vacating the Presidential Chair on the 1st of January next, and to confine himself to lectures on Chemistry and Mineralogy, at the times and places heretofore used; that in consequence of his advanced age he be allowed a competent assistant; and they conclude with the following resolutions:

1st. That the resignation of Dr. Cooper, as President of the College, and his proposition to vacate that chair on the 1st of January, be accepted.

2d. That Dr. Cooper be appointed Lecturer on Chemistry and Mineralogy in the College, to take date from the said first of January, and that he be from thenceforth exempted from all agency in the government of the College, and that he receive a salary of two thousand dollars as a compensation thereof.

3d. That Dr. Gibbes assist Dr. Cooper at the said Lectures as heretofore.

4th. That Dr. Cooper shall continue to reside in the building which he now occupies until the first day of April next, unless it shall suit his convenience to remove at an earlier period.

The report and resolutions were adopted. Professor Henry was appointed President *pro tempore* of the College, from the first day of January next. A committee was appointed to inquire if any permanent improvement had been made by Dr. Cooper upon the President's lot, with the view of reimbursing him if any such had been made. At a subsequent meeting Dr. Cooper was paid a certain sum, in full satisfaction for his improvements.

Thus matters were left at the close of the year 1833 ; but the demands of public opinion were not satisfied. The Trustees, by formal resolution, had spoken in language of extravagant compliment of the performances of the large and respectable

graduating class at the Commencement, and had declared that on no former occasion had they witnessed more satisfactory evidences of the care and attention of the Faculty of the College, and of the assiduity and scholarship of the young gentlemen themselves; but all this would not suffice. The College had lost the confidence of the people; it lived upon their breath, and it must die if that breath was withheld. The cry of "revolution," "re-organization," was again to be heard echoing and re-echoing from the mountains to the seaboard. It is clear to my mind that the majority of the Board were anxious to save the Faculty, if possible, and that the final action was prompted by that strong voice, which, in our country at least, never speaks without being obeyed; I mean the voice of the people. The Board had its first meeting for the year 1834, November 26th. The year was nearly closed; Dr. Cooper had been discharging the duties of a Professor since January; another had been placed temporarily at the head of the College, and every opportunity had been allowed for ascertaining the public sentiment. It was apparent that something more had to be done. The College could not prosper under the present arrangement. The emergency was pressing, and the action must be prompt. The College was tottering to its very basis, and must soon fall, unless supported. A committee of eight was appointed to inquire into its present state and condition, and if it be in a depressed condition, into the causes which have led to this

depression, and the best means for re-establishing the interests of the Institution. The reader will pardon me, but I cannot help remarking, that on looking over the list of that Committee, a feeling of inexpressible sadness comes over me. But little more than twenty-four years have passed. The committee consisted of eight of the most distinguished men of the State. They were rejoicing in health and life, and were the glory and admiration of Carolina. They are all gone; gone to that land, "from whose bourne no traveller returns," and Dr. Cooper and the Professors, they too have paid the great debt of nature. Of that body, the Investigating Committee and the officers of the Faculty, but two remain; the Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Dr. R. W. Gibbes, and Professor Gibbes, of Charleston. The committee reported, and after full discussion it was resolved, at the meeting of December 3d, that the President, Professors and Instructors of the College, be requested to resign, for the purpose of having the vacancies filled by such persons as the Trustees may hereafter elect; and that a committee of three be appointed to ascertain whether it be practicable to continue the exercises of the College by some temporary arrangement until Professors can be regularly elected, and also to ascertain and report whether it would be practicable to elect any of the Professors at this time, or whether it would be expedient so to do. December 9th, the following officers tendered their resignations: Dr. Cooper, Professor Nott, Professor Wallace, Professor Park,

Dr. R. W. Gibbes, and Lewis R. Gibbes, Tutor. Dr. Henry, acting President, made a communication to the effect, that in compliance with his previous letter of resignation, his connection with the College would terminate on the 1st of January next. The Tutorships were abolished for the present, and the Professorships were re-organized. It was also resolved that the President and Professors shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the Board. Dr. Gibbes was appointed to the department of Chemistry and Mineralogy until the vacation in July, and Tutor Lewis R. Gibbes was appointed to the Mathematical Chair until the acceptance of office, and the arrival of the Professor. Dr. Park was appointed Treasurer and Librarian. December 12th, the Board proceeded to the elections. The Chair of Logic and Belles-lettres was filled by the election of Professor Nott, and the Chairs of Political Economy and History, of Greek and Roman Literature, and of Mathematics, Mechanical Philosophy and Astronomy, were also filled, but the persons elected declined acceptance. R. W. Gibbes and Lewis R. Gibbes were, by resolution, constituted part of the Faculty. December 15th, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Dr. Cooper, and that of Doctor of Divinity on Dr. Henry. December 17th, a committee was appointed to make temporary arrangements for continuing the College exercises.

CHAPTER VIII.

I propose now to present Dr. Cooper more distinctly to my readers. To this notice he is eminently entitled, and I shall endeavor to bring to the discussion a spirit of entire candor and impartiality. He was born in London, October 22, 1759. He was educated at Oxford. Having taken a position in reference to French politics, and published a pamphlet in reply to Burke, he left England under a threat of prosecution, and took up his residence in Northumberland, Pennsylvania, where he met his friend Dr. Priestley. Upon his arrival among us, he found the country in a state of high political excitement, and taking part in it, he was tried for a libel under the sedition law, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of four hundred dollars. In 1806, he was appointed one of the Judges of the Pennsylvania Common Pleas Districts, from which office he was removed by Governor Snyder, in 1811, at the request of the Legislature. He held successively the Professorship of Chemistry at Dickinson College, Carlisle, and of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the University of Pennsylvania. December 13, 1819, he was elected to fill for one year the Chair of Chemistry in the South Carolina College, made vacant by the death of Professor Smith. On the 15th December, 1820, he was elected President *pro tempore*, and December 1, 1821, was permanently

elected. December 3, 1834, his resignation was requested, and he was disconnected with the College. His last days were spent in editing and publishing the Statutes of the State—a labor which was assigned him by the General Assembly. He died at Columbia, May 11, 1839.

A difficult task is now before me ; I am to treat of his intellectual character, of his genius, his acquirements, his peculiar qualifications for the Presidency of the College ; and, lastly, to present him as a man, to exhibit him in his private, personal, and social relations. No man of his time was more generally known to the people of the State. Of an eager, restless spirit, always anxious to take part in everything of moment which was passing around him, of resolute and determined cast of character, with great vigor of understanding, combined with varied learning, it was impossible that such a man should not be known to his contemporaries, and leave behind him fixed and positive impressions. My estimate of him, perhaps, is somewhat different from that which prevails generally ; but eighteen years have elapsed since his death, and nearly all of those—I believe there are but two exceptions—with whom he was intimately associated, have passed away. The prejudices of enemies, the partialities of friends, no longer exert an influence. The passions of the day are gone forever ; the grave has silenced alike the voice of censure, and of praise. Another generation has succeeded, and the calm inquiry of truth and justice can alone have interest.

What, then, is the intellectual character of Dr. Cooper? What is the peculiar nature of his genius? I will be understood when I say that his understanding was strong and vigorous. He had great acuteness, and his perceptions were clear and well-defined. He had wonderful facility in taking hold of the thoughts of others and appropriating them to his own purposes. His mind had great activity, was always on the search, and nothing of value which was thrown out by others escaped him. But it was not a blind obedience; he subjected it to the crucible of his own reason, to the test of personal experiment. He had in largest measure the element of independence, and in the end his opinions were his own. Many of my readers will feel surprised when I declare that he had no very high original powers. It is true that on many subjects he differed from those around him, and that he entertained opinions entirely opposed to the settled convictions of the community where his lot was cast. But in these instances he was not in *advance*, but *behind* the age. He could not lead opinions, he could not correct the blunders and errors of the day, exhibit the weakness and fallacy of a vicious philosophy, and point to the way which conducts to a nobler truth and a higher knowledge. He had none of the qualities of a pioneer. He had to deal with the *present*—the future to him was a dark void; his view was restricted to the actual moment; he had, then, no prophetic power:

"The vision and the faculty divine"

were entirely denied him. In proof of what I have said, I remark that if we were to examine one by one all those views expressed by Dr. Cooper on whatever subject which might be claimed as original, it would result in the conclusion that there is nothing of value in them. This is true, I believe, without exception. Whether he writes upon the Mosaic Cosmogony, or the Christian Revelation ; or whether he offers a contribution to Chemistry, or any other branch of the sciences, or to Political Economy, nothing is easier than to expose the shallowness of his philosophy, and the inconclusiveness of his reasoning. Indeed, I may say, that when he makes any great departure from the common track, his suggestions and speculations are wanting even in plausibility, and are not, therefore, of a nature to impose even upon the superficial. Some minds are cast in the mould of Columbus, and fitted to make voyages of discovery, while the vast multitude, if they venture out upon the unexplored ocean, are lost amid the rocks and quicksands. From what has been said, the reader will perceive that I do not give to Dr. Cooper the highest order of intellect. He had a marvellous *capacity*, and his enthusiasm in the cause of learning knew no bounds. But what was his genius ? I use the word in the sense of Dryden ; that is, the disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment. His genius was eminently practical — *utilitarian*. He looked upon man very much as an animal, and believed that the frame work of society was de-

signed to provide for his physical wants and necessities. As in man he saw nothing but the animal, so in the objects of knowledge he saw nothing but external nature. Of man in his higher nature, as a being of immortal powers, with aspirations reaching into a never-ending futurity, he had no just conception. For those pursuits, then, which are not immediately connected with the bodily wants, he had no taste. On the contrary, he denied to them all claim to attention. He thought that all time devoted to them was just so much thrown away. His mind was objective. For Metaphysical and Ethical investigations, he had perfect contempt. In his report to the Board of Trustees, April, 1823, he remarks in reference to a proposition made at a previous meeting, that he should teach Metaphysics, "that he professes himself qualified and competent to teach Metaphysics, having devoted much more time to that very unsatisfactory study than most men ; so much so as to be fully persuaded that it is not worth the time required to be bestowed upon it." He proposes to substitute a course of Political Economy for it. It is matter of history that a committee was appointed at his suggestion to report upon the propriety of abolishing the study altogether. And so, likewise, he had no sympathy in Ethical inquiries. He estimated everything by its temporal value. I would say nothing against the utilitarian philosophy in its just and higher sense ; against that philosophy which finds utility in the cultivation of all the intellectual faculties, and which thus augments

the amount of our rational pleasures; that philosophy which perceives a utility in the cultivation of our moral powers, by which our sense of obligation is confirmed and strengthened, and our happiness infinitely increased; in short, which encourages all the creations of genius, and perceives a purpose—*a use* in all which belongs to the domain of the ideal, the beautiful, the imaginative, as well as practical. This, however, was not the philosophy of Dr. Cooper. I may say that it was partial, incomplete, contracted. It was not co-extensive with the nature of the soul, and was, therefore, wanting in humanity. May I not say, then, that it was cold and forbidding, and could not touch the heart. His mind was defective in the genuine philosophic element; he was no great generalizer. He abounded in facts, and the use which he made of them proved that he was an acute, rather than a great thinker. Compared with his friend, Priestley, I would remark that they were very similar, though Cooper was decidedly inferior. The name of one is linked forever with the science of Chemistry, while the other has left nothing behind him.

But I am to speak somewhat particularly of his acquirements. That they were varied and extensive cannot be questioned. His mind had ranged pretty well over the broad surface of thought and knowledge, and had gathered something at every step. But, as I have previously said, he had his peculiar tastes, and of certain fields took a mere glance, and could only say that he had seen them. Others were

inviting; he walked carefully over them, and carried some of their richest treasures away. He was a great reader, had a fine memory, and forgot little that was worth remembering. He was not entirely ignorant of anything which might become the topic of discussion in the circle of educated gentlemen. He was a man of *information*, rather than of *learning*. I do not mean by this to intimate that he had solid attainments in nothing; but that his knowledge was general, and that even in those inquiries to which he had devoted his largest attention, depths had been reached by others to which he had never attained. There is, no doubt, force in the remark, that he may have failed in reaching the highest excellence in any one department of knowledge, because his attention was divided among so many. This is certainly fatal to success with most minds. It has not been so with all whose pursuits were equally diversified. Paschal and Leibnitz, and Sir William Hamilton, left the impress of genius in every field where they labored; and Priestley and Franklin, more kindred spirits, have, in the midst of most distracted pursuits, secured immortality. Dr. Cooper's largest attainments were in Chemistry and the cognate Sciences, Law, Medicine, and Political Philosophy. His principal publications are, a "Translation of the Institutes of Justinian," his "Translation of Broussais," his "Medical Jurisprudence," "The Emporium of Arts and Sciences," and his "Lectures on the Elements of Political Economy." Besides these, I may mention his elaborate "Essay

on the Pentateuch," and any number of pamphlets, religious and political. None of these can live; indeed, they are long since dead. His Medical Jurisprudence and his Political Economy have no merit whatever. His Essay on the Pentateuch has long since had the flimsy veil of its false learning and inconclusive reasoning torn from it, and stands exposed in all its deformity. He was full of what Horace calls *sapientia insaniens*, the extravagances of philosophy, which are contradicted by the stern convictions and the daily experience of almost every man. His contributions to the "Southern Review" are worthy of mention; and, as they exhibit him to great advantage, I give the articles by name: Principles of Agriculture, 1st vol.; Gall on the Functions of the Brain, 1st vol.; Begin's Therapeutics, 1st vol.; Higgin's Celtic Druids, 3d vol.; Modern Gastronomy, 3d vol.; Higgin's Celtic Druids, 4th vol.; Bentham on Judicial Evidence, 5th vol.; Agrarian and Education Systems, 6th vol.; Geology and Pentateuch, 6th vol.; Social Life of England and France, 6th vol.; Operation of Poisons, 7th vol.; United States Bank, 8th vol.; Distribution of Wealth, 8th vol.

It may be that I have placed too low an estimate upon the intellect and attainments of Dr. Cooper. His style was bold, sententious, dogmatic, but clear, simple, and perspicuous. Never was the axiom truer than in his case, that "the style is the man."

I am next to speak of him as Professor and President of the College. It is with a feeling of sadness that I approach this part of my subject. Who can

contemplate, unmoved and unaffected, the spectacle of an old man subjected to the bitterest trials, the object of the grossest abuse, presented for trial by the representatives of the people, and at last ejected from office, and driven to seek some new employment to fill out the little remnant of his days. At the period of Dr. Cooper's election to the Chair of Chemistry in the South Carolina College, the science was in comparative infancy, and had attracted but little attention in this country. It is probable that it was the best selection which could have been commanded. He brought to the Chair a knowledge of it as it then existed, and soon elevated it to a rank and popularity not surpassed by any other department in the College. The secret of his success is easily told. Never, perhaps, was there a better lecturer, a finer teacher. He had the enviable gift of telling well and impressively all that he knew. The stores of his mind, as we have seen, were ample and varied, and he had the happy talent of bringing them all to bear, when needed, upon the subject under discussion. His own personal experience had been large and peculiar. He had mingled intimately with the most remarkable men of the old and the new world, and had been an eye witness of some of the most stirring and interesting events recorded in history. He knew Fox, and Pitt, and Sheridan, and Erskine, and Burke, and would tell of the impression made upon him when he witnessed those mighty efforts which have shed such glory upon the authors and their country. With Watt he

had gone to Paris during the French Revolution, and had been closeted with Robespierre, Petion, and other members of the Jacobin Club. Coming to America in 1792, he made the acquaintance of the great men of the Revolution, and throwing himself actively into the cause of Jeffersonian democracy, was admitted to terms of intimacy with its leaders. He turned all his knowledge to account. With wonderful art he could weave a dinner with Priestley, a glass of wine with Robespierre, a supper with the Brissotians, or a race for the Convention against the Duke of Orleans, into a lecture upon asbestos, soda, or magnesia. His reading and intercourse with men had furnished him with a fund of anecdote, and this he dealt out on all proper occasions with the best effect. He knew, as a teacher, that for success the *attention* of the pupil must be secured, and that owing to the nature of the subject, it is sometimes necessary to resort to extraordinary expedients for this purpose. Here he showed wonderful resources, and it may be said, without much fear of contradiction, that the less attractive the topic, the more apt was the lecturer to impress himself upon his hearers. There were in his teachings no parade, no affectation, but the great truths of science were uttered with childlike simplicity. His industry and enthusiasm were unsurpassed, and he ever brought to his task his highest powers, and noblest energies. He had his prejudices of education, but he loved knowledge for its own sake, and engaged honestly in the pursuit. Such was Dr. Cooper as a teacher, and

had he been content with a Professorship, he might have reposed in peace and quiet. In an evil hour he accepted the Presidency, and then his troubles began. It is worthy of remark, that he was elected President by *ten votes only*, nineteen being present. This, then, was his first misfortune. No one perhaps will say now that he was the man for the office; for the history of his administration, which has already been briefly given, proves otherwise. I attach no blame to the Board, for I know not the particular circumstances by which they were surrounded; but the fact that he was elected only by a majority of one, attests that he had not a cordial support, and that it was regarded as a doubtful experiment. But in what was he wanting? Why did he fail? This is the inquiry which I am now to make. It was not owing to his want of science and learning; for he had far more of these than falls to the lot of educated men generally. No; his intellectual qualifications must be conceded in the fullest sense. It must be looked for, then, somewhere else. First, I observe, that he was an old man when he came among us; having already reached the ripe age of sixty. He was an entire stranger to Southern society, and knew nothing of the peculiarities of Southern youth. His own character was fully formed, and his prejudices and his opinions, his sympathies and his antipathies, were invincible. This was truer of him than of most men, for his life in England, and at the North, had been active, restless, and turbulent. He

had already reached conclusions on every possible question of politics, morals, and religion. No man was more tenacious, dogmatic, or had a bolder and more uncompromising spirit. In a community so different from those in which he had formerly moved, it is not to be wondered at that in many things there could be no sympathy, no intercommunion of feeling and sentiment. Questions of education, the government and management of young men—these, with all the complex details which make up a Collegiate system, were now the prominent matters of attention. It is very clear that what might do for England, or the North, might fail here entirely ; and that a system to be practicable, must be accommodated to the peculiar wants, habits of thought, and genius of the people. This he could not do ; he could not digest a scheme adapted to our peculiarities, for he had but one standard of education. Education consisted in an absorbing attention to certain things, and an entire exclusion of others. That which was not suited to his taste or genius, he conceived had nothing good in it. He had his idiosyncrasies on this subject, but did not make sufficient allowance for those of the rest of mankind. He flattered himself that he had fairly tried the whole circle of studies ; that he had accurately measured their relative values, and separated those which are alone proper objects of thought and pursuit. And he had, too, his peculiar notions of government, which were derived from his knowledge of youth elsewhere. But he had to govern *Southern* youth. Whether for better or for

worse, they have their peculiarities, which spring from the manners, customs and institutions of the country. In certain particulars he erred grievously in his estimates. There may be *liars* in College, but it is altogether certain that the youth of no Southern College can be made to unite in telling a lie in an investigation before the Faculty, nor is it possible that they can combine by fifties to protect a thief or a burglar. I allude to this in no feeling of unkindness, but to illustrate the difficulties of his position. No doubt he had seen this in youth elsewhere, and supposed that here they had the same character. All will agree with me that such false notions would be necessarily fatal in the South Carolina College. Dr. Maxcy, as Dr. Henry tells us in his eulogy, judged differently. He saw in Southern youth a conviction of independence, and a disposition to assert and exercise it. He did not attempt to extirpate this elevated principle, but to modify it. He appealed to the honor of his pupils, and with generous minds the appeal was always powerful, and generally successful. If there be any among us who object to this—and I know they are—let them abolish the institution of slavery ; for that spirit is born of it. The great philosophic statesman, Burke, ascribes the high and haughty spirit of independence in the Southern States to "the vast multitude of slaves" among them. There, he adds, "liberty looks like something that is more noble and liberal." "So it was among the ancient commonwealths, and such will be all masters of slaves, who are not slaves themselves."

Another cause of failure is to be found is his *busy* spirit. I use the term in no offensive sense. Had he confined himself purely to the matters of the College, to the specific duties which he was required to discharge, he might have had success. But this was impossible. His life had been spent amid storms and tempests, and the howling of the wind and the muttering sound of the thunder were music to his ears. He could not sit still; he must plunge into its chaos and confusion. But to drop metaphor. He loved excitement, and would participate in it wherever it was to be found. He was a partizan with more than usual bitterness. In the political controversies of the day, he would act a part, and in South Carolina made himself odious to a large number by it. Persons would believe, and would say, that he was brought here not to shape the politics of the State, not to encourage and foment dissensions among her public men, but to build up and establish the milder reign of science and of letters. But this was not all. There is an interest dearer than political interest, dear as that is; and this was not safe from his intrusion. I mean the religious. He had his own opinions. He had drunk deep at the fountain of infidelity; he had sympathized with the sneering *savans* of Paris, and sat at the feet of the most skeptical philosophers of England. If there were any feeling of his nature stronger than all the rest, it was the feeling of opposition to the Christian religion. He believed it to be a fraud and imposture; an artful contrivance to cheat fools, and scare little

children and old women. He came among a people where the universal faith was the faith of Christianity, and he proposed to subvert their altars, and to interfere with their worship. I have already said that he was bold and restless. On this delicate question, as well as others, he must define his position. He must tell the people who had honored him with their confidence that their God was an idol, and their religion a superstition. In every way he strove to impress his opinions. He had no concealment; he was known as the great adversary of the Church. On all occasions he treated its pretensions with contempt. Its great author was but an imperfect man, who was to be judged by the same rules with which we judge other moral reformers; and the priesthood had no other but a self-conferred authority, and were banded together for the promotion of selfish ends and temporal advantages. All knew that these were his views. He made them known in the social circle, in his intercourse with the young men, and in various publications which he issued from time to time. Under such circumstances, what must be the impressions made by his ministrations in the College pulpit? What must the students think of the man? Not only must such services be a mockery, but all respect for the authority of one who would lead in such a hypocritical ceremony, must of necessity pass away. He read the Bible, whose authority he openly denied, and prayed to a God in whom he did not believe, with less of reverence than he would discuss the theory of phlogiston,

or the hypothesis of the igneous formation of the earth. He was now President of the College, and clothed with a most important and responsible trust. The youth of the State were before him, and he was to mould their opinions, and fashion their character. It was not only the right, but the duty of the people, whose children they were, to look to the matter. It was their part to protect them against the influence of a false and soul-destroying philosophy; a species of Pyrrhonism, a refined and subtle dialectics, which removed all the foundations of belief, and spread over the mind the dark and chilling cloud of doubt and uncertainty. The House of Representatives very properly then demanded an investigation. The history of the proceedings of the Board has been given with sufficient fullness, and I will not repeat it. It is only proper that I make some comments upon it. With all deference then, I remark, that the charges and specifications which were reported by the Committee, were amply sustained. All that I have said of Dr. Cooper was proved by reference to his known publications, and by the testimony of living witnesses. It is honorable, however, to the Board, that it was reluctant to make the sacrifice. In the brief history of his trial, I have recorded certain facts, with no other view than to exhibit the spirit of respect and kindness which pervaded the whole investigation. And at this period, now that the immediate actors are dead, who would have it otherwise? There was nothing rash, nothing precipitate. No fanatical zeal, no blind enthusiasm,

urged them forward. All was calm and deliberate. He was allowed every opportunity for defence, and his long and elaborate replies are placed on record. The reader is aware from the history, that the charges were dismissed; this was the crowning act of kindness and of charity. But the public were not satisfied, and he was finally disconnected.

I have thus endeavored to account for the failure of Dr. Cooper's administration. At other times, and in other communities, he might have succeeded; but it was impossible here. He loved the College, and was flattered by his position. He labored honestly and industriously for what he conceived to be its best interests. Nor did he labor in vain. He gave the first great impulse to the cause of Physical Science in our State, and it was he who first made known to our people the names of Watt, of Cavendish, of Black, of Scheele, of Davy, of Lavoisier, and of Priestley. Owing to his peculiar views, his suggestions on the subject of educational reform have no very great value. But his soul was in the subject, and his reports to the Board abound in them. It was a cherished notion with him to make education the cheapest of all commodities; to scatter the rich treasure amid all the ranks and classes of society. The State had a College, and he thought it beneath its dignity to charge for admission to its privileges. He remarked in one of his reports, that he desires to place it on record among their documents, that his full and deliberate persuasion is, that a *Free College* is as necessary as a *Free School;* and that the exaction

of tuition money for education cannot be defended either on the grounds of justice or expediency. In this he exhibits a liberal and catholic spirit, and signalizes his sincere devotion to the sacred cause of letters.

I have in the last place to speak of Dr. Cooper as a man; of his private and social relations. He was remarkable for his personal virtue. His integrity was never called in question. He was open, frank, and free from all dissimulation. He made no *mere professions*. Whether of men or measures, he said what he thought, and was never chargeable with insincerity. As may be inferred from what has already been recorded of him, the tone of his nature was strong and decided. I am guilty of no inconsistency when I say, that he loved the truth; he never embraced error as error, falsehood for the sake of falsehood, though he suffered frequent imposition. In his social relations he was most agreeable. He would throw off the dogmatism of the teacher, and be like other men. He was a fine table companion, and few acted their parts on such occasions with like effect. In addition to his literary stores, his fund of incident, anecdote, and story, constituted a vast treasure-house, from which he would draw to illustrate every possible topic of conversation. A Boswell could have found in his table-talk much that was entertaining and instructive, and worthy of preservation. He was punctilious in the discharge of the duties of the citizen, and set a high value upon such privileges. He was kind as a

neighbor, and, in his intercourse with men, was free from selfishness. As a husband, a father, a master, he was without fault. What more shall I add! Death has set its seal upon him, and while his virtues should be remembered, let his faults be forgiven. Bad is the heart which could now indulge a feeling of malignity ; rather let us find excuses and palliations for his opinions and his conduct, and examine ourselves to see whether we did not judge him, while living, with too great severity. How honorable to the memory of the elder Scaliger, who was the bitter antagonist of Erasmus, that he mourned with tears because the latter was snatched away from him before a reconciliation was effected! I have exhausted my art ; my pencil has touched the canvas for the last time ; the portrait is as complete as I can make it, and I now hang it upon the wall for the spectator to pass judgment upon it.

I propose now to give a brief account of Thomas Park, LL. D. He was born in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, in 1767. He graduated at Brown University, in 1791. His brother, the Rev. Calvin Park, was for many years a Professor in that Institution. Shortly after his graduation, he left his native State and settled in Darlington District, South Carolina. He began his course as a teacher at St. David's Academy, in that District, about the year 1792 or 1793. November 27, 1806, he was elected Professor of Languages in the South Carolina College. He continued to discharge the duties of this office until December 9, 1834. To be more specific, it is

proper to add, that this was the date of his resignation, but by agreement with the committee appointed to arrange for carrying on the exercises of the College, he continued to discharge the duties of the Chair for most of the succeeding year. Upon his disconnection he was elected Treasurer and Librarian, and held the office until his death. I knew Dr. Park well, and think I am prepared to place a proper estimate upon him. There was nothing shining, nothing brilliant, nothing very remarkable in the character of his intellect. I will be understood when I say that he had *capital sense*. His reading was not extensive, and his knowledge therefore not various. To general learning he made no pretension. From his habitual modesty and diffidence, he got credit for less acquisition than he really made. His attainments were, in the main, restricted to the department of which he had charge; and even here he was thought by many to know less than he did. Upon the whole, he did not pass in amount of knowledge for what he was worth. A little more boldness, a little more presumption, would have served a good purpose here, as they frequently do in other things. Many, with not half his learning, are judged superior. I will not assert that his reading in Latin and Greek was very extensive, for I have been led to believe that, in this particular, not a few surpassed him. But he had read carefully all that is embraced in our highest Collegiate courses. Dr. Henry has often told me that his knowledge was critical and exact. His scholarship, then, was en-

titled to respect, and it is great injustice to think otherwise. I think that he was not capable of inspiring much enthusiasm; but he was laborious, painstaking and conscientious, and could make scholars of those who were rightly disposed. For the careless and idle, he could do but little. I wish not to indulge in terms of extravagant praise, and I will not claim for him, therefore, very high powers as a disciplinarian. But in this respect, too, he was underrated. I am sure that he was not grossly deficient. The records of the Faculty prove otherwise. During the Presidency of Dr. Maxcy, he frequently acted as Chairman of the Faculty, and had the executive duties devolved upon him. He acquitted himself well. I would not, however, say that he had that sort of character which would fit him for that responsible position. In the subordinate sphere of a Professor, he was the equal of men generally. There are times when he who is at the helm of government must almost forget that he is a man; when he must bury the sympathies of his nature, and enter upon a work of blood. This he could not do. His spirit was gentle, and he loved not the strife of battle, the roar of arms. On such occasions he could not lead; but he would follow wherever duty called him. He filled a Professor's Chair for twenty-nine years, and who for so long a period will lay claim to greater fidelity? Mere genius and learning, desirable as they are, do not alone make the instructor. There are qualifications of a higher nature, and these he possessed in full

measure. His heavenly temper, his patient endurance, his punctuality, his sense of justice, his unselfish devotion—these, surely, will atone for any supposed deficiency in knowledge. They are not light possessions, and no one can set limits to their influence in the progress of education. His pupils indulged towards him a love scarcely less than filial, and an appeal to his kind and noble heart was never made in vain. Could such a person be so long connected with the College without doing vast good? Surely none can doubt in the matter. Let all the deductions be made which the most skeptical may urge, and I hesitate not to assert that of the long list which has graced the corps of the Faculty, few indeed, upon the whole, have rendered as valuable services to the youth of the State as Dr. Park. I have said that, upon his retirement from the Professorship, he was elected Treasurer and Librarian. It is proper to add that these offices were subsequently divided, and that he was continued in the former. When, in 1835, he withdrew entirely from all connection with the instruction of the College, the Board of Trustees passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Board entertain the highest respect for the amiable character and virtuous conduct of Dr. Thomas Park, late Professor of Languages in the College, and that he is entitled to our thanks for his long, faithful and useful services in his Professorship, as well as for the cheerfulness with which he afforded his valuable services in instructing the classes of the College during the last session.

To the last he enjoyed the undiminished confidence of the Board. While he was Treasurer, he was robbed of upwards of two thousand dollars of the College fund. In a letter to the Board, he offered to surrender every thing he had to make good the loss. The Board refused to take anything, and adopted resolutions acquitting him of censure, expressive of their unabated confidence, and continuing him in office. Dr. Park had not only a strong sense of justice, but a peculiarly refined sensibility. Without any pretension whatever, he had a true dignity, a noble elevation of character. He would not continue in office against the wishes of those who placed him in it, or when he suspected, in any degree, his own competency. Deep in the recesses of that gentle and feminine nature, reposed a spirit of sternest manliness, and most inflexible independence. Perhaps some who read this sketch, and think they know Dr. Park, will differ with me. But I am right; his virtues were *positive*, his character *real* and well defined. He was not a mere passive being; he could act with the decision and energy of other men. I have before me a communication addressed by him to the Board of Trustees upwards of forty years ago, and I ask to call attention to it for a moment, as it illustrates the point in question. The tone of the paper is really beautiful. The whole man may be seen in it. If there were nothing else, there is material sufficient to enable the skillful artist to give his portrait. Here we have good sense, uttered in plain, unadorned and strong language; meekness,

humility, complete forgetfulness of selfish interest, delicacy of feeling, sense of justice, extreme conscientiousness, and an absence of all temper. But the act itself testifies to promptitude, energy, and decision of character. He complains of a wrong inflicted upon him, but he indulges in no denunciation of persons, no crimination of others. He is grieved, he mourns at the violation of his feelings. He would have it otherwise, but he has no right to dictate the manner of proceeding against him. He finds consolation in the purity of his heart, and in the fact that he never sought the office. A feeling of sadness comes over me as I read it, and who can withhold his sympathies from the meek, the humble, and heavenly-minded author. I give the following extract: "I beg leave to communicate to you my intention of resigning my office as Professor, in December next. If I should think it necessary to leave the College at an earlier period, I hope your honorable Board will have the goodness to grant me the indulgence. I have frequently said that whenever any respectable number of the Board should express a wish for my resignation, that wish should be immediately gratified. It would have been more agreeable to my feelings had that wish been communicated to me privately, instead of being proclaimed in the State House; but I had no right to prescribe the mode. Of what importance are the feelings and reputation of a poor, obscure individual! I have had the honor of holding the office eleven years. Of the fidelity and ability with which I have discharged

my duties, I am not the proper judge; the decision I leave to those who are most competent to make it. But a few years since, my colleagues and myself were honored with a resolution of your Board, expressing its entire approbation of our conduct. It is some consolation to me that I never sought the office. It was not until after the repeated solicitations of my late friend, Judge Wilde, who knew me better, perhaps, than any other man that ever lived, that I consented to accept the office. This acceptance I have often since regretted."

I give the action of the Board:

Resolved, That this Board entertains the highest sense of the services of Professor Park; that if any censure has been expressed with regard to his conduct, it has been entirely unauthorized by the Board; and that the President be requested to communicate to Professor Park the unanimous wish of the Trustees on this subject, and to assure him that, if it be compatible with his convenience to continue in his present situation, his doing so will give pleasure to the Board.

It may not be unnecessary for me to add that there was nothing morose, nothing ascetic in his nature. He was social and communicative. He looked upon life, in all its relations, as a blessing, and with grateful heart partook of all its rational enjoyments. He loved a joke, or a good story, and would not unfrequently contribute one himself. He

had his full share of trouble and trial, but under all circumstances displayed meekness and resignation. No cares however distracting, no fortunes however adverse, could so disturb his equanimity as to make him miserable. He had learned his lesson better than this, and felt that the hand of God was upon him. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and on his noble heart had been shed all the sanctifying influences of the Christian religion. He died at Winnsborough, July 16th, 1844, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. His body was brought to this place, and buried in the Baptist churchyard. I had the happiness to hear the funeral discourse pronounced on the occasion, by his pupil and friend, the Reverend Dr. Thornwell. It was a noble tribute to one of the best of men. And it was my privilege, too, to stand by the yawning grave, and see his mortal remains committed to the last, sad resting-place. In him was realized the age sketched by Johnson, in "The Vanity of Human Wishes:"

> "An age that melts with unperceived decay,
> And glides in modest innocence away;
> Whose peaceful day benevolence endears,
> Whose night congratulating conscience cheers;
> The general favorite, as the general friend;
> Such age there is, and who shall wish it end!"

I have made diligent inquiry, but have failed in procuring any thing more than the scantiest materials for a biographical sketch of Professor Wallace. I knew him personally, and this will aid me in forming an estimate of him.

James Wallace was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, and, upon his removal to the United States, first resided in some of the Northern States. I think I have understood that at one period of his life he was connected as Instructor with the Roman Catholic College, at Georgetown. On the 2d of December, 1820, he was elected Professor of Mathematics in the South Carolina College, in place of the Reverend Dr. Hanckel, resigned, to serve for one year, and December 1, 1821, he was permanently elected. December 9, 1834, he was *reformed out of office* along with Dr. Cooper, and most of his colleagues. There can be no doubt that Dr. Wallace had mathematical genius, and fine attainments in his department. According to competent judges, his work "On the Globes" is sufficient proof of the fact. But I happen to know that he did not place a very high value upon it. I have heard him say, that the manuscript of a work to which he had devoted twenty years of his life was destroyed by fire; and he thought that but for that accident he would have left something worthy of remembrance. He was one of the contributors to "The Southern Review," and acted well his part in glorious rivalry with Legare, Elliott, Cooper, Henry, Nott, and others. He was a clear thinker, and a good writer. The following articles were written by him:—Geometry and Calculus, 1st vol.; Steam Engine and Railroad, 7th vol; Canal Navigation, etc., 8th vol. As a teacher he is to be commended. He was patient and laborious, and seemed to take a real pleasure in the business of

instruction. He was a kindhearted man, and exceedingly gentle in his whole bearing in the class room. Towards "the weaker brethren," his heart melted with compassion. No obtuseness of perception, no degree of stolidity could provoke him to ill temper. Let others settle the question whether every man can be a mathematician *if he chooses;* and whether the difference in respect to mathematical knowledge between young men at College is due to study and application. I know not that Dr. Wallace came to any conclusions in the matter, but I suspect that he thought some were so constituted that they could digest but little ; and in such cases he labored with increased zeal, that the little might be supplied to them. Upon leaving the College he retired to a small farm in Lexington District, near Columbia, where he died, February 18, 1851. His body is buried in the Roman Catholic Cemetery of this town, and the spot is marked by a neat marble monument, with a Latin inscription.

CHAPTER IX.

I resume the thread of my narrative. It is not to be disguised, that the close of the year 1834 found the College in a deplorable condition. It was almost deserted. Parents for the last several years had either kept their sons at home, or sought an education for them in other and distant Colleges. I have before me the original letter of Dr. Henry, the acting President, to the Board, communicating the state of the College. This letter is not recorded among the minutes, and I have found it amid the mass of papers which had been referred to the Committee on the College. It is important, as it sheds a light which probably cannot be derived from any other source. I see from it that at no period during the year did the number exceed fifty-two. Of these one was suspended and reported for expulsion, and nine took dismissions. Twenty-two had passed their final examination at the date of the report, (November 26,) and the whole number left in the College was *twenty only*. The condition of things was truly bad, and the prospect not at all encouraging. Dr. Henry reports four as having been received for the class of 1835, and his conjectural estimates only deepen the shade which rests upon the College. Under these circumstances the exercises were opened in 1835. The entire corps of instructors consisted of Professor Nott, R. W. Gibbes, Lewis R. Gibbes, and Dr. Park,

whose services as an assistant had been secured by the committee appointed to carry on the College. The Rev. Dr. Capers had been elected to a Professorship, but declined acceptance. The committee succeeded, however, in engaging him to instruct in Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, and the Evidences of Christianity, at the salary of a Professor. He entered upon his duties early in March, with the condition that he would remain until the meeting of the Board in November. Professor Nott was appointed Chairman of the Faculty. The Board had its first meeting for the year, June 4. The corps of instructors, as has been seen, was incomplete. The persons elected at a previous meeting had all declined, with the exception of Professor Nott. But one Chair was filled permanently, and some of the most important were entirely vacant. The Board, in view of the state of things, adopted at once the following resolution :

Resolved, That in consideration of the absolute necessity of providing Professors to enter upon their duties in October next, the members of the Board now present will forthwith proceed to select suitable persons to fill the Professorships, for which competent candidates may be offered. And this Board does hereby pledge itself to confirm, at its annual meeting in December, the election now made.

At this meeting a balloting was had for a Professor of Chemistry, and Dr. William H. Ellet, of New

York, was elected. June 5, the Board again assembled. It was resolved that it was not expedient to select a President of the College at the present session of the Board. As there was no doubt that the recent opposition to the College was on religious grounds, and as it was very clear now that it could not be restored to public confidence unless it was brought unmistakably under Christian influence, it was determined to establish a Professorship for this purpose, and the following resolution was, therefore, adopted:

Resolved, That there be established a Professorship of the Evidences of Christianity and Sacred Literature, and that the Professor perform service in the College Chapel; and that he and the other Professors be requested to make arrangements for instructing and lecturing in Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, until a President shall be elected.

At this meeting Dr. Francis Lieber was elected Professor of History; Isaac W. Stuart elected Professor of Greek and Roman Literature; Thomas S. Twiss elected Professor of Mathematics, and Dr. William Capers elected Professor of Sacred Literature. The Professorships were now filled. The last act of the Board was the appointment of a Committee to receive the newly elected Professors, and indicate to them the course of instruction each is expected to pursue, and the *Text-books* from which each is required to lecture.

Robert W. Gibbes was born in the City of Charleston, July 8th, 1809. He is the son of William Hasell Gibbes, a patriot of the Revolution, who was for a long period Master in Equity for Charleston District. Dr. Gibbes graduated in the South Carolina College, in 1827. Immediately upon his graduation, December 15th, he received the high compliment of being elected assistant to Dr. Cooper, in the Professorship of Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy. He entered upon his duties with a small salary. In 1829, the Trustees requested the Governor to apply to the Legislature for an increase of the salary of the adjunct Professor. He was an officer in the College during the troubles of the Cooper administration. At the November meeting of the Trustees, in 1833, Dr. Cooper asked to resign the Presidency, on the condition that he continue as a Lecturer in his department, and that Dr. Gibbes be retained as his assistant. December 9th, 1834, the President and Professors, at the request of the Board, tendered their resignations. Dr. Gibbes was now appointed to the department of Chemistry and Mineralogy until July, and by special resolution was constituted a part of the Faculty. He was thus made Professor *pro tempore* of the department. He discharged the duties of the Chair with entire satisfaction, and declined the solicitations of some of the members of the Board, to have his name put in nomination at the May meeting, when a permanent Professor was to be elected. Having selected the medical profession, he had attended a course of lectures in Phila-

delphia, during the summer of 1827, and again in the summer vacation of 1828, but graduated in the College of his State, at Charleston, in 1830. In his particular profession he has attained an enviable reputation. He selected Columbia as his home, and for many years has taken rank among its most distinguished physicians. It was not until 1833 that he entered actively upon the duties of the medical profession. He was then an instructor in the College, but, by special arrangement with the Board, was permitted to engage in practice. In the course of that year, he and Dr. Josiah C. Nott established the first Preparatory School of Medicine, by lectures, in Columbia; Dr. Nott lecturing on Anatomy and Surgery, and Dr. Gibbes on Chemistry and Materia Medica. In 1842, he rendered an important service to the profession by a paper on *Typhoid Pneumonia*, which was published in the American Journal of Medical Sciences. He has frequently attended the meetings of the American Medical Association as a delegate from the State, and has always been assigned a conspicuous position on its committees. Very recently he filled the position for two years of President of the Medical Association of South Carolina. Unforeseen circumstances connected him for many years with the newspaper press, and as editor and proprietor of the "South Carolinian," few among us for the period rendered a more laborious and useful service.

He has always taken great interest in scientific pursuits, and has published valuable papers in the

Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, (which he contributed much to revive,) in the second volume of the Smithsonian Contributions, in the Proceedings of the American Association for the advancement of Science, and in other journals and periodicals. He has a large and valuable collection, amounting to several thousand specimens, in Palæontology, Geology, Mineralogy, and Conchology. His collection of the Fossils of South Carolina is particularly rich in the Echinoderms and shells, illustrative of the tertiary formation.

Though, according to Agassiz, there is the strictest agreement between all Radiata in the general plan of their structure, still it may be regarded in the light of a heterogeneous group, requiring further subdivision, and, in consequence, does not admit of being treated in an entirely satisfactory manner. The Echinoderms, or star-fishes and sea-urchins, constitute the highest of the three classes, are most distinctly marked, regarded as most interesting, and have been the object of monographic investigations. They are to be found in a fossil state, and thus have a place in that interesting field of inquiry, where the representatives of the same class at an earlier geological period can be compared with those which exist at the present time. There are difficulties in respect to the other two classes, the Polypi and Medusæ, which I will not mention particularly. I think it only necessary to add, that they are of such nature as to make direct investigations in reference to them less inviting, as they give

less chance of success. Though, as I have said, there is a fundamental plan for the whole class of Echinoderms, yet there is a gradation of types, a great variety of external forms, and it becomes a matter of scientific importance to give it its proper independence, instead of confounding it with a series of animal forms with which it has no real relationship. Dr. Gibbes has published a monograph of the fossil *Squalidae*, which was characterized by Dr. Morton as "a perfect monograph," and Professor Agassiz pronounces his collection in that department the finest he has seen in Europe or America.

At one period of his life, in 1829, he made an effort to establish a Public Museum of Natural History at Columbia, and labored at it for some time, with his usual enthusiasm. I remember meeting him about thirty years ago in the mountains of North Carolina, where he had gone with the hope of making some valuable additions to his cabinet. His collection of birds, particularly, was quite extensive and interesting. They were all prepared and mounted by himself. Some of them may still be seen in the South Carolina College, in a state of good preservation. He was forced to abandon the enterprise, as it became apparent that it could only have success in a large city. He has a fine and valuable collection of choice paintings, among which are two early works of Washington Allston, several by Sully and Inman, and others by eminent artists. He has an original portrait of Garrick by Pine, and one of the *Seven Ages* by Smirke, and is the fortunate pos-

sessor of the valuable collection of old engravings accumulated during the artist life of the venerable Charles Fraser, which was a present from that esteemed friend.

He has published three volumes of the Documentary History of South Carolina, and they have been pronounced valuable contributions by Bancroft, Sparks, and others. I think his best production is his Memoir of Deveaux. It is truly a fine specimen of biography. Deveaux was a native of Charleston, an artist of great promise, and died at Rome. Dr. Gibbes was among the first to perceive his genius, and to aid him in his struggles. The work is the tribute of a friend, and written in all the fervor of a pure affection. One of the most striking features in the character of Dr. Gibbes is his untiring industry and indomitable energy. Remarkable for order and system, few can equal him in the amount of his labors. These labors have been multifarious, but he always acquits himself well in his particular position. He is now in the prime of his life, but absorbed as he is in devotion to the medical profession, he has almost withdrawn himself from the pursuits of science and literature.

Lewis R. Gibbes, eldest child of Lewis Ladsen Gibbes, was born in Charleston, August 14th, 1810. The foundation of his classical education was laid at the Grammar School of the University of Pennsylvania, then under the direction of the Rev. James Wiltbank ; but his preparation for College was made in the Pendleton Academy, in the years

1823 to 1827, under Dr. Edwin Reese and Henry K. McClintock, Esq., successively principals of that Academy. December 27, 1827, he was admitted to the Junior Class of the South Carolina College, and graduated in December, 1829, with the highest honors. He entered now upon the study of medicine, in the office of Dr. Arthur S. Gibbes, of Pendleton, and upon the study of Botany in the fields and forests surrounding his father's residence, near the village. During the year 1830, at the earnest request of the Trustees, he took charge of the Pendleton Academy, and gave instruction in the Classics and Mathematics, until a permanent Principal could be elected. In November, he returned to Charleston, entered the office of Dr. John Wagner, and took his first course of lectures in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina. At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the South Carolina College, December 3, 1831, he was elected Tutor in Mathematics, in place of Isaac W. Hayne, resigned. While Tutor, he continued the study of Botany in the woods and sand-hills around Columbia, and that of Medicine in the office of Dr. Thomas Wells. I have already given the history of the Presidency of Dr. Cooper, and the reader will remember that, by request, the officers of the College tendered their resignations December 9th, 1834. In that number was Lewis R. Gibbes. Though I have given a full narrative of the events of that period, the following account of the action of the Board in a letter now before me, is too good to be lost, and

I beg to place it on record: "One fine day in December, 1834, the Trustees, busying themselves somewhat more actively than usual in household matters in the Campus, rolled into one bundle all the Professors, and the luckless Tutor who allowed himself to be caught in such company, and by the help of a polite request to vacate their places, quietly tumbled the whole out of the Campus, and then carefully unrolling the bundle, proceeded to see what use could be made of the fragments. As the result of this ingenious process, Mr. Gibbes found himself, on waking up next morning, constituted acting Professor of Mathematics, in company with Dr. Robert W. Gibbes, as Professor of Chemistry, and Henry J. Nott, as Professor of Belles-lettres, Moral Philosophy, and other branches not otherwise provided for. Mr. Gibbes was invested with all the functions of Professor, for he instructed every class every day, except Saturday, beside exercising the high prerogative of voting at the meetings of the Faculty, and acting his full part in the discipline of the College. Professor Henry was one of the fragments found fit for use after the crash among the crockery, but he would not allow himself to be used, and in a few months the Rev. Dr. Capers was added to the number, as Chaplain, and Professor of Moral Philosophy."

In 1835, Mr. Gibbes resigned his office, and devoting himself wholly to medical studies, took his second course in the Medical College of the State, and was admitted to his degree in March, 1836. He

sailed now for France, and pursued his studies at Paris, under Velpeau, Andral, Louis, and others. Physics and Botany still had attractions for him; and he attended courses of lectures delivered by Dumas, Dulong, and others of the Sorbonne, and regularly visited the Jardin des Plantes, and brought home from the Professors there employed, Botanical and Conchological collections in exchange for those carried by him from this country. In November, 1837, he returned to Charleston, and while making inquiries for a suitable location to practice his profession, was solicited by some of the Trustees to present himself as a candidate for the chair of Mathematics in the Charleston College. He was elected in February, 1838, and entered upon his duties in April. From that day to the present he has retained his position. Though originally a teacher of Mathematics, his present course of instruction embraces Astronomy, Mechanics, Physics and Chemistry, with as much of Mineralogy as he can introduce. Professor Gibbes' labors, however. are not restricted to the department of which he has charge, and no small portion of his time is devoted to the pursuits of Natural History. He has given to the Charleston College the long service of twenty-one years, and while he has discharged his duties with an ability and fidelity never surpassed by any of its Professors, he has, at the same time, added largely to the fame of the Institution, and enhanced the glory of American science. December 3, 1853, he had the honor of declining the Professorship of Mathematics in the

South Carolina College, to which he was elected in place of Professor Williams, resigned. Professor Gibbes has been most industrious in scientific labors, and takes rank among its distinguished cultivators in our country. I have before me a list of forty of his scientific contributions. None of them are without merit, and many have the highest value. With the view of giving some idea of the nature of his labors, I will remark, that his papers embrace, among others, the following subjects: Solar and Lunar Eclipses; the Phænogamous Plants; Orbits of Comets; the Transit of Mercury, Comparison and Discussions of all the observations made in the United States on the Transit of Mercury in May, 1845; Catalogue of the Fauna of South Carolina; Discussion of the Crustacea in the collections of the United States; Comparative Reflecting Power of Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn; Tabular View of thirteen Asteroids, with comparison of their orbits; Account of Observations for Difference of Longitude by Telegraph between Charleston and Savannah; Description of a new species of Menobranchus; Notice of Ravenel's Fungi Exciccati; On some points which have been overlooked in the past and present condition of Niagara Falls; On a new Universal Dial, etc. But it is not my purpose to enumerate the subjects even on which Professor Gibbes has contributed valuable papers. I will only add, that he has made observations on difference of longitude between Charleston and Washington, between Charleston and Raleigh, between Charleston and

Savannah, and also observations for latitude of Charleston with the Zenith Telescope, for the use of the Coast Survey. The results of these observations appear in the Coast Survey Annual Reports, and in the published Chart of Charleston Harbor. Imperfect as is my account of the labors of Professor Gibbes, enough probably has been written to assure the reader of his great industry and extraordinary acquisitions. I have only to say, in conclusion, that no one among us has achieved an equal reputation in the departments of investigation to which he has devoted his attention; that he has reflected the highest honor upon his Alma Mater, and adorns the College in which he is now an Instructor.

William Capers was born in St. Thomas's Parish, South Carolina, January 26, 1790. He was a descendant of the Huguenots, and his father was a good soldier of the Revolution. After the usual preliminary training, he presented himself for admission to the South Carolina College, and was received into the Sophomore Class, December 3, 1805. He left the College before the period for his graduation, and entered upon the study of the law in the office of Judge Richardson. In 1808, he became a member of the Methodist Church, and, casting aside his law-books, was admitted within six months to the ministry, being ordained Deacon by Bishop Asbury. It is not my purpose to trace this good man through his eventful life. It has been done with great minuteness by others, and a bright page has been assigned him in the biography of the distinguished

clergymen of his communion. I will only remark, that he was identified with the growth of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church for nearly half a century ; that none abounded more in labors and good works, and that he has left a name among us which will endure as long as Methodism itself. Nine years before his death he was raised to the Episcopal office, and thousands will testify to the truly apostolic spirit with which he discharged his duties. He died suddenly, in Anderson District, South Carolina, January 26, 1855.

Dr. Capers was regularly called into the service of the College, June 5, 1835, being elected on that day Professor of the department of Sacred Literature, and Evidences of Christianity. He declined acceptance. It must be stated, however, that the Committee on the affairs of the College, under the powers conferred by the Board, had engaged him to give instructions in Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, and the Evidences, from the March preceding to the meeting of the Board, in November, at the salary of a Professor, and that these duties were faithfully performed to the close of the session. He was connected with the College but a short time, and while I cannot tell a story of long and laborious service, his patriotism is to be commended for having come to her help in the time of greatest need, when she lay prostrate, and in ruins. That he could have achieved the largest success, had he selected this field of exertion, none who knew him will doubt. But though the world was his theatre, and he went

about doing good, the College will put in its claim for a portion of his fame, and perpetuate his name on the roll of its Professors.

Professor Nott, Chairman of the Faculty, made the Annual Report to the Board, November 25. From it, it appears that, on the first Monday in October, Professors Ellet, Twiss, Stuart, and Nott, met and made arrangements to proceed immediately with all the classes. Dr. Lieber, on the first of the succeeding week, joined the Faculty, and the regular routine of instruction was settled and put in operation. The number of students was as follows :— Seniors, eleven ; Juniors, sixteen ; admitted in October, fifty-five, making a total of eighty-two. The Chairman says that, with the good conduct, proficiency and spirit that seem to animate the students, the Faculty have just reason to be contented. I must beg pardon for omitting to include in its proper place the name of Major Penci, who was attached to the corps of instructors for the year. The Standing Committee employed him at a salary of five hundred dollars, to give instructions in Fencing and Gymnastics, during the months of January, February and March ; and all the students were required to take lessons, and the Faculty requested to enforce attendance. On looking over the records of the year, a reflection forces itself upon me, which I must lay before the reader. The depressed, I had almost said the desperate, condition of the College, furnished an occasion for reviewing the whole subject of education, and plans and

schemes, and suggestions of almost every possible character, flitted before the vision of the Standing Committee, the Faculty, and the Board. A Professorship of Elocution, a Professorship of Agriculture, permanent instruction in Gymnastics, in Botany, in French and German, in Hebrew and Arabic, in Anglo-Saxon, Dramatic Exhibitions, all these and others were gravely considered, and some of them partially introduced. Amid the multitude of suggestions, some had real value, and were permanently incorporated into the College course. I need only point to the Professorship of Sacred Literature. In the end the Board came to right conclusions, and I believe that the course of instruction was placed upon as sound and judicious a basis as circumstances would allow. December 2, 1835, Robert W. Barnwell was elected President of the College. The Faculty were authorized to employ Tutors, if necessary, to aid in the departments of Mathematics, and Greek and Roman Literature. A resolution was passed asking of the Legislature fifteen thousand dollars to build two new houses for Professors, and to enlarge those already built, and six hundred dollars for the rent of two houses for the Professors, until the new houses are furnished. December 15, Reverend Stephen Elliott, of Beaufort, was elected Professor of the Evidences of Christianity and Sacred Literature. All proper appropriations were made to increase the facilities for instruction in the Chemical, the Historical, and the Mathematical Departments. The Professors having been required to deliver In-

augural Addresses, the addresses were published by order of the Board. The students were complimented by formal resolution for their good conduct during the past year; the President of the Board honored them by a special speech, and a circular on the new organization was issued to the people of the State. Their labors for the present were now completed; the work of reconstruction was over. The old building, it is true, was pretty well demolished, but it was fondly believed that a temple more classical and beautiful would rise from its ruins. Great harmony had pervaded the proceedings of the Board. Men might differ as to the relative qualifications of candidates; but certain it is, that every member had in view the honor of the State, and the best interests of the College. The work was now done, and there was remaining no unkind, no improper feeling in the Board. It was an occasion for joy; mutual congratulations were exchanged at their last meeting; the College was again safe in the public affections; each renewed his pledge of devotion. "The whole earth is in a moment green again; trees whisper, streamlets murmur, and the merry month of Spring is musical through all her groves." What more remained? Ah, lucky thought! Let the estates be brought face to face, and talk, and laugh, and eat, and ——— at the same table. There is something in this ancient custom; age has shorn it of none of its potency. It is has all the magic which it had in the days of the patriarchs. It was, indeed, a thought in place. It came from the brain of a Governor,

one of the most illustrious sons of Carolina, pre-eminently distinguished for his sagacity, and for the success of the influences which he always brought to bear upon men:

Resolved, That a subscription dinner for the Board of Trustees, Faculty, and Graduates of the South Carolina College, be provided on the Commencement Day of the College, and that ———— be requested to act as stewards in making arrangements for the same. The Board then adjourned *sine die*.

I have now reached a period of great interest in the College. Never, perhaps, since its foundation, did it attract a larger measure of attention. Some flattered themselves that its troubles were now terminated forever, and that henceforth no disorder, no violation of law, would mark its history. The Trustees had done all that was possible. They had removed as far as they could, the evils of the past, and given all possible security for the future. But no legislation, no edict, no reform, no change of officers, can change the nature of young men, and give the reflection which belongs to riper years. Nothing is truer than the old adage, that "boys will be boys." Life is divided into its several stages, and each has its prominent characteristics. That man is a poor philosopher who will expect of youth to drop its tricks and frivolities, and put on the sober demeanor of age. Youth is always impatient, restless,

impulsive, and liable to run into excesses. The session of 1836, then, had its troubles. Let it be remembered, however, that the disorders were confined to a few individuals, and that the general tone of the College was good. The usual vices among young men made their appearance, and the Faculty were compelled to enforce the laws with rigor. The semi-annual meeting of the Board took place on the 20th June, and the report of the President will give precise information up to that period. From it I learn that many young men had subjected themselves to the penalty of suspension, but the Faculty conceive "that they discern among the large number of students just conceptions of the relation which they sustain towards the College, and an increasing readiness to yield obedience to the laws, and support the authority of the Institution." Under the authority given by the Board, the Faculty elected Messrs. Wilkinson and Blanding, Tutors, early in January. The report of the President at the November meeting is of a gratifying character. The number of students has increased to one hundred and forty-two, and the prospect is, that the number will be increased before the commencement of another year. The College had not been exempt from instances of individual misconduct; but for regularity, attention to the studies, and observance of the rules of the Institution, the report asserts with confidence, that the conduct of the students has been most exemplary. December 12, Professor Nott gave notice of the resignation of his Professorship at

the end of the year 1837. A resolution was unanimously adopted that the President of the Board make application to the Legislature, to add five hundred dollars to the salary of the President of the College, and of each of the Professors. The Legislature was also asked to make appropriations for erecting two additional Colleges for the accommodation of the students, for completing the Professors' houses, and for erecting a new building for the Library. As the period is important, as it is an era in the history of the College, I give the "Course of Studies" for 1836.

For admission into the Freshman Class, a candidate is required to have an accurate knowledge of the English, Latin, and Greek Grammar, including Prosody ; to have studied Morses', Worcester's, or Woodbridge's Geography, and Ancient Geography, and to be well acquainted with Arithmetic, including Fractions and the Extraction of Roots ; to have read the whole of Sallust, the whole of Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, consisting of four against Cataline, *pro lege Manilia*, *pro Archia poeta*, *pro Milone*, and the first Philippic, Latin Composition, or Mair's Introduction, Jacobs' Greek Reader, Xenophon's Cyropædia, four books, and one book of Homer.

The studies of the Freshman year shall be Adam's Roman Antiquities, the whole of Horace ; Xenophon's Anabasis, six books ; Homer, eleven books ; Bourdon's Algebra to Equations of third degree, Ratios and Proportions, Summation of Infinite Se-

ries, Nature and Construction of Logarithms, Legendre's Plane Geometry ; Tytler's History ; Blair's Lectures, and Rhetorical Exercises.

The studies of the Sophomore Class shall be Tacitus, including the five books of his History, Germany, and Life of Agricola ; Juvenal, six Satires ; Homer, ten books ; Legendre's Solid Geometry, Construction of Determinate Geometrical Equations ; Davies' Mensuration and Surveying, including the Method of Plotting and Calculating Surveys, Measurement of Heights and Distances, and Use of Instruments in Surveying ; Heat, Light, and Electricity, as taught in the Library of Useful Knowledge.

The studies of the Junior Class shall be Cicero de Oratore ; Juvenal, four Satires ; Homer, two books; Demosthenes ; Descriptive Geometry, and Conic Sections, Principles of Perspective, Analytical Geometry, Fluxions, direct and inverse methods, their application to Maxima and Minima, Quadrature, Curvature, etc.; Chemistry; Elements of Criticism and Rhetoric; Moral Philosophy and Logic ; Sacred Literature, and Evidences of Christianity.

The studies of the Senior Class shall be Chemistry, Geology, and Mineralogy; Select Latin ; Greek Dramatists ; Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy; History ; Political Economy ; Metaphysics ; Sacred Literature, and Evidences of Christianity. There shall be Lectures, Rhetorical Exercises and Compositions, English and Latin, at such times as the Faculty may appoint.

I conclude my notice of the year with the remark,

that the Trustees seem not to have misplaced their confidence; that the administration was distinguished for its vigor, and that all was accomplished which could be reasonably required.

The second year of the new administration is upon us. At the first meeting of the Faculty, January 2, 1837, Mr. Charles K. Johnson, of Edgefield, and Mr. William Blanding, were elected Tutors. Early in the year, the usual irregularities and offences of College life exhibited themselves ; and the Faculty were compelled to suspend several students. The President, in his report of May, remarks that, on one occasion, a strong disposition to resist the government of the College was manifested by the students, but the measures of the Faculty obviated the existing difficulty, and did not impair their just authority. The report adds that the students, as a body, have behaved well; and although they are not as studious as could be wished, they have made good proficiency in learning, and many of them indicate a sincere desire to avail themselves of the advantages which are here provided for them. From time to time offences exhibit themselves to the close of the year, but in most cases they had no more serious complexion than that which is given them by idleness. There was but one offence of an aggravated character. I cannot help repeating the remark, which I have more than once made in these pages—that it is vain to expect a perfect system of obedience to law in a College. The severest trials had very recently been experienced ; the College had just emerged from

ruin; the Faculty had uncommon ability, and discharged their duty with zeal and fidelity; the Trustees had thrown around the Institution every possible guard and security; the Legislature had dispensed its patronage with a most liberal hand, the public had unlimited confidence, and yet the Faculty found fit subjects for admonition, suspension, and expulsion. Notwithstanding the presence of disorders, the College was doing good service to the country, and there were few who were not profitting by its advantages. The official report of November 29th gives the number of students at one hundred and fifty-four. The most unfortunate event of the year is the death of Professor Nott, who, by his learning, accomplishments and services to the College, had endeared himself so much to the people of the State. The President, in the report with which he closes the year, congratulates the Board upon the present prosperous condition of the College, and adds, that at no former period since his connection with it has there been equal diligence in study, and fewer instances of disorderly conduct.

I will now attempt to give the reader some account of Professor Nott.

Henry Junius Nott was the son of Abram Nott, one of the most distinguished Judges of Carolina. He was born in Union District, South Carolina, November 4, 1797. He graduated in the South Carolina College, in the class of 1814, and among his classmates may be mentioned the bright name of Hugh S. Legare. He had reputation for talent

while a student, but devoting his time mainly to general reading, he seems not to have achieved any high success in the regular course of studies. After his graduation, he selected the law as his profession, and in 1818 was admitted to the bar, and fixed his residence in Columbia. There he was associated with many of the most renowned men of that day, and with them had to engage in honorable struggle for the rewards of his profession. I need only mention the names of the Hon. W. C. Preston, Hon. Judge Butler, Hon. William Harper, Col. Gregg, Col. Blanding, Col. McCord, and the Hon. W. F. DeSaussure. To have reached position among such men argues no ordinary merit. Under these circumstances, he did attain high standing, and a good practice. In connection with Col. McCord, he published his volumes of Law Reports, known as Nott and McCord's Reports. I have said, that while in College his taste led him to general literature, and though his professional prospects were promising, he concluded to abandon the law, and betake himself to his favorite and more congenial pursuit. This resolution was carried out in 1821. He sailed for Europe, and spent most of his time in France and Holland, where he was laboriously employed in storing his mind with profound and varied learning. After a sojourn of several years, he became a ripe and finished scholar, and peculiarly attractive for his many acquisitions. Nor were the Trustees of the College slow to perceive his worth, nor the value of such a man in the education of the youth of the

State. Accordingly, December 7, 1824, he was elected Professor of the Elements of Criticism, Logic, and the Philosophy of Languages. January 17, 1825, he took his seat for the first time with the Faculty, and entered upon the duties assigned him. Perhaps no one ever filled the department with more ability. I know the fact, that some of the first men who ever passed through the College were his pupils. They have testified to me that his intellectual qualifications were of the highest order. Throughout the term of his connection with the College, he discharged his duties with promptness and assiduity, and is remembered as occupying a place among the most brilliant Professors. That after a trial of many years, the Trustees and public formed a most favorable judgment of him, is manifest from the fact recorded in another part of this work, that when the College was reformed, in the time of Dr. Cooper, he was retained. He was Chairman of the Faculty from January, 1835, to January, 1836, and discharged with great fidelity and ability the important duties of his station during that trying period. I may add further, that when he gave notice of resignation, the records of the Board afford conclusive proof of the regret with which it looked to his withdrawal. But the reader is curious to know in what his peculiar excellence consisted, and I shall undertake to answer the question in as few words as possible. I will not say that he had an intellect of the greatest breadth, and that he was peculiarly fitted for philosophical investiga-

tion. But his mind was very acute, and his perceptions clear and discriminating. His taste led him to the pursuits of the scholar, and of the Belles-lettres; and in these branches of learning very few among us had made equal attainments. His natural genius, and his training, were precisely such as to fit him for the chair to which he was appointed. He had read and mastered all that was valuable in polite literature, and studied most carefully the department of Criticism. His knowledge of the ancient languages, and more particularly of the Latin, was critical; and to these he added the most familiar acquaintance with the French, the German, and other modern languages. These were his *favorite* studies, but it would be great injustice to conclude that his knowledge did not extend beyond their limits. It is only true, that his chief excellence was to be found in them. It is to be remembered that he had been a professional lawyer, and enjoyed, therefore, the advantages of its valuable learning, and its peculiar mental discipline. Nor was this all. His reading had been of such a character, that with the single exception, perhaps, of the sciences, he could have filled, with ability, any of the departments taught in our Southern Colleges. His mind, then, was well stored with varied learning, and he could exhibit it with facility and effect. I should, in this connection, allude to the fact, that he had mingled much in the world, both in this country and in Europe, and few, perhaps, had profited more by it. The incidents of his travels, of his personal

intercourse with men, all that he saw, all that he heard, were worked up into valuable and entertaining knowledge. His memory was extraordinary, and he rarely forgot anything. This enabled him to appear to singular advantage. It extended alike to personal experience, and to books; and the readiness with which he could indulge in apt quotations was a striking fact in his character. He had a remarkable aptitude for seizing upon the diversified forms of human nature, and nothing that was very marked, or odd, or peculiar, ever escaped him. He had a rich humor, and a ready wit, and few turned them to better account. As might be supposed from what has been already said, he was a favorite in the classroom. He talked well, always exhibited interest in his subject, and was fruitful in illustration. He had great enthusiasm in the cause of letters, was well fitted for presenting it in its most inviting and entertaining aspects, and very apt, therefore, to awaken a love for it in the bosoms of others. As a writer he is to be placed in the first rank. His style may be presented as a model of easy elegance, and of simple, classic beauty. It is full of the spirit of the great masters, but yet is free from all servility, and essentially his own. I think that the finest specimens of his style are to be found in his contributions to the "Southern Review;" and among these I may mention his "Life of Wyttenbach;" his "Life of Erasmus;" his "Paul Louis Courier;" his "Woolrych's Life of Judge Jeffrey," and his "D'Aguesseau."

But I would be doing great injustice if I limited my praises to the style alone. They are masterly productions in their way, and worthy of any man, however eminent, in whatever aspect they may be viewed. They combine the most appropriate expression with the most discriminating judgment; the highest critical ability with the most attractive and varied learning. I think I may say of them, that they are not inferior to the contributions of any other writer for that Review; that they are fully equal to those of Legare, Elliott, Henry, or Cooper. This is praise enough, but there are those who believe that he was superior to them all. I am not disposed to place a very high value on his "Nouvelettes of a Traveller, or Odds and Ends from the Knapsack of Thomas Singularity, Journeyman Printer." It is clever, but not of such a character as to place him in the first rank of writers of this class in our country. Having made up his mind to devote himself to literature and authorship as a profession, there is no reasonable doubt that, had his life been spared for a few years, he would have accomplished something worthy of remembrance.

In his personal and social relations he was most agreeable. He had great amiability of temper, and cheerfulness of spirit. Though sportive and playful, fond of telling stories and representing others in such way as to create a laugh, yet it was done with such good nature as never to give offence. His personal attachments were strong, and I know not

that he ever made an enemy. He was generous and hospitable, fond of society, and acted his part with all the easy grace and refinement of the perfect gentleman. He enjoyed life, made the most of it, and was never cast down by present calamity or misfortune. Such was Professor Nott. He was connected with the College for thirteen years, and deserves to be remembered among its distinguished officers. He was removed from earth in the prime of his manhood, when his fine powers were still expanding and strengthening, and his stores of knowledge receiving daily accessions. Even when the old man is called to lay down his life, there is to the reflecting matter for sober thought and solemn meditation; but to die in the maturity of mind and body, at the very time when, by years of patient study and laborious toil, one has become fitted for higher and more important duties—ah! there is something in this to arrest the attention of the most careless, and to cast the shadow of sorrow and despondency over the brightest earthly prospects. Professor Nott and his wife were among the ill-fated passengers of the steamer "Home," which was lost off the coast of North Carolina, October 13, 1837. All accounts concur that he might easily have saved himself, but he preferred to perish with his wife, rather than survive her. His melancholy death excited profound regret throughout the State. At a meeting of the Faculty, October 19, 1837, the sad intelligence was formally communicated, and the following resolutions unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That with the most heartfelt grief we learn the awful event which has suddenly swept from life our friend and colleague, Professor Henry Junius Nott, and his companion in life.

Resolved, That we feel most sensibly his loss as a highly ably coadjutor in our Board, as a prompt and cheerful adviser, as a skillful and captivating teacher in the department over which he presided; and as an individual, of a disposition the most kind and lively; of manners affable and engaging; of intellect highly acute and active; and of knowledge the most diversified.

Resolved, That one of his many friends, acquainted with his useful life from an early period, be requested to prepare an address commemorative of Professor Nott, and that the Chaplain of this Institution be requested to accompany its delivery with such religious services as shall be suited to the occasion.

Resolved, That as a token of respect for our lamented friend, the officers of this College will wear the usual badge of mourning for sixty days; and that these resolutions be communicated to his relatives, and published in the papers of this town and Charleston.

The following passage in the December report of President Barnwell to the Board of Trustees, contains so just a tribute to his memory that I cannot withhold its insertion: "I cannot close this report without being reminded of the heavy loss which the College has sustained, since my last communication, by the

awfully sudden destruction of Professor Nott. I have too often had occasion, in my past intercourse with the Board, to express my admiration of the varied learning, clear intellect, skillful and diligent instruction of my lamented colleague, to render any repetition of his praises needful now. I do not doubt that the Board sympathises with the Faculty, the students, and the community, in their grief for his loss."

All felt that South Carolina had lost one of her most accomplished sons; one of her small class of literary men. Much was expected of him. His ability had been tried, and he had already furnished a safe foundation on which to rest the brightest hopes. There is something, too, in a death at sea which touches our deepest sensibilities. He breathed his last amid the howling of the tempest and the mighty roar of waters. There is in such a scene a terrible sublimity, an overwhelming majesty, which mingle with the natural emotion of sadness which death always inspires. And it was the death of a husband and a wife, whose last act was one of most affectionate devotion; and they left behind them an only child at a tender age; and that child a daughter. No wonder that the sympathy was profound, and it is probable that among the many who found a watery grave on that melancholy occasion, the fate of none melted as many hearts as that of Professor Nott.

December 6, 1837, Rev. James H. Thornwell was elected Professor of Logic, Rhetoric, and Belles-

lettres. Authority was conferred upon the Faculty to elect a Tutor of Mathematics and a Tutor of Languages.

The records of the Faculty for 1838 furnish proof of no little disorder, yet the offences were not of a very serious nature. The law was faithfully executed and nothing which could be construed into a violation of it went unnoticed. This is true of the year just passed, as well as of the present. I do not know but that the Faculty sometimes went too far; and that Professors reported for little offences which were unworthy of notice. It is but natural, however, to expect that the discipline would be strict. The College had recently passed through the severest trials, and the public looked to the new administration as having specially devolved upon it the duty of maintaining, in all its completeness, the supremacy of authority. No one can read the history of the College at this period without being convinced that the Faculty were determined to do their duty. Their vigilance, their industry, their zeal, are worthy of all commendation. They had much to do in the way of discipline. An unusual number of students were arraigned; but it was not because of the greater frequency of offences, but because they strove to enforce the law in every particular. It was not because the College was in a worse condition than usual. The truth is, that the improvement was marked. The ancient spirit of rebellion had pretty much disappeared; the students recognized the obligations of obedience, and yielded gracefully, and

without a murmer, to the infliction of punishment. This was a great point gained in the discipline of the College. The punishments were mostly for the sin of idleness. I beg leave to refer to the Report of the President, May 9, 1838. In respect to the general condition of the College, as to discipline and mental improvement, he speaks favorably. "I hope," says he, "that some vicious habits have been corrected, and that many students have made a fair improvement of their time, and the advantages afforded them by the College. Our punishments by suspension have also been less frequent. I am compelled, however, to state, that slothfulness is but too prevalent among our youth, and that the active, ardent desire of knowledge, and the constant and severe application by which alone any high attainments can be made, are but too little felt or practised in our Institution." The great want then, at this period, was the want of studious habits, of proper ambition. March 5, Mr. Hawes was elected Tutor of Mathematics for the ensuing year. The President, in his report at the December session of the Board, remarks, that the discipline of the College has been less troublesome than usual, and fewer punishments by removal from College have been inflicted. He finds it, however, difficult to compel or excite that zeal and diligence in study which he desires.

CHAPTER X.

The Trustees had their first meeting in the year 1839, May 8, and the President of the College made his report. From it we learn that the deportment of the students has, upon the whole, been good, and the proficiency of the several classes fair. Professor Stuart gave notice of his intention to resign, in December, the Chair of Greek and Roman Literature. By request of the President, and by consent of Professor Thornwell, the instruction in Metaphysics had been committed to this latter gentleman since the opening of the College in January. The fact is important, as it marks the period when he took charge of a department which he was destined to illustrate by great genius, and profound learning. At this meeting, Professor Thornwell gave notice that he would resign his Chair on the first day of January next. The report of the President, at the close of the year, is creditable to the College. He assures the Board that the classess undergoing examination, preparatory to rising, have exhibited diligence and improvement, and expresses the hope that they will add to the literary character of the Institution. But for a recent disturbance, he would have spoken "very favorably of the behavior of the students;" "but it is proper to assure the Board that the authority of the Faculty was never in much danger, and has not suffered the slightest diminution

from the disorders of which I speak." At the time of the report there were one hundred and sixty-six students in the College. November 29, on application of an Agricultural Convention, held in Columbia, in the course of the month, the Trustees passed a resolution to the effect, that the Professor of Chemistry deliver a Course of Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, and also on the principles of Geology, provided that such instruction does not interfere with his regular duties. At this meeting, the Reverend Dr. Henry was elected Professor of Metaphysics, Logic, Rhetoric, and Belles-lettres. December 2, Reverend William Hooper was elected Professor of Greek and Roman Literature.

Isaac W. Stuart was born in New Haven, Connecticut, June 13, 1809. He took his degree at Yale College, where he graduated with high honor. He read law in Hartford, with Mr. Toucey, the present distinguished head of the Navy department, and edited for some time the "Hartford Mirror." He came to Beaufort, South Carolina, about the year 1831, and assumed the charge of the College in that town. From Beaufort, where he taught with high reputation, he was called to the Professorship of Greek and Roman Literature in the South Carolina College, being elected June 5, 1835. He entered upon his duties on the 1st Monday in October. It was, as the reader is aware, a critical period in the history of the College. The public had lost confidence in it, and this confidence had now to be restored. The old administration had fallen,

the heaviest responsibility was devolved upon the gentlemen now appointed to office, and the largest expectations were indulged. That he discharged his duties with great ability, and that he was all that was expected of him, cannot be doubted. Professor Nott was Chairman of the Faculty, and in his report to the Trustees, speaks of him as "this talented and industrious officer." I will not venture to declare his precise position as a scholar; but this much I do know, that his entire competency for the duties of his Professorship was never called in question, and that he has left behind him a good reputation. May 8, 1839, he gave notice of resignation, to take effect in December. He returned to his native State, and for a time was engaged in political life. Twice he represented the Hartford District in the State Senate, and twice he represented the city of Hartford in the House of Representatives. His attention for many years has been mainly devoted to liberal pursuits. He has published the life of Captain Hale, who was executed as a spy during the Revolutionary War, and has now in press the life of Trumbull, the Rebel Governor of Connecticut. But he has in contemplation a work of still greater importance. He has already made great researches into the early history of Connecticut, and at no distant period will probably become her historian. Professor Stuart commended himself as a man to all who made his acquaintance. Possessed of the high qualities which mark the gentleman, exemplifying all the proprieties which are found in

a society of largest culture and refinement, he is remembered most favorably by many among us, who wish him the best success in the noble field of exertion which he has selected.

The report of the President for May, 1840, is of a most encouraging character. With the exception of some discontent with the Commons, the condition of the College is declared to be in a very high degree satisfactory, and the general conduct of the students orderly and commendable. The catalogue gives one hundred and sixty-eight students. Only one suspension had taken place since the last meeting of the Board, and no student was reported for expulsion. It is to be remarked, that the state of the Commons attracted the special attention of the Board. Perhaps no year passed without the expression of dissatisfaction to a greater or less extent on the part of the students; but at this meeting a communication in relation to it, signed by one hundred and eleven, was received by the Trustees, and a committee, consisting of four leading members of the Board, appointed to investigate the grounds of complaint, and report accordingly. The committee reported; the steward was not removed, but exhorted to mend his ways; the students continued to eat his meat and bread; the storm blew over for the time, and authority was triumphant. The President, in his November report says, that the College is in as flourishing condition as heretofore; that the numbers continue slightly to increase, and that there are no special causes of complaint on account of the application, or the gen-

eral conduct of the students. He adds that there is too little ardor in the pursuit of knowledge, and that the Commons still furnishes occasion for complaint and disorder. The report gives the number of students as one hundred and eighty-eight. November 25, Professor Elliott gave notice of his resignation, to take effect on 1st January. December 2, the Board proceeded to ballot for a Professor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Professor Elliott, and the Reverend James H. Thornwell was elected.

The following brief sketch of this distinguished gentleman is submitted :

Stephen Elliott was born in Beaufort, South Carolina, August 31, 1806. He is the son of Stephen Elliott, well known as one of the most learned, scientific, and public-spirited men to whom our State has given birth. He removed to Charleston in the Spring of 1812, upon the election of his father to the Presidency of the Bank of the State. His academic education was pursued entirely in Charleston ; first under the direction of Mr. Alpheus Baker, and then of Mr. Hurlbut. In the Fall of 1822, he went to Harvard College, and entered the Sophomore Class. He remained at Harvard until the Fall of 1823, when, at the desire of his father, who wished him to graduate at the South Carolina College, he returned home, and was admitted to the Junior Class in November. He graduated with distinction in 1825. Upon his graduation he became a law-student in the office of Messrs. Petigru & Cruger, Charleston, and was ad-

mitted to the bar, it is believed, in 1827. He practised law for three years in Charleston, when, upon the retirement of a distinguished legal gentleman from the bar of Beaufort, he removed to this latter place, and succeeded to his office and business. In 1833, he withdrew entirely from the bar, and was admitted to the ministry of the Episcopal Church in the Fall of 1835, being ordained Deacon and Priest by Bishop Bowen, of South Carolina. He took charge of the Parish of Wilton, in December, from which, after officiating for one month, he was removed to the chair of Sacred Literature and Evidences of Christianity in the South Carolina College. He was elected December 15, and entered upon his duties in January. He remained in the College until he was elected to the Episcopate of Georgia, in May, 1840. He was consecrated at Savannah, in February, 1841.

I know but little of the career of Bishop Elliott as a lawyer. There can be no doubt, however, that had he continued in the profession, he would have risen to eminence. He had all those qualities of mind and heart, and all that training and culture, which would have insured success. At the period of his leaving the bar of Beaufort, his practice was good, and his prospects flattering. But in the Providence of God he was destined for higher labors, and for a more extended field of usefulness. He was to be a minister of the holy religion of Jesus, and to dispense the bread of life to a starving world. The renewing operations of the Holy Spirit, the goodness

and mercy of God, were to be exemplified in his own personal experience, and full of thankfulness, he was, with burning eloquence, to tell others of the great things which had been done for him, and strive to make them participants of the same glorious blessings. His call to the South Carolina College is one of the most important events of his life. The Chaplaincy is connected with the Professorship to which he was elected, and it was his duty, therefore, to preach the Gospel to the students of the College. I think that I have stated in a previous part of this volume, that in June, 1835, on motion of Judge Butler, a Professorship of the Evidences of Christianity and Sacred Literature was established, and the Professor was required to perform Divine service in the Chapel. I have now to add that Bishop Elliott was the first person who filled that high and responsible position. Nor could the Trustees have been more fortunate in their selection.

The reader will call to mind the history of Dr. Cooper's administration, and more particularly the causes which led to its downfall. The religious feeling of the State was in a condition of highest excitement; the greatest of all interests, it was thought, had not only been neglected, but treated with contempt, and now, for the first time, regular provision was made for its protection and maintenance. A great public want was to be met—a religion "pure and undefiled" was to be preached to the youth of the State; and from the College, as

from a fountain, were to go forth the waters of salvation. An experiment was to be made ; Christian doctrine was to be taught from the pulpit, and from the Professor's chair ; Christian influences were to pervade the Campus ; and a noble Literary Institution was now to have emblazoned upon its portals the significant inscription, "the Christian's God alone is to be worshipped in these walls."

Though all Protestant sects are agreed, as I conceive, in respect to the vital points of Christianity, yet there are denominational differences which are pressed by some as if they were essential, and, in consequence, the minister of any particular sect is too apt to be regarded with suspicion, and therefore to experience difficulty in commending himself to the favor and approbation of all. This is especially true in the College pulpit, from which all pure sectarianism is to be excluded. The very end of the creation of the Profsssorship was to satisfy the religious public at large ; and a failure in this would be a failure in the Professorship itself. Most fortunate was it, that such a man as Bishop Elliott was the first to enter upon such a delicate and responsible work. His qualifications were peculiar. Though a minister of the Episcopal Church, his religion was broad, catholic, and comprehensive. He could indulge the feeling of brotherhood towards all who loved the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. He preferred the worship and government of a particular communion; but he was free from that exclusiveness which would make salvation attainable only in it.

Without bigotry, without intolerance, he could commend himself to others upon principle.

It is entirely conceivable, that one might have been elected who would have proved a firebrand in the State ; who, so far from conciliating the general religious interest, and bringing it to the support of the College, would have aroused every other denomination but his own in opposition, and concentrated their fury upon it. To have inaugurated a most important movement, to have given success to a scheme about which there were many misgivings, certainly argues no common ability. The doubts of all were dispelled, and the policy and practicability of the measure fully vindicated. He entered upon his charge with a zeal truly apostolic, and the fruits of his labors were soon to be seen in the love and admiration which were enkindled in the bosoms of the young men, and in the expressions of confidence and satisfaction on the part of the public. He held service twice every Sabbath in the Chapel, and superadded to this were his ministrations in his study, his lecture-room, and in his daily private intercourse with the students. When it is added that, like Enoch, he walked with God, that his personal life was but a reflection of the heavenly principles which he inculcated, it is not to be wondered at that the gospel was felt in its power, and that the thoughtlessness and inconsiderateness, even of youth, should bow beneath its mighty influence. In his lecture room he had to teach Sacred Literature and the Evi-

dences of Christianity. According to all accounts, he discharged his Professorial duties with great ability. With a clear head, a ready command of language, a discriminating judgment, all proper knowledge, and patient industry, he possessed all the qualifications necessary to the successful teacher. At the December meeting of the Board, in 1840, President Barnwell submitted the letter of resignation of Bishop Elliott, dated Beaufort, August 10; and I beg leave to give the following extract: "Will you be pleased to signify to the Board of Trustees my resignation of the trust with which they have so long honored me, and my gratitude for the kindness and confidence with which they have ever treated me. Nothing but my duty to the God, to whose service I have devoted myself, could have induced me to quit a station so agreeable to my literary tastes, and so important to the well-being of the College." The President, in his communication to the Board, bears the following testimony to his worth: "I think I do not express a sentiment which transcends the opinions of the Board, when I state my belief that no loss could well have been sustained by the Institution more to be deplored than this removal of one, who in every relation has contributed so largely to its honor and welfare." Thus terminated the connection of this distinguished gentleman with the College. He had served it well, and left behind him a reputation dear to the whole people of the State. He was now to appear on a field of still wider usefulness; to occupy a position

invested with still higher dignity; and who could doubt his eminent qualifications? He was blameless, the husband of one wife, vigilant, sober, of good behavior, given to hospitality, apt to teach, not given to wine, no striker, not greedy of filthy lucre, but patient, not a brawler, not covetous, ruled well his own house, not a novice; moreover, he had a good report of them which are without. He was set apart for the most important offices of his Church; he was, with all faithful diligence, to banish and drive away from the Church all erroneous and strange doctrine contrary to God's Word; to be to the flock of Christ a shepherd, not a wolf; to feed them, devour them not; to build up the weak, heal the sick, bind up the broken, bring again the outcasts, seek the lost; to be so merciful that he be not too remiss; so to minister discipline that he forget not mercy. How well he has discharged his vows, let the history of his Diocese answer. He entered upon his arduous labors with the fervor and energy of one who felt that he was called of God, and appreciated, therefore, the full dignity of his mission. His field had large territorial extent, and most diligently did he seek the lost, and strive to bring back the outcasts. His success was to be seen in the rapid multiplication of churches, and the increased interest imparted to the cause of religion. His lot was cast in a community where the general sympathy of the people was with other communions, and where he had not unfrequently to encounter bitter prejudice and perverse ignorance. But who could resist the influences of his kindly

Christian spirit! He came not to make discord among brethren, but in the unity of a common love, to aid in tearing down the strongholds of Satan, and building up the kingdom of righteousness. He proved himself in all things an example of good works, so that the adversary was ashamed, having nothing to say against him. When I say that Bishop Elliott is a devoted Christian minister, that he has endeared himself to the entire people of Georgia, and that he is as a shining light among the many distinguished clergymen who adorn the pulpit of that State, I simply state what is known to all, and will receive contradiction from none. His residence is at the beautiful city of Savannah, and he has immediate pastoral charge of Christ Church.

If attention be directed to the Bench of Bishops, it will appear that he ranks among the most learned and eminent of his colleagues. With Hopkins, Potter, Meade, Otey, McIlvaine, and others, he divides the admiration and regards of the General Episcopal Church of the Union. What more shall I say? I have presented him to my readers in the most interesting aspects of his character, yet this brief sketch would be very incomplete if I did not dwell somewhat more articulately upon his intellectual endowments. His understanding is sound and vigorous, and his taste just and discriminating. He loves the beautiful, and his æsthetic nature rests with delight upon it, as it is exhibited in its varied form amid the works of nature and art. As might be supposed from the character of his tastes, his mind is adorned

with more than the usual share of the elegancies of literature. His refinement is displayed in every thing about him. The coarse, the vulgar and common, are repugnant to his nature. With the gross, the sensual, he has no sympathy. Fond of the ideal, he gazes upon a perfection which will never have realization; and as earth cannot satisfy his longings, he will take his walk into the airy world of pure, graceful, and imaginative fiction. He loves to mingle with the people who dwell in the fairy isle of Prospero, or the sunny gardens of Illyria. Let me not, however, be misunderstood. His mind is well balanced, and he never forgets the stern realities of life. He knows the world as it is, and no works of the fancy, no dreams of the imagination, ever interfere with the quiet, steady performance of duty. His taste is eminently literary, and a great cause of regret with him when he left the College was, that he abandoned a field where it could receive its full gratification. Since his withdrawal, however, he has still had leisure and opportunity for its indulgence, and few can claim a more general acquaintance with books. In early life he laid the foundation of good scholarship; and having pursued his classical studies with care and industry, few among us have made better acquisitions. In theology his learning is full and accurate, and will compare favorably with that of his most eminent colleagues on the Bench.

I have now brought my imperfect notice of Bishop Elliott to a close. An ornament to the Church of which he is a member, illustrating in his life all those

virtues which ennoble human nature, well may the State which gave him birth point to him as one of her jewels, and the College as one of her most renowned Professors. He is now in the vigor of manhood, and who does not hope that a long career of usefulness is before him! Goldsmith has remarked that nature every day produces in abundance men capable of discharging the ordinary duties of life; but she is niggard in the birth of an exalted mind, scarcely producing one in a century to bless and enlighten a degenerate age. What a noble calling is that of the Minister of God! Who could brave the sorrows of the world without the aid of those Heavenly ministrations which, in the name of His Master, he so freely bestows!

> "Beside the bed where parting life was laid,
> And sorrow, guilt and pain, by turns dismay'd,
> The reverend champion stood. At his control
> Despair and anguish fled the struggling soul;
> Comfort came down, the trembling wretch to raise,
> And his last falt'ring accents whisper'd praise."

When the foregoing sketch was written, Bishop Elliott was in the vigor of manhood. He departed this life December 21st, 1866. For some particulars relating to the statistics of his Diocese, and some facts in reference to his literary labors, I am indebted to the Rev. W. C. Williams, who kindly furnished them at my request. I have also had the pleasure of reading a Memoir of the Bishop, by Thomas M. Hanckel, Esquire, which accompanies a volume of sermons, published since his death. I

have thought proper, from the material which has thus come to hand, to make a small addition to the above sketch, in the belief that nothing which concerns one so eminent for his piety and learning, can be regarded by the reader with indifference.

And first, I will again call attention to his labors in his Diocese. When he took charge of it, there were seven Parishes, nominally eight, and eight clergymen canonically connected. The number of communicants was three hundred and twenty-three, and the contributions two thousand one hundred and eighty-two dollars. The year of his death, 1866, there were thirty clergymen, thirty Parishes, three hundred and fourteen confirmations, and the contributions amounted to twenty-one thousand two hundred dollars. In 1864 there were thirty-six clergymen and three thousand six hundred and seventy communicants. If the war had not impoverished the people and rendered it impossible to maintain religious services at various points, we may safely infer that the number of clergy, parishes, communicants, and contributions, would have been much larger.

Nearly every Southern Bishop has remarked that the financial condition of the Diocese of Georgia was far better than that of any other Southern Diocese. This was largely owing to Bishop Elliott's plan, which was, from the commencement of his Episcopate, to teach his Diocese to rely on itself; to teach people to give. He said, "the value of this will be manifest when I am gone." In his last address to his Diocese, he urged them not to go abroad to

solicit aid, but to be satisfied with what they could raise within themselves.

The Bishop, in addition to his official labors, had charge of the largest parish in the Diocese. To the day of his death, *as a rule,* he wrote a sermon a week. His correspondence was very great; the last year of his life, it was not less than fifty letters a week.

The labors to which I have alluded, and the many duties of a Parish minister, left him but little time for literary and scientific pursuits, of which he was very fond. It is not unworthy of mention, that he was a member of the Academy of National Sciences, and that he devoted much of his leisure time to conchology. Wherever he went, he visited the creeks and rivers, and other places, where shells might be found, for the purpose of collecting them. Nor were his labors unrewarded. He discovered not less than fifteen new varieties of the Unio in Georgia, and during a visit to Cuba, of a few months, for his health, he discovered three new shells. His collection of shells was large, and valuable. In relation to his pursuit of conchology, it may be of interest to mention one incident. A specimen of a shell had been sent to Dr. Lea, of Philadelphia, and it was stated that it was found in the Cumberland range. It differed from all known species. Year after year rolled on, and no one was able to discover a second specimen. Doubts arose as to its existence in Tennessee. Dr. Lea wrote to Bishop Elliott, who was then spending his summer at the site of the Univer-

sity of the South, requesting him to find, if possible, other specimens. He searched diligently for a long time, without success, but at last found a dead one among the rocks. He was now sanguine of success, and going to the spot soon after a rain, was rewarded by finding many specimens of the long sought shell. Among the honors bestowed upon him for his known devotion to the cause of general letters and science, it is well to mention that, soon after his removal to Georgia, he was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Historical Society, and at the time of his death was its President. His last publication was an address to that body, delivered at their request, setting forth what, in his view, they ought to strive to accomplish for the State. He was a Trustee of the University of Georgia, and of the University of the South. The latter object was very near his heart. In connection with Bishop Polk, he obtained subscriptions for its endowment to the amount of nearly four hundred thousand dollars, and was confident that he could have brought it up to three millions, if the war had not prevented.

He died suddenly, at Savannah, December 21st, 1866. He had been absent from home on a visitation of his Diocese. He was apparently in his usual health. On reaching home he complained in a short time of some slight pain in his chest. He left the room, was heard to fall, and when his family reached him, he was dead.

Mr. Hanckel tells us that "to close and dear friends he had often dwelt upon the blessedness of a sudden

death to the faithful Christian." "In looking at his completed life," says the same gentleman, "there was one remarkable gift of this remarkable man on which we dwell with deep and grateful emotion, and which all who ever knew him will recognize at once. We speak of the thorough humility of his nature; and by this we mean the wealth and strength, the breadth and fullness of the deep human sympathies in which the learning, wisdom and graces of his nature were veiled—veiled as light is veiled in color, as thought is veiled in words, as feeling is veiled in music." In his sermon "The heart knoweth his own bitterness," he enforces with great beauty and power the important lesson of charity towards our fellow creatures. How truly he exemplified in his own life the law of love, of forbearance towards the infirmities of others, let those bear witness who knew him intimately in his intercourse with men. His words of advice and exhortation came from the very depths of his own heart, and are, therefore, words of eloquence and of power. "We should deal gently with our fellow-creatures, and banish harshness, as far as we can, from our manners and our language. Kind words, a cheering smile, tender sympathy, a gentle tone may often produce effect upon the human heart, far beyond what might be reckoned as their real value, and do good not only for time, but for eternity. The course of life is hard and harsh enough without our adding anything to its roughness. The evils of life are too many and too heart-rending for us to accumulate them either in number or in

sharpness. Our task should be to imitate Jesus in His love and gentleness; to go about doing good; to give to the world beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."

A few words on the volume of sermons, and I shall close this feeble tribute to the memory of a man who honored alike the States of his birth and of his adoption, and discharged the duties of the responsible positions which it was his fortune to occupy, with a fidelity and success rarely equalled and surpassed by none of his day and generation.

Rarely, I conceive, have I met a volume of sermons of equal merit. They are to be judged of course by a certain standard. Others surpass him in metaphysical discussion, and in amount of human learning; but neither of these, nor both together, necessarily prove superior excellence. Let it not be supposed, however, that he was wanting in logical acumen, or all proper knowledge. No; his subjects are well reasoned, whenever the occasion demands it. His sermons may be pronounced *persuasive* in their character. I object not to the term. The purpose of persuasion is to influence the will, and he was too wise a man not to know that the conviction of the understanding is an essential part of persuasion, and will generally be accomplished only by the arguments of the writer or speaker. Persuasion depends then on argument and on exhortation; and while there is much that is hortatory, there is a proper commingling of the argumentative and the

didactic. His sermons are discussions of his subject, and marked by unity and logical consistency. There is a perfect coherence of the various parts, he is never chargeable with the introduction of matter foreign to the subject, and his reflections are natural and spontaneous. His style may well be presented as a model; being distinguished for perspicuity, energy, or vivacity, and elegance. To combine elegance or beauty and energy, is not at all times an easy task. Many are forcible without being elegant, while others again are elegant without being forcible. To know when they are at variance, or when they are consistent, to judge aright the circumstances which call for the sacrifice of the one or the other, this is the duty of the writer, and all are not competent to make a decision. Bishop Elliott had a delicate perception of the beautiful in nature and art, and this he had cultivated with peculiar care. His taste was refined and discriminating, and not indulging in elegant language for the sake of its elegance, his ornaments were never out of place, and always gave new force to his expression.

But I will say no more. Rarely at the South has the death of an individual produced such profound and wide-spread sorrow. But he survives in the beauty of his life, and the power of his example; and lisping infancy, for generations to come, will be taught to utter the name of the great and good Bishop of Georgia.

May 5, 1841, the President reports to the Board of Trustees that there has been no such important

alteration in the discipline or studies of the College as to require the action of the Board. The number, he says, is about the same as in December, and, he adds, that we have still too much idleness, too much disorder, and too much vice; "but, as these are not new evils, and I confess myself unable to suggest any efficient remedy for them, we must continue to lament, and strive to mitigate them." The most important event of the year is the resignation of President Barnwell. His letter communicating the fact, was written from New York, to which place he had gone for medical aid, and was submitted to the Board, November 24. The Faculty elected Dr. Henry, President *pro tempore*, and he made the Annual Report. From it I learn that the conduct of the students since October has been remarkably regular, and their attention to their studies exemplary. The number of students for the year is one hundred and sixty-nine. The Board postponed the election of President of the College until the next annual meeting, and it was resolved, that with the consent of the President *pro tempore*, and Professor Thornwell, the branch of Moral Philosophy hitherto taught by the President, be assigned to the latter, and that the Board request the President *pro tempore* to assume, in addition to his peculiar duties as Professor, that of instructing in the other branches heretofore assigned to the President of the College. As President Barnwell's administration is an important era in the history of the College, and as the fact is important as a *fact of progress*, I will here

give the schedule of requisites for admission to the Freshman class, and of the studies of the several classes.

A candidate is required to have an accurate knowledge of the English, Latin, and Greek Grammars, including Prosody; to have studied Morse's, Worcester's, or Woodbridge's Geography, and Ancient Geography, and to be well acquainted with Arithmetic, including Fractions, and the Extraction of Roots; to have read the whole of Sallust, the whole of Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, consisting of four against Cataline, *pro lege Manilia*, *pro Archia poeta*, *pro Milone*, and the first Philippic, Latin Composition, or Mair's Introduction, Jacobs' Greek Reader, Xenophon's Cyropædia, four books, and the first book of Homer.

STUDIES OF FRESHMAN YEAR.

Adams' Roman Antiquities; the whole of Horace; Xenophon's Anabasis, six books; Homer, ten books; Bourdon's Algebra, Legendre's Geometry, Tytler's History.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Tacitus, the five books of his History; Germany, and Life of Agricola; Juvenal, six Satires; Græca Majora, first volume; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Davies' Mensuration and Surveying, Analytical Geometry, and Descriptive Geometry; History; Whately's Logic; Heat, Light, and Electricity, as taught in the Library of Useful Knowledge; Whately's Rhetoric.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Cicero de Oratore; Juvenal, four Satires; Græca Majora, continued; Demosthenes; Differential and Integral Calculus, Mechanical Philosophy, History, Chemistry, Elements of Criticism, Moral Philosophy, Sacred Literature, and Evidences of Christianity.

SENIOR CLASS.

International Law, Select Latin and Greek Dramatists, Astronomy, History, Political Economy, Metaphysics, Chemistry, Geology, and Mineralogy, Sacred Literature, and Evidences of Christianity.

Besides these, there was provision with all the classes for Lectures, Rhetorical Exercises, and Compositions, English and Latin, at such times as the Faculty may appoint.

The following imperfect sketch of President Barnwell is presented to the reader. Robert W. Barnwell was born August 1, 1801, in the town of Beaufort. He was educated at the school known as the College of Beaufort, until he reached the age of thirteen, when he went to Charleston, and was prepared for College in the school of Mr. Hurlbut. He was entered at Harvard, Massachusetts, and graduated in 1821. At that celebrated institution, he was regarded as one of the most promising youths of his day, and bore off the highest honors of his class. Upon his return to his native State, he became a law student in the office of Messrs. Petigru & Hamilton, Charleston, and was admitted to the Bar, in 1823 or 1824. His fine talents, his well cultivated intellect, his high moral character, soon

attracted attention, and a few years made him a man of mark in his profession. In 1826, he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and served one term. Brief, however, as was his period of service in that body, he remained long enough to make the most favorable impression. In 1829, he was elected to the Congress of the United States, and after serving four years, voluntarily withdrew. December 2, 1835, he was elected President of the South Carolina College, and, in January, entered upon the duties of his office. Upon the death of Messrs. Calhoun and Elmore, he was appointed, by the Governor, Senator to Congress in 1850, and retired at the close of that year. He has since been in retirement, at his home, in his native District of Beaufort.

I have thus given, in chronological order, the stations which Mr. Barnwell has been called upon to fill. I cannot thus, however, hastily dispose of the matter. A few facts in connection with his political life, and the reflections to which they give rise, are necessary, not only for the illustration of his character, but for the wholesome lesson which they inculcate. Let it be remarked, then, that in every instance Mr. Barnwell voluntarily retired from conspicuous position. No man ever enjoyed in a higher degree the respect and confidence of his constituency, and few, indeed, have deserved it as well. His eminent qualifications, his conscientious discharge of duty, were apparent to all. If ever there was a public man who had an abiding popularity, it was he; and that popularity was based upon his well-

known adherence to principle, and unalterable love of truth and justice. He illustrates in a striking degree the fact, that a public man can enthrone himself in the affections of the people, without stooping to the arts of the demagogue, and pandering to the prejudices of the vulgar. In our National Councils he fully maintained the ancient honor of Carolina, and took rank among our most prudent, thoughtful, and soundest statesmen. When in the Senate, the State felt that her destiny was in the hands of one of her truest sons, and there was no trust which she would not have confided to him. He was a member of that body at a most perilous crisis of our history, and I remember well the pride with which the State looked to his lofty bearing and patriotic devotion. Higher honors were in store for him, and an admiring people were anxious to bestow them upon him. He was one of the few who could turn away from the glittering bauble, and no entreaty, no importunity, could break his purpose. He saw the vanity of earthly distinctions, and found his highest satisfaction in the bosom of his family, and in the faithful discharge of those quiet and unostentatious duties which belong peculiarly to the private citizen. But it is as President of the College that I desire more particularly to call attention to Mr. Barnwell. And here I am sure it will appear that he proved himself equal to the position. It is worthy of remark, that when he assumed the duties of the Presidency, the College was in a state of almost complete ruin; that lost confidence had to be re-

stored, and the work of construction begun anew. I know that he risked much; that the responsibility was great, and that none but a brave heart, situated as he was, would have undertaken it. He knew well what he had to do; the toil, the labor, the anxiety, the thousand distracting cares which attach to the position, were all present to his mind. Nothing but a sense of duty could have withdrawn him from his beloved retirement. No feeling of vanity, no desire to enhance his renown, found a place in his bosom. He looked upon it as a call from his State to a particular service, and could not refuse obedience. His instruction for the time was in the department of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy. This continued until the year 1839, when Intellectual Philosophy was assigned to Professor Thornwell, in conjunction with Logic and Rhetoric, and Political and Moral Philosophy were assigned to the President. The wisdom of the selection for the Presidency was at once vindicated by the success of the College. He pressed all his powers to their highest activity. The College seemed to have revived as if by magic. He was sustained by a corps of Professors of great ability, and no one would express more freely than himself the high praise to which they are entitled. The affection of the people returned to their favorite Institution with something more than its accustomed ardor, and a common feeling of rejoicing sprung up in every heart. His clear head, his good sense, his zeal, his labors, his honor, his courage, his love of justice — these exhibited themselves most promi-

nently, and furnished a broad basis for confidence. The students were the first to perceive the secret of his power, and they extended to him a regard and esteem which have never been surpassed in the history of our College officers. His popularity with them was very remarkable. Whatever might be the dissatisfaction which seems to be a necessary consequence of the enforcement of authority, it never failed to disappear upon the return of reason and reflection, and his *motives* were saved from all unworthy imputation. In estimating his influence with the young men, I think that his manner of intercourse is not to be overlooked. That person is to be envied who can refuse a request dear to one's heart, or dissent unqualifiedly from a long cherished opinion, and yet produce no unpleasant feeling. Mr. Barnwell combines with great candor and firmness in the expression of his convictions, great courtesy of manner, and a strict observance of all the proprieties which are designed to regulate the intercourse of gentlemen. I hesitate not to say, that no student ever took offence at a word which fell from his lips, or its manner of utterance. As an Instructor, he was laborious, painstaking and careful, and the proficiency of his classes compared well with that of other officers. In his education he laid the foundation of a fine scholarship, and from what I have heard, I conclude that few of the public men of our State can lay claim to an equal familiarity with the ancient classics.

In the department of Political Philosophy his

attainments reached the standard of our best educated politicians, and he had, therefore, all the knowledge which was necessary to teach it with effect. The truth is, without being a man of learning in the strict sense of the term, he has varied and valuable information, and is entirely free from the reproach of ignorance. He is a clear thinker, with a vigorous understanding and forcible expression. He is a good talker, and a better debater. Acute in his perceptions, ready to distinguish the strong points of a question, he well maintains his ground with the most formidable antagonist, and though he may fall, he will get the praise, at least, of having made a good fight. Others who have presided over the College have had more genius and learning, but none ever had *more character*. He thinks for himself, comes to his own conclusions, but cannot make the silly boast of never being influenced by the reasoning of others, and is therefore free from unamiable tenacity of opinion. With decided views, he has too much good sense to hold on to a position from love of consistency. Always in search of the right, he is ever open to conviction; but no power, no influences, can possibly make him swerve in the least from the line of duty. His moral organization is refined, and his conscientiousness extreme. It may be that his conscience is sometimes too scrupulous, too tender in its nature, and that in its struggles it may embarrass, rather than guide the conduct. I have already intimated that he unites sternness with gentleness and compassion; that the soft and amiable virtues

are blended with "the great, the awful, and the respectable." He has acquired the mastery over his own selfish feelings, and most readily puts himself in sympathetic connection with others. It is such a character that the philosophic writer has always held up to the reader as most worthy of love and admiration. Need I add that his whole soul is permeated by the most fervent Christian spirit; that he is a meek disciple of the Saviour of the world. Such is Robert Barnwell, if I have conceived him aright. But I must again recur to the College. The severe labors of Mr. Barnwell told with disastrous effects upon his constitution. It is a great mistake to suppose that the life of a President, or of a Professor in the South Carolina College, is one of ease. Who can have devolved upon him a more difficult and responsible trust? Who does not know that it is easier to govern a thousand men than a hundred boys? Whatever be the knowledge of human nature, however complete the analysis of the motives which prompt to action, we are ever liable to failure when we make our reasonings bear upon youth. And the cause is obvious. Their characters are not formed, and they have no settled principles of action. Rebellions often come "like a thief in the night," at the moment of greatest quiet and repose. They remind us of those great convulsions in nature, which suddenly burst forth with terrific fury, and produce one wide-spread ruin and desolation. It is the discipline of a College which brings the greatest labor; it is the eating care, the corroding anxiety, the thousand petty annoy-

ances, which enfeeble the body, and break down the spirit. In 1841, the failure of his health was so great, that in the summer he visited New York for professional aid. September 23, he forwarded to the Board of Trustees, from that place, his letter of resignation. I beg leave to make the following extract:

"I cannot separate myself from my connection with the Board without expressing my grateful remembrance of its kindness. Sensible of my own deficiencies, often perplexed with doubts, and harrassed with cares, I could never have sustained myself in my painful position, had I not been emboldened by its confidence, strengthened by its counsels, and, more than all, cheered by the delicacy of a friendship, dealing so tenderly with every error, and always uttering the language of encouragement and strong regard. I beg the Board to be assured that nothing but a strong conviction of duty to the Institution induces me to cast my resignation upon it so inopportunely. I take an affectionate leave of you, gentlemen, as friend parts from friend. May you be eminently successful in the selection of your new President, so that, under your auspices, South Carolina, who merits all the love and all the devotion of her children for her steady and noble munificence to this Institution, may receive the rich repayment of her generosity, in the virtue, and sound cultivated intellect of her citizens."

On motion, the Board passed the following resolutions unanimously:

Resolved, That the loss of Mr. Barnwell's services produces in this Board deep regret and great anxiety.

Resolved, That his conduct as President of the College has been eminently successful, and conducive to the prosperity of the Institution, and has been approved by an enlightened public opinion.

Resolved, That the reputation of such a man is a just source of pride to the people of South Carolina, and his example, notwithstanding his separation from the College, is calculated to exert a useful influence on its destiny.

I have to add that the health of Mr. Barnwell is now restored, and that he has frequently been urged to resume the Presidency, but declined ; that he has been for many years a leading member of the Board of Trustees, and is doing good service to the College. The Institution over which he once presided with such success, is still the object of his love and affection. It is the only connection which he has with the public. His zeal for its interest is unabated. No one has a larger influence upon the Board, and no one of late has contributed more to shape its destiny. Possessing the largest confidence of his colleagues, his experience in College life has given to his opinions an almost oracular authority. Nor do I know one whose services are of greater value. His views of education are liberal and enlightened. He is a firm believer in its refining and elevating influences, and an uncompromising advocate, there-

fore, of all liberal measures on the part of the State to advance it. Though he has retired from the theatre of political life, and given way to others to whom it is more congenial, he has turned his talent in a direction which will bring an equal amount of good. His noble efforts are known throughout the length and breadth of the State, and of all her public men, there is not one living who enjoys a larger share of respect and admiration. He is still in the prime of his life, and may he long survive to shed around him the light of those virtues which adorn and ennoble his character.

CHAPTER XI.

At all times the change of the chief officer of government is looked to with interest. Certainly true is it in reference to the South Carolina College, that much is staked upon the character of the man who is called to discharge the high and responsible duties of its Presidency. The gentleman to whom the sacred trust was now temporarily committed was not unknown to the people of the State. He had done good service in the College, was not without experience in the management of youth, and had unequalled reputation for scholarship and learning. But whatever might be his hold upon the regards of his friends and the public, his present position might be considered as a new and untried one ; and there was nothing in his past life to settle, beyond contradiction, the question of his thorough competency for the discharge of the peculiar duties to which he was now appointed. The election of a permanent President, as has been seen, was postponed ; he was already thought of for the succession, and for the year was to be the object of the most searching observation. May 4, Dr. Henry made his first report for the year 1842. He tells the Board that he is instructed by the Faculty to state "that, as usual, the chief difficulties in the government of the College have arisen from disagreements between the students and the steward, in regard to their respective rights

and obligations." Nearly the whole report is devoted to the discussion of the Commons system. These quarrels had resulted in the suspension of several students, an act of discipline which became necessary to the maintenance of order. The report concludes, however, with the remark that when reasonable allowance has been made for the inexperience and indiscretion of youth, it may be asserted that the College has exhibited as much order and regularity as any similar institution in our country. "Indeed," says the President, "when we regard the scenes which have been enacted North and South of us, those who feel interested in the success of this College have reason to rejoice that it has escaped the perils and misfortunes to which so many other and similar institutions have been exposed." It is proper to add that, owing to the ill health of Professor Thornwell, he was unable to take upon himself any additional labors, and that the department of instruction for the Senior and Junior Classes, formerly conducted by President Barnwell, was now conducted by Dr. Henry, in addition to his own regular duties. The report of the acting President made to the Board November 30th, is of the most flattering character. He states that "the condition of the College for the past year has been such as to give the highest promise of usefulness; the improvement of the students has, I trust, been generally such as to do honor to any similar institution." December 2, Dr. Henry was elected President of the College. December 7, the Tutorships were abolished from

and after the 1st of July next, and Dr. M. LaBorde was elected Professor of Belles-lettres and Logic. Thus closed the year 1842. Upon the whole, it must be said to have been very successful. The number of students was reduced to one hundred and forty-eight, but the tone of the College was good, and the prospect for the next year encouraging.

The Board assembled May 3d, 1843, and the President of the College submitted his report, with the accompanying reports of the Professors. "In reference to the conduct of the students, it is to be remarked, that improprieties have sometimes arisen among the members of the Sophomore Class, which, however, have been arrested by mild, but firm, methods of discipline, without leading to any serious ulterior results."

The President assures the Board that, considered on the whole, and in all its bearings, he has never known the conduct of the students more orderly or exemplary; and he appeals for confirmation to the united testimony of the Professors. It is proper here to remark, that in the course of the past year, the Board determined to abolish the old Commons system, and substitute for it a "Bursarship;" that at the November meeting, a Special Committee, appointed for the purpose, reported a plan; that the plan was adopted, and a Board of Supervision appointed, with full authority to elect a Bursar, and enter upon the new system on the first of January. I have now to add that the new system went into operation at the time fixed, and that the President

of the College laid before the Board of Trustees, at the May meeting, a report from the Committee of Supervision. The Board is assured that the system has been followed by a success greater than its most sanguine advocates could have anticipated. I remember well the joy which sprung up in every heart. The hope was now fondly indulged that the great cause of all our difficulties was gone forever; that the *stomach* would now cease its complaints, and that the *brain* would have that supremacy which had so often been denied it, and to which, with becoming modesty, it might justly lay claim in a literary institution. Dr. Cooper had long ago said to the Board, "that the College is in yearly jeopardy of being destroyed by the disputes about eating." Subsequent experience but confirmed the truth of the remark, and all at last saw the necessity of giving it all possible protection against this danger. Great praise is due the Board for its zealous efforts, and there is no doubt that the movement was in the right direction. The principle upon which the new system was based was correct, and I have no doubt that it is the only principle on which *compulsory* attendance at Commons can be made to work. The Bursar was made a *salaried* officer, and had no longer an interest in keeping a poor table. He was required to expend all the money paid in for supplies, except the amount of his salary, and his accounts were audited every month. Matters went on swimmingly for a time, but the future was to reveal that even this seemingly beautiful system, constructed

with such care, perfected in its minutest details, and commended by the united wisdom of the Trustees, was to work the worst results, shake the College to its foundation, and break into fragments. The truth is, that the Commons had been odious from the beginning, and no amendment, no modification, could reconcile the students to it. And no matter what the safeguards, no matter how full and complete the provisions, no human wisdom can give protection against abuses, and keep down disaffection. But I will not anticipate. At the proper time I shall recur again to the history. The President remarks, in his report of November 29th, that he has never known the conduct of the students more exemplary than it has been for the past year. The year was signalized by the appearance of unusual sickness in the College, and the death of four of the students. In consequence of the great panic occasioned by it, and the apprehension that the sickness might increase, the Faculty thought it expedient to suspend the exercises for a limited period. December 7, the Board requested the Governor to ask the Legislature to divide the Professorship of Greek and Roman Literature into two, and to establish a new Professorship of Greek Literature. The number of under-graduates for the year amounted to one hundred and twenty-eight.

May 8, 1844, the President submitted his report, with the reports of the Professors. About the beginning of March, strong indications of misconduct appeared among some of the students. The mem-

bers of the Junior Class protested against an act of discipline of one of their number, and made unreasonable demands of the Faculty. This was promptly met, and they were suspended conditionally. Some complied with the conditions, but fifteen persisted in their resistance to authority, and left the College. Dr. Henry, in his report of November 27, states, after giving certain explanations, that he can with truth declare he has never known the College in a better state of discipline than at this moment. From some unknown cause, prayers on Sunday morning in the Chapel had been discontinued for many years, and the Board very properly resolved, at the suggestion of Dr. Henry, that the Faculty cause prayers to be said in the Chapel on Sabbath morning, and that the students be required to attend at such hour as the Faculty shall appoint. It appears that application had not been made to the Legislature for the establishment of a Greek Professorship, and the Board now requested the Governor to do so at its next assembling. December 18, the President of the Board stated that the Legislature had made the appropriation for the Greek Professorship, and it was resolved that the Secretary of the Board give notice that the Board will elect a Professor of Greek Literature at its annual meeting, in November next. The year gives a list of one hundred and thirty-two under-graduates.

The year 1845 is one of great interest, as it closed with a change in the Presidency of the College, and the elevation to that office of one of the most distin-

guished gentlemen who ever presided over it. May 7, the Board convened, and the Semi-Annual Reports of the President and Professors were submitted. The President reports the existence of certain disorders, and the suspension of several students; and adds, that the awards of the Faculty were submitted to without the slightest exhibition of insubordination. A report of a committee of the Faculty on the law relating to attendance upon the Chapel exercises on the Sabbath was laid before the Board at this meeting. As the matter is one of more than usual importance, I must ask to dwell a moment upon it. Under the law, as it then existed, a student was relieved from attendance in the Chapel, on the *simple permission* of his parent or guardian. The abuses which sprung up under this privilege became absolutely intolerable. So many availed themselves of it, that the congregation in the Chapel became diminished to at least one-half of the whole number, and the work of diminution was still going on. Had they attended elsewhere, there would have been less cause for complaint; but the truth is, that many procured permission from their parents for no better reason than to spend the Sabbath in idleness and dissipation. This was well known to all the Faculty. Something had to be done, or the Chaplaincy was but a mockery, and common decency demanded its abolition. The Faculty would have been false to their trust had they submitted. Under these circumstances, they asked the Board to make the attendance compulsory, with certain exceptions. At

the December meeting the Board adopted the report of the Faculty, with certain amendments. The following are the leading provisions of the report:

The students of the College shall constantly, seasonably, and with due reverence, attend the prayers and public worship in the Chapel.

No student shall be steadily excused from morning and evening prayers without a special vote of the Board of Trustees.

The President of the College may grant a dispensation from attending public worship in the College Hall on the Lord's Day, and other days set apart for the purpose, in the three following cases:

1. When the parent or guardian of a student resides in Columbia, and desires his son or ward to attend public worship with his own family.

2. When a student is a communicant with some religious denomination, having regular worship in the town of Columbia, and differing from that to which the Chaplain belongs.

3. When the parent or guardian of a student shall inform the President in writing that he cannot, in conscience, permit his son or ward to engage in the religious worship conducted by the Chaplain.

The President of the College is authorized to give occasional permission to students to attend elsewhere than in the College Chapel.

It is not with the view of making complaint that I remark, that the jealousy of religious denominations exhibited itself as soon as these regulations were made public. They were held up in the news-

papers, and the most strenuous efforts made to rally public sentiment against them. I have ever believed that there never was the slightest cause for complaint. The Board acted most wisely, and I trust that there will never be a relaxation of the rules. They have saved the *consciences* of the students, and their parents, and what more, with reason, can be asked? It must be remembered that attendance in the Chapel is as much a part of the organism of the College as attendance upon the Classical or Mathematical Professor. The reader will call to mind the history of Dr. Cooper's administration, which has already been given, and recur to the particular grounds of opposition to it. Public opinion demanded that the religious interest of the College be given prominence, and the Trustees but reflected it. Regular and stated services were ordered to be held in the Chapel on the Sabbath, and they were guarded only by those provisions which were necessary to impart something like stability to them.

November 26, Dr. Henry made his Annual Report to the Board. The principal disorder of the year was a serious difficulty between the students and the marshals of the town, in which "the students were considerably worsted;" yet he made a good report of "the morals, manners, and general quiet and order" of the College. A committee was appointed to inquire into and report upon the state of the College. Professors Thornwell and Hooper gave notice of resignation of their respective Chairs.

November 28, the committee appointed on the

state of the College recommended that the Presidency be declared vacant, and that the Professorship of Greek Literature be tendered to Dr. Henry. The Board entered at once upon an election, and Dr. Henry was elected Professor. Immediately thereafter William C. Preston was elected President. The Board refused to accept the resignation of Professor Thornwell. November 29, Professor Hooper was appointed to act as President until the first of January. By arrangement between Professor Hooper and Dr. Henry, the duties of the President, at the Commencement Exercises, were discharged by the latter. December 3, the Belles-lettres Department was assigned to the President elect; Intellectual Philosophy to the Professor of Rhetoric and Logic; Moral Philosophy to the Professor of Sacred Literature; and Political Philosophy to the Professor of History and Political Economy. December 11, Professor Hooper's resignation was accepted, to take effect on the first of January, 1847. The number of students for the year was one hundred and twenty-two.

Monday, January 5, 1846, Mr. Preston entered upon his duties as President of the College. The state of affairs for the first half of the year can be satisfactorily ascertained by reference to the report of the President, made to the Board May, 6, and a very full and elaborate report of a special committee on the reports of the President and Professors of the College. Some flagrant instances of disorder had occurred, and the Faculty promptly enforced

the discipline of the College by suspending several students, and reporting one for expulsion. The President remarks, that he is unable to compare the condition of the College now and at former periods, but he feels himself authorized to say to the Trustees, that there is a fair degree of order, morality, and industry, and indications of a disposition to advance and improve. The committee report favorably on the general state of the College, and make some very important suggestions. Among them is the suggestion that the Board formally approve the design previously expressed, of introducing instruction in Human Physiology to some extent, and that a certain sum of money be appropriated for the purpose of procuring the necessary means of illustration. A resolution to this effect was submitted and adopted by the Board, and thus a most interesting and useful branch of knowledge added to the regular curriculum. At the November meeting, 1846, Charles P. Pelham was elected Professor of Roman Literature, and, December 28, took his seat at the Board of the Faculty. At this session Professor Twiss vacated the Mathematical Chair, and Matthew J. Williams was elected his successor.

I have failed in my efforts to procure material for a sketch of Professor Twiss. He was born in the State of New York—I think in 1804—and graduated at the West Point Academy. He was conducting a Classical School in Augusta, Georgia, when elected to a Professorship in the South Carolina College. The records of the Board of Trustees in-

form us that he was elected June 5, 1835, and he is styled "Thomas S. Twiss, of Troy, New York." He continued in the College until December, 1846, when he resigned for the purpose of taking the superintendency of some iron works in Spartanburg District. There he remained for a few years, and then returned to his former home, in New York. The records of the College, for the period of his connection, prove his great industry. If I were called upon to mention the quality for which he was more remarkable than any College officer with whom I have been associated, I would say *punctuality*. With the exception of a brief period, when he nearly lost his life from the unexpected explosion of a keg of gunpowder during the progress of a fire in Columbia, he was ever at his place when a duty was to be discharged. There is no doubt that he was master of all the mathematical knowledge which is demanded by our College curriculum, for his opportunities in this respect had been extraordinary. I will not say, however, that he has not been surpassed by others who have occupied the Chair, or that there have not been those who were his superiors in the talent for teaching. Let it not be suspected that I am reluctant to do him justice. He was a Professor for upwards of ten years, and there is no doubt that he rendered valuable service to the College. He has left behind him great reputation as a disciplinarian. He arraigned more offenders than any other two officers of the Faculty, and it is hardly saying too much to add, that he was, for a long period, a terror

to evil doers. It was a common notion that he was on the watch throughout the night, and there were those who believed that for weeks together the God of Sleep withheld his sweet, oblivious influences from him.

The Catalogue for the year gives one hundred and twenty-seven under-graduates, and ten resident graduates. The instances of disorder to be found on the Faculty record, at the close of the year, are not of a serious character, and the condition of the College was good.

The Reverend William Hooper, D. D., is the grandson of William Hooper, a member of the first Continental Congress, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was born, it is believed, at Hillsborough, North Carolina, and prepared for College by Andrew Flinn, a graduate, and successively Tutor and Professor of Languages in the University of North Carolina. Dr. Hooper graduated at that University, in 1809, at the early age of sixteen, with the first distinction in his class. In 1817, he was elected Professor of Languages in that institution, and shortly after took orders in the Episcopal Church. In 1822 he resigned his Professorship, and became Rector of the Episcopal Church in Fayetteville. There he remained for three years, when he again accepted a Professorship in the University, which he resigned at the close of 1827, for the purpose of accepting the Presidency of the Furman Theological Institute, at Winnsborough, South Carolina. It is to be remarked, that this

institution is connected with the Baptist denomination, and that Dr. Hooper, shortly before his election, had left the Episcopal Church, and gone into the Baptist pulpit. December 2, 1839, he was elected Professor of Greek and Roman Literature in the South Carolina College, in place of Professor Stuart, resigned. He entered upon his duties early in the year 1840. There can be no doubt of his classical attainments, and of his complete intellectual qualifications for the task imposed upon him. He had considerable training in professorial life, and had profited by it. His knowledge was exact, his mind disciplined, and his habits patient and laborious. I have never known a more honest and careful teacher. At the close of Dr. Henry's administration, it will be remembered that the Hon. William C. Preston was elected his successor. Dr. Hooper was now appointed by the Board to act as President until the 1st of January succeeding. November 29, 1845, he tendered his resignation as Professor, and it was accepted, to take effect on the 1st of January, 1847. Professor Pelham was elected to the Chair the November meeting preceding, and Dr. Hooper, at the close of the year 1846, retired from the College. He accepted the Presidency of Wake Forest College, in North Carolina, but at present is the President of a highly respectable female College in that State.

I have not much more to add to this very brief sketch. Dr. Hooper is not ambitious of authorship, and has written very little. He is amiable in his character, very sensitive, and shrinks at the idea of

being brought in contact with the censorious public. He has the rich graces of a fervent piety, and is entitled to every regard for the beautiful consistency of his Christian life.

Among the important proceedings of the Faculty for the year 1847, may be mentioned a resolution in reference to the Annual Catalogue, which provided that in future the names of the students, on whom honors and appointments had been conferred, should be embraced in the publication. To some this may seem to be a small matter; but to those who have had experience in the education and training of youth, it will appear very differently. No proper effort should be spared to stimulate ambition, and provide appropriate rewards for the diligent and studious. It was the beginning of a good work, which time was to develop into a system that should include all the meritorious of all the classes. May 8, Mr. Preston submitted his Semi-Annual Report to the Trustees. He assures the Board that the general condition of the College is prosperous; that the students exhibit a fair degree of good morals, good manners, and industry; that few acts of discipline have been necessary, and that no one is reported for expulsion. The Commons system, even under the modified form of the Bursary, continued to create dissatisfaction, and the Faculty appointed a committee to report upon the subject, with the view of having said report laid before the Board of Trustees. At this meeting the report was submitted, and is found among the proceedings of

the Board. It may be proper to add, that it received the unanimous approval of the Faculty. It recommended the abolition of the present system, and the substitution of another, the leading provision of which was to give the Faculty the power of licensing boarding houses for the students, under certain regulations. The Board persevered in the old system, but the future will reveal that the recommendation of the Faculty was judicious, and that at last it was adopted. November 24, the President made his report, with the accompanying reports of the Professors. He states that the general condition of the College is prosperous; that there is a tolerable degree of application on the part of the students, and that their conduct and deportment on the whole are entitled to commendation. He expresses his regret to the Board for the non-attendance of the Trustees upon the final examination of the Senior Class, and suggests that arrangements be made for the attendance of Trustees, or other intelligent gentlemen, who will make an official report of the examination. He further suggests that the members of such Board of Examiners, or visitors, be allowed such a per diem compensation as will defray expenses. November 29, it was resolved by the Board that at each annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, three members of the Board, and seven gentlemen, to be selected from different parts of the State, be appointed visitors, to attend the final examination of the Senior Class, and that they be paid three dollars per diem for their services, from the time

they leave home until they return. The catalogue for the year gives a list of two resident graduates, and one hundred and sixty-nine under-graduates, and it is stated that several others were anxious to become resident graduates, but were excluded by want of room. One of the interesting facts of the year is, that the College did not afford proper accommodations for its students, and the Board of Trustees authorized the Faculty to rent apartments as near the College as practicable.

The President, in his report of May 3, 1848, informs the Board that a riot had taken place in the month of April, between some students and the marshals of the town, which, for the time, produced a state of feeling in the College which excited his profound regret. Five students were suspended. The President assures the Board, however, that the ordinary routine of College duties has gone on with an increased degree of order and diligence. Professor Ellet gave notice of his resignation of the Chair of Chemistry, and it was accepted, to take effect on the Wednesday after the fourth Monday in November next. November 29, the Board assembled and the Annual Report of the President was submitted; and it was of such a character as to give the highest satisfaction to the friends of the College. "I am happy," says the President, "to be able to announce to the Board, that the Institution is prosperous, and, in my judgment, fulfilling the just expectations of the State. The state of discipline, the manners and morals of the students, and the large

number in College, not only authorize, but require me to express this opinion." He informs the Board that the appropriation made by the last Legislature for the erection of new buildings, had been expended, and that accommodations now existed for sixty additional students. December 1, the Board of Visitors made its report upon the final examination of the Senior Class. The examination is pronounced thorough and satisfactory. There is an important suggestion in this report, which is worthy of notice, as it was adopted. The suggestion is, that the June examination of the Senior Class be dispensed with, and that the final examination embrace all the studies of the Senior year. The visitors make another suggestion, which was adopted. This suggestion is, that the first week in December be substituted for the first week in October, for the examination of applicants. December 2, Richard T. Brumby was elected Professor of Chemistry. The number of students, including two resident graduates, is reported as two hundred and twenty-one.

The mail of last evening brought me the intelligence of the death of Professor Ellet; and under the influence of the emotions which such an event is calculated to awaken, I sit down to offer the sincere tribute of long association and friendship. I have before me his letter, written a few months ago, and I read now, with melancholy interest, his facetious remark, "that I am not particularly ambitious of the honor of having my life taken; but in as much as you think it proper, and are to be yourself the

executioner, I yield in the hope of being dealt with as mercifully as circumstances will permit."

William H. Ellet was born in the city of New York, November 1st, 1806. His parents were natives of the State of New Jersey. After the usual scholastic preparation, he entered the Freshman Class of Columbia College, New York, in the year 1820, and graduated in 1824. Shortly afterwards he commenced the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and entered the office of Dr. Macneven, the Professor of Chemistry in that institution. In consequence of a disagreement between the Trustees and Faculty, the latter seceded in a body, and founded the Rutgers Medical College, to which he and most of the students followed them. There he took his medical degree, and the gold medal for that year was awarded him. From that time to 1831, he was engaged in chemical researches, and gave several courses of lectures in different public institutions, among which may be mentioned the Mechanics' Institute, and the College of Pharmacy. He has told me that he has had as many as one thousand persons to purchase his ticket for a single course of lectures. In 1831, his reputation as a lecturer was so high, that he received the appointment of Lecturer on Chemistry in Columbia College, and in the year succeeding, the Lectureship was raised to a Professorship. I am not entirely sure, but I think Dr. Ellet left Columbia College in a short time, and had no connection with that institution at the period of his election to a Professorship in the

South Carolina College. Upon the downfall of the Cooper administration, all the Chairs were vacated, and of course a Professor of the Chemical department had to be elected. I know that Dr. Cooper put Dr. Ellet in nomination, and I have always understood that on a visit to New York, he had spent several days in his laboratory, and was so impressed by his genius and knowledge in his particular department, that he pronounced himself a fool in the comparison. June 4, 1835, Dr. Ellet was elected Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology, in the College. I have now to speak of him as the head of an important branch of knowledge. I made his acquaintance four years after he entered upon his duties, and though not then a Professor in the College, I attended his lectures occasionally. In December, 1842, I was elected to a Professorship, and our relations became intimate, and so continued, without interruption, to the period of his resignation. I mention this, because it gave me opportunities for knowing the character and extent of his intellectual attainments, which are not given in a laboratory. As a teacher of Chemistry he had probably no superior in the Union. Most true is it, that none has appeared in our walls who can lay claim to higher excellence. Fully possessed of all the knowledge of his department of science, he had a talent for communicating it which I have never known surpassed. His conceptions were clear, and his power of language most extraordinary. I have never met one whose ideas were more precise

and determinate. There was no confusion, no jumbling. He came fully up to the law of Quintilian, that you must communicate your ideas, not in such a way that one may understand if he will, but that he must understand whether he will or not. He was the immediate successor of Dr. Cooper; and it is praise enough to say, that in the knowledge which appertains to the department, he was far his superior, and as a teacher and lecturer, may fairly lay claim to an equality. His manner was earnest and enthusiastic; he was absorbed by his subject, and for the time seemed to have forgotten everything else. He lectured without notes, was peculiarly rapid in his utterance, but the most perfect order of thought was exhibited throughout, and every topic presented in all its completeness and perfection. Nothing was left unfinished, and his lectures, though extemporaneous, had all the finish of careful preparation, and would have served as models of scientific discussion. It would be great injustice if I were to omit calling attention to the fullness of his experimental illustrations. I believe that in this he was never surpassed, and that a great deal of his effect as a teacher was due to it. To a thorough knowledge of his department, he added wonderful skill in manipulation, and he properly concluded that in no other way could he so easily arouse the attention of the young, and give attractiveness to the study. I have reason to believe that his Chemical course was more extensive than that pursued in any other College in the country, and more fully and beautifully

illustrated. Nor was there ever a disappointment. Among the many hundred graduates who partook of his instructions, I doubt whether one can be found who ever witnessed a failure. And it was the more wonderful, as his laboratory was poorly furnished with apparatus. The truth is, that among his other rich endowments, he had great mechanical talent; and from the fragments of broken apparatus, to be found on his shelves and in his cases, he could always *extemporize* an apparatus with which to perform the most striking and beautiful experiments. He had, too, a courage on such occasions which bordered upon rashness. There was no experiment, however hazardous, which he would not undertake, and more than once has it been my lot to see his laboratory emptied, while he alone would remain calm and unmoved, and carry it on to its conclusion. Dr. Ellet made no pretensions to an intimate knowledge of Geology and Mineralogy as separate and independent sciences. But he was by no means ignorant of them. He looked at them with the eye of the chemist, and had pursued them only so far as he judged necessary for his chemical researches and investigations.

In presenting his character as a Professor, and in attempting to estimate the value of his labors, I must remark that he not only made his lecture room attractive to the students of the College, but gave it great prominence among the people of Columbia. The students from all the medical offices, and many of the physicians, were constant attendants; and it

was not a rare spectacle to see his benches crowded with a large portion of the intelligence, and sometimes with no contemptible infusion of the beauty of the place. I may say, then, that he made Chemistry popular, and imparted to it an importance which it never had previously among us. Never have I known one who was more alive to the progress of his department, and he was always among the first to proclaim the discovery of any new fact, and to embrace it in his teachings. With a genius well fitted for original investigations, the slightest hint was at once followed by a thorough apprehension, and while the public were awaiting, in painful anxiety, the full development, Dr. Ellet was teaching it to his class. It is probable that he made the first gun cotton that was made in the United States; certain it is that the first gun fired at the South was fired by himself in the Campus, with cotton manufactured in his laboratory. He gave a method for its manufacture, for which the General Assembly of the State complimented him with resolutions, and a service of silver. He first exhibited the electric telegraph to the people of the State. The instrument was made under his directions in the town of Columbia, and he stretched his wires across the Campus, from his laboratory to the library. I shall never forget the hundreds who visited it day by day, and the admiration with which they looked upon its mysterious workings. When the first intelligence was brought of the brilliant discovery of Daguerre, Dr. Ellet set to work at once, and was taking

photograph likenesses before the next vessel crossed the Atlantic. I think I was his first subject—I might say, victim. He had informed me that he was getting up an apparatus, and I was under contract to sit for my likeness. When all things were ready, he called, and took me to the scene of his operations, which was in the rear of his laboratory. The spot selected was one of the sunniest in the "Sunny South," and the day was one of the hottest in a Southern Spring. The reader will bear in mind that the art was now in its infancy, and that the effort of the Professor was strictly experimental. The *light* was to sketch the picture, and it was conceived that everything depended upon having enough of its august presence. To make sure of this, a frame of ten feet square was constructed, and upon this was spread a sheet of snow-white canvas. I was required to sit with my head uncovered in the hottest sun at noon-day, and this frame of canvas was placed immediately behind me. My situation was almost as painful as that of Regulus, when the Carthagenians cut off his eyelids, and brought him suddenly into the sun, that it might dart its strongest heat upon him. How long I occupied the chair I cannot tell, but I know that repeated attempts to catch my likeness were made, and that my poor brain felt as if it would burst from congestion. At last it was announced, to my infinite joy, that he had a portrait. I left my seat with the feelings of a martyr. There was a portrait; but what a portrait! The eyes were closed, the forehead

corrugated, and the expression hideous. Yet *it was a portrait*, and the great fact proved that *the light could paint it!* I preserved it for many years, and though I would not have it to grace the present volume, I would be glad, on account of its historic interest, if it had a present existence.

I have already intimated that Dr. Ellet's entire knowledge was not displayed in his laboratory. He was a good Latin scholar and mathematician, and had a familiar acquaintance with several of the modern languages of Europe. It is a great mistake to suppose that he was a chemist only. His reading was general, and in polite literature there were few among us who could boast superior attainments. In truth, there were few men as well informed, and on no subject was he entirely ignorant. Upon the whole, he impressed all who came in contact with him. He was a man of genius and learning, and deserves a place among the most distinguished Professors of the College. He was a Professor for thirteen years, and through that long period, Professors, Students, and Trustees, testify to his great ability. His letter of resignation is dated May 3d, 1848. In it he asks that his resignation may take effect at such time as may be most convenient for the appointment of a successor. He takes occasion also to express the deep sense of the kindness and courtesy which have been uniformly extended to him by the Board of Trustees. His resignation was accepted, to take effect on the fourth Monday in November ensuing. December 2, 1848, his successor, Professor Brumby,

was elected, and in a few days Professor Ellet retired from the College. He returned to his native city, New York, and from that time to the period of his death, filled no public position. He received repeated solicitations, but declined them. He devoted himself to the prosecution of practical chemistry, and to investigations connected with the chemical arts. For some years before his death, with other occupations, he held the office of chemist to the Manhattan Gas Company, and for the prosecution of his labors, was provided with an admirable laboratory. He died on the morning of the 27th January, 1859, of an affection of the heart; and known as he was throughout the limits of our State, I am sure that the announcement will call to mind his eminent services in the South Carolina College, and produce one profound emotion of sorrow and regret.

I cannot close this sketch without making a brief allusion to a letter which I received from Dr. Lieber, after I had completed it. It is as honorable to the writer as to Dr. Ellet, whose death he announces in terms not only of respect, but affection. He attended his funeral, which took place at the house of his friend, Professor Gilman. He assures me that all the men of science in New York accord to him the highest genius for scientific pursuits. "He died professing his faith in Christ. So we go; it is but the difference of a span of time."

The year 1849 is remarkable for presenting on its Catalogue the largest number of students ever assembled within the walls. Mr. Preston had suffered

from a protracted indisposition, and the duties of the President had for the time been devolved by the Faculty upon Dr. Lieber. He made the report, therefore, to the Board at its meeting, May 9. The College is declared to be in a sound and flourishing state, and the feeling of the students towards the Professors all that could be desired. No serious disturbance had taken place, though the Faculty had been compelled to suspend three students. Mr. Preston's health was sufficiently restored to allow him to resume his duties in October. November 28, he submitted his report to the Board of Trustees, with the reports of the Professors. He remarks that it had been his intention, until within a week or two, to assure the Board that the College was in every respect in a more prosperous condition that he had ever known it; but that lately an unexpected and unaccountable disposition had been manifested by the students to indulge in disorderly noises, by whooping in the Campus at night; a practice which he flattered himself had been finally suppressed. This is the only matter of complaint, and he only notices it because it has marred the consistency of so long a course of correct demeanor. He commends in strong language the order and discipline of the College. The report of the Reverend Dr. Gilman, Chairman of the Board of Visitors, is worthy of notice, as it is very elaborate, and full of the most important suggestions. Upon considering the character of the author, his high scholarship and learning, his well known interest in the cause of education,

and the additional fact that a portion of his life was devoted to the business of instruction in the highest literary institution of the country, it appears but proper that some of these suggestions be laid before the public, that they may receive the general attention to which they are entitled. He found the amount of scholarship different in the different departments, and very unequal in the individuals composing the class. He insists that after making every fair allowance for timidity, absence of mind, inferiority of power, or accidental frailty of memory, on the part of the students, the difference still indicates a large vacuum in scholarship which ought to be filled; and the inquiry, how can the educational machinery of the College be so modified and improved as essentially to effect the purpose, presses itself upon the attention. It is suggested that the early age at which students are allowed to enter the College, is one of the causes of the comparatively low range of attainment in many. Another cause is the paucity of teachers, or of hours of instruction. It is the unavoidable result of such a state of things, that weeks must elapse in which students are not called upon to recite. This fact must tend very much to discourage, if not to demoralize, those students who are affected by it, and to depress the standard of scholarship. The report states with truth, that the great desideratum in the apparatus of instruction seems to be some method of pressing the indifferent, the apathetic, and the mediocres, to the top of their powers. The Board of Visitors recommend the

appointment of three Tutors, or Assistant Professors; one for the Greek, one for the Latin, and one for the Mathematics. A third defect is to be found in the comparatively small number of honors and appointments assigned to the Annual Commencement. This is regarded by the Board as a matter of great importance, and is argued at length. The principal objection urged in the report to the present state of things is, that very many students, despairing of a station among the foremost number, become discouraged, and relapse to a point of exertion just sufficient to carry them through their course without censure, and that it is a sort of misfortune to belong to a large class, since the same amount of mind and scholarship which would be rewarded in a smaller, becomes swamped in a larger. It is argued that if College honors are held out at all for a stimulus and encouragement, why should not the principle be acted upon to the utmost practicable degree? Why should not a number be assigned sufficient to reward all the respectable and industrious talent in the class? The report adds, that there can be no question that if one half of every class were regarded as certain candidates for these distinctions, the difference would be immediately perceptible in the Senior examination. It considers the objection of the loss of time and tediousness to which the audience at Commencement would be exposed, and disposes of it by the remark, that such an objection is not to be weighed against the prodigious momentum for good arising from the

distribution of honors, and which so peculiarly addresses the feelings of our young men at the South. The report supports its recommendation by reference to the Northern Colleges. These have tried the effects of a small number of appointments, and, after experience, have found it expedient, and even necessary, to resort to a policy of a more generous distribution of honors.

The Board also recommends the introduction into the College of instruction in the modern languages, upon the ground, that so great is the intellectual wealth laid up in these languages, so important through life are the advantages arising from a thorough acquaintance with them, and so general has become their study in academical institutions, that it would seem the South Carolina College ought not to be behind the age in departments so commanding, but contribute its share, among many other benefits, in effacing the dishonor attached to American diplomacy, which can so seldom employ any other but its own vernacular in foreign courts. The Board, in conclusion, bears testimony to the pleasing and gentlemanly deportment of the class under examination; to the patience exhibited throughout; the manly interest they seemed to feel in the protracted exercises, and the happy moral influences at work within the Campus. The Commons Hall, too, received its praise. The deportment of the students was unexceptionable, and everything in the Commons indicated neatness, regularity, and even comfort. Still the Board

is not without complaints on the part of some against the system; and the suggestion is made, that students be allowed to board at certain licensed houses in Columbia. The number of students for the year, including five resident graduates, was two hundred and thirty-seven. Upon the whole, I conclude that the year 1849 is entitled to a most exalted position in the history of the College. Take it altogether, I know not what year can lay claim to greater brilliancy and success. Never did the College have as large numbers; never did it have greater internal quiet, and never did it enjoy a larger measure of the public confidence. I remember well the pride with which the people looked to it. Many now thought that its days of trial and trouble were gone forever; that the future, year by year, would only reveal an increasing brightness and glory. But the hope was fallacious. The most desolating storms have since passed over it, and its friends have been made to tremble for its very existence. But while none should indulge in the vain hope of perfectibility, let none give way to despondency. After all, the College is accomplishing the great end of its creation. Periodical disorders will ever take place. The cause is to be found in the nature of youth, and the only problem really presented is, how can these disorders be *diminished*—not how can they be *exterminated;* how can they be best *held in check*—not how can they be best *prevented altogether?* They have always existed in Colleges, in some form or other; and as long as human nature is as it is, they ever will. Years, such

as I am now considering, are bright spots in the history of youth. They are years when levity and thoughtlessness, rashness, and inconsiderateness, are exchanged for the sober reflection of mature life. Every age has its peculiarities, and the excitability of youth is prone to overleap its proper boundaries; to rush impetuously upon

"Pleasure's path, or passion's mad career."

Let this truth always enter into our calculations in respect to the conduct of young men, and let us not be disappointed by their impulsiveness, their recklessness, and their folly. No system of discipline can give the ripe reflection which belongs to a later period. Disorders may suddenly come forth with tremendous violence; and that instructor in a College is truly wise, who holds himself in constant readiness to meet them. It is possible to beget a public sentiment in the young men themselves, which in the main will, for a time at least, afford comparative protection. And though the law must be enforced, when it suffers violation, yet I do insist that, without this stronger power, I mean the moral sentiment of the College itself, all other influences will be vain and useless. The truth is, that rarely has there been in the College as elevated a tone as existed at the period when there were two hundred and thirty-seven students in its walls. In this was found the great security. It is worthy of mention, that the Board consolidated the offices of Librarian, Treasurer, and Secretary of the Faculty, and amended the by-

laws accordingly. The present Librarian and Treasurer were permitted to retain their respective offices until the next meeting of the Board, in December, 1850, at which time an election would take place, and the new regulations go into effect.

But I am now to trace the history of the year 1850. At the meeting of the Board, May 8, the President made his report. Up to the 9th of April, the College was in a most prosperous condition. There had been no disorder worthy of notice. So perfect had been the order, that congratulations had been exchanged among the officers, and frequent compliments expressed by the people of the town. About the 9th of April, the face of things was suddenly and violently changed by an unexpected insurrection of the whole Junior Class. This rebellion was about a mere trifle, and the history of it, as given by the President in a circular addressed to the members of the Board, leaves the class without any excuse. A Professor leaves the College, and his vacant hours with the Junior Class are assigned to another Professor. Surely there was no pretext for rebellion under such circumstances; the right to assign the hours cannot, in reason, be questioned, and the duty of obedience, therefore, was manifest. But the class acted upon its interpretation of the law. I must here say what, perhaps, I have in substance said before, that the students have nothing to do with its interpretation. The fact cannot be too often repeated. It is this false notion which produces nearly all the rebellions. The Faculty alone are to interpret the laws, and the

simple duty of the student is obedience. It would be monstrous if it were otherwise. Grant to them that right, and the College could not possibly be administered. Issues would be of daily occurrence, and there would be one perpetual conflict of opinion. Nor is there any cause of complaint. They are the subjects, the governed, and it is in precise analogy with the administration of justice everywhere else. They have their appeal to a higher tribunal, and are, therefore, protected against any despotic exercise of power. Let the student learn that the Trustees enact the laws, and that to the Faculty alone is committed the high trust of interpreting them, and putting them in operation. The Commons, too, again became a source of trouble and vexation. For some time its affairs had been so well administered by the gentleman in charge, that the students had ceased all complaint. I think that I can assert, from a thorough knowledge of all its details, that the table was good; that all the arrangements were as perfect as the nature of the case would allow, and that nine-tenths of the young men fared better than they did at home. What, then, was the cause of the growing dissatisfaction? How is it that, from the very foundation of the Commons, the never-ceasing murmur of discontent now and then bursts forth into violence? The Bursar was a gentleman of character and position, and endeared to the whole people of Carolina, and to the youth, especially, by the recollection of the brilliant services which he had rendered in the war with Mexico. I cannot better

explain the matter, than by adopting the language of Professor Thornwell, which is to be found in his report at that period. "The dissatisfaction of the students, as it appears to me, arises from the unpleasant association connected with the place, as a place of compulsory boarding. The disgust extends to everything about the establishment, and by a natural illusion they transfer to their food the prejudices against the system which provides it." It will be seen that the College was in trouble; that there was a rebellion of the Junior Class against the authority of a Professor, and finally of the Faculty, and great discontent with the Commons. The first difficulty terminated in the suspension of sixty students, and the consequent breaking up, for the time, of the Junior Class. May 10, Mr. Preston, in consequence of increasing ill-health, tendered his resignation, but no action was taken upon it by the Board. At the meeting of the Board, November 27, his health was improved, and his resignation withdrawn. He reports the College as having recovered its wonted steadiness after the severe trial to which it had been subjected in the Spring, and as going on prosperously. In conclusion, the year 1850 cannot be regarded as a bright one in the history of the College. I am wholly unable to account for its disorders. I can find no internal cause. The Faculty never discharged their duty with more promptitude and fidelity, and the comfort of the students was more consulted in the Commons than at any former period. But I pass on to the year 1851, and I am

sorry to report the occurrence of disaster and disorder. In March, a fire occurred, which destroyed one College, and seriously threatened the adjoining centre-building and wing, and certain houses occupied by officers of the College. This was certainly calamity enough for one session; but the President reports the exhibition of ill-feeling and insubordination among the students. This began in the removal of the bell, and was followed by the series of petty annoyances and disturbances to which such an incident would naturally give rise. The young men, as usual, stood upon their rights, and turned lawyers. Here came the nicest refinement, the subtlest metaphysics of construction. Are the students compelled to attend upon any other summons than that of a bell? And are they bound to regard any other bell than the bell regularly provided for the purpose? Or, are the Faculty authorized to call them to recitation by the sound of the drum, the blast of the bugle, or by any other signal? Or, must the students perform their services at the appointed hour in the absence of the bell or any other summons? These were the grave questions presented for deliberation. It was, I believe, a new case, and there was no light of precedent to guide through the pitchy darkness. The Faculty, however, came to decided conclusions. The accustomed mode of summons was now impossible, from the act of the students. If the tones of the old bell alone had power to command, then the exercises were suspended indefinitely. This ground, then, was summarily disposed

of. It was decided that *a bell was a bell*, and that for the purposes of a College, one was as potential as another. An auction bell was substituted, and a *servant* was instructed to go before the Colleges at the appointed hours, and ring it. But here was another delicate question. The bell-ringer is a kind of officer in the College, recognized in the law, with his duties prescribed, receiving a certain compensation in board and instruction, and he *must be a white man*. But this point, though made, was suddenly disposed of by the students taking the bell from him, and thus deposing him from his station. The Faculty then determined that the students should attend the exercises at the legal hours, whether a bell was rung or not. The gallant Sophomores put the authority at defiance, and resolved that they would not attend prayers or recitations the next morning without the summons of the bell. The flag of rebellion was now fully unfurled, and many of the members of the Junior and Freshman Classes rallied around it. The Senior, however, stood firm, and gave no countenance to the movement. Things were bad enough, but they were soon to get better. The storm was at its greatest fury, but its raging was soon to cease. Luckily some of the Trustees were within the walls, and it was suggested that a *temporary bell be hung in the usual place* (the cupola), and rung at the usual hour next morning. The effect was magical; the students gave a prompt obedience, and the spirit of letters again breathed upon all its gentle influences.

Some of my readers may think that the troubles

to which I have called attention were entitled to no more than a bare allusion. This may be so, but I have thought that the matter may be turned to profitable account. It illustrates the facility with which a rebellion may be gotten up in College, and the many difficulties in the way of government; the special pleading to which students are so much addicted, and the uncalled for jealousy with which they watch over their imaginary rights; and finally, the weakness of any system of laws which by possibility allows the student to contest their meaning, their wisdom, or expediency, and thus to raise issues between himself and the authorities of the College. After all, though disorders, in whatever form they appear, must be condemned, and particularly those which result from combination, still the College in this instance sustained no very serious injury, and the effects soon passed away. Professor Thornwell having received a call to become the Pastor of Glebe Street Church, Charleston, asked leave to resign his Professorship, and leave was granted him to terminate his connection on the 15th instant. At the meeting of November 26, Mr. Preston made his Annual Report. He remarks that from the period of the adjournment of the Board in the Spring until the termination of the session, the condition of the College was uninterruptedly prosperous, and that the session was closed by an examination of the Sophomore Class, the most creditable and honorable to it. But he adds, that the class thought proper to signalize the triumphant exhibition by a boisterous

riot. The case, however, was but a case of noisy frolic at night, continued for a time in the Campus, and though of course to be sternly condemned, yet inflicting no very serious injury. The communication, however, derives its principal interest from the fact, that in it Mr. Preston tenders his resignation of the Presidency of the College, and that in a few days his connection was to cease. It is worthy of mention that the Reverend Dr. Howe submitted the report of the Board of Visitors on the final examination of the Senior Class. He attended alone, but his great learning and rare scholarship claim for his conclusions the highest importance. He approves cordially of the mode of written examinations, and commends the method of instruction as far as results prove any thing. He concludes in the following language: "What I have seen and heard during the examination, has given me a higher appreciation of the College as a place of education than I had before entertained, though always holding it in a very high esteem." Mr. Preston having dissolved his connection with the College, the Faculty appointed Professor Lieber their Chairman, and the Trustees requested him to preside at the Commencement Exercises. December 2, Reverend James H. Thornwell was elected President of the College, and Reverend J. L. Reynolds was elected Professor of Belles-lettres and Elocution. The history of the year which I have thus presented must be regarded as eventful. The resignation of Professor Thornwell, the resignation of President Preston, the recall of Dr. Thorn-

well and his election to the Presidency, the election of Dr. Reynolds, these are events of great interest, and must always stand out prominently. The administration of Mr. Preston is now terminated, and in accordance with my plan, I undertake to present him more distinctly to my reader.

CHAPTER XII.

William Campbell Preston was born in Philadelphia, December 27, 1794. Congress was then in session, of which his father was a member, and thus he happened to be born in that city. His paternal grandfather was Lieutenant-Commandant of Augusta County during the Revolution, and then and afterwards of the militia of Western Virginia, from the Blue Ridge to the Ohio. His mother was the only child of Colonel Campbell, of King's Mountain, and her mother was a sister of Patrick Henry. His earliest teacher was Peter Byrnes, an Irishman, who came into his grandfather's family in 1780, and continued to teach successive generations until his death, at a very advanced age. From Byrnes, however, he derived no other advantage than the learning of the alphabet, and the imperfect reading of the Testament. At the period of Byrnes' death, Mr. Preston was twelve years old, and he was then placed under the instruction of a Mr. Hercules Whaley. By this gentleman he was introduced to the study of Latin, and as he was a very accomplished scholar, and had great familiarity, not only with the Latin, but with the English and French literature, he created in him a taste for these languages. He was accomplished in the art of reading, and delighted and fascinated his pupil by the exhibitions of his great power in that respect. In his

fourteenth year he was sent to Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, where he labored but little. From very early life he had been subject to a slight hemorrhage from his lungs. As it seemed to be increasing, it was thought advisable to send him for a winter to the South, and he left accordingly for Florida, on horseback, under the care of a trusty family servant, with instructions to proceed through Columbia, where he was to obtain letters and instructions for the further prosecution of his journey. At Columbia he made the acquaintance of certain young men who had come with the view of seeking admission into the South Carolina College, of the existence of which he was now informed for the first time. They gave him a glowing account of the prospects of the College, of the pleasure which they were to enjoy in it, and urged him to make application, with the assurance that he would be successful. He doubted his preparation, but his friends were importunate, and he resolved to relinquish the trip to Florida, and make the experiment. This determination, however, was not taken until he had consulted his servant Isaac, and procured his approbation. He repaired to the College, and the Faculty books contain the following record: December 25, 1809, William C. Preston, of Washington County, Virginia, was examined and admitted into the Sophomore Class, pursuant to the first chapter, 15th section, of the College laws. Some of the incidents of his examination are, perhaps, not unworthy of mention. I have already said that he doubted his

preparation; it was in the Classics that he apprehended his chief deficiency. Dr. Park was the Professor, and gave him the passage in Æn. Lib. 11, v. 268, of Virgil, beginning

> "Tempus erat, quo prima quies mortalibus aegris
> Incipit, et dono divûm gratissima serpit."

The Latin was read to the Professor, and he was asked by the candidate if he would accept the translation of Dryden. To this he assented, and after fifteen or twenty lines were repeated, the Professor remarked: "That will do for Latin." He graduated with distinction in the class of 1812. The subject of his commencement speech was "The Life and Character of Jefferson." It was a time of much political excitement between the Federalists and the Republicans, and as his elocution was far above the common standard, the speech was well received, and, as was thought, shadowed forth his future reputation. From College he went to Richmond, where the Legislature was then sitting, and thence to Washington City, to spend the residue of the winter. In the Spring he entered the office of the celebrated William Wirt, at Richmond, as a student of law, but on the approach of Summer, he was sent by his father on a long horseback tour to the remote West, preparatory to a visit to Europe, which was a portion of his plan of education. He travelled through Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, accomplishing in about seven months four thousand miles of horseback travel. The curious

and valuable information thus obtained was of great service to him in his subsequent tour to Europe. The best informed were entirely ignorant of the "Far West." It was a region of vast natural resources, with a population and state of society of peculiar character, presenting at that period a state of perhaps not more than half civilization, but yet, to the acute observer, combining within itself all the elements of an overshadowing power and greatness. In Europe he made the acquaintance of some of the most celebrated characters of the day. Among these may be mentioned Hamilton Rowan, Lady Morgan, and Washington Irving, with the latter of whom was laid the foundation of a most agreeable and life-long acquaintance. Irving gave him a note of introduction to Thomas Campbell, the poet, then in London, with whom he had the most pleasant intercourse. Campbell gave him letters to Walter Scott, whose acquaintance he has been accustomed to regard as constituting an era in his life. He now visited France, and remained several months in Paris. After journeying through Switzerland and Italy, he returned to Edinburgh the succeeding winter, to take a course of instruction in her celebrated University. There he met Hugh S. Legare, and during his stay they roomed together. He attended the classes of Playfair, of Brown, and of Irving, on Civil Law. He returned to the United States in the Summer of 1819, and was admitted to the bar in Virginia, in 1820. Determining to reside in Columbia, South Carolina, in 1822 he took up his residence in that

place, and formed a partnership with the late David J. McCord, who had just dissolved his partnership with Henry Junius Nott. As this office had a good deal of business, he was at once introduced to practice, so that he was exempt from the painful tedium generally attending those who wait for the coming of clients. He was fortunate, too, in being employed at this period in a case of contested election before the Senate, between General Geddes and William Crafts, which was the occasion of great excitement in the Legislature and the State. In this trial he bore himself with spirit and ability, and, among other compliments, it may be mentioned that he so excited the admiration of Colonel James Hamilton, that he sought an introduction to him at the close of his speech, which soon ripened into an intimacy that, amid the many changes of fortune, never suffered the slightest diminution. In 1828, he was elected to the State Legislature, and again returned in 1830 and 1832. In 1836, he was transferred to the Senate of the United States, in place of Stephen D. Miller, resigned. When in the Presidential contest the State concluded to give its support to Van Buren and his party, he resigned his seat, and returned to the practice of the bar. He was thus employed when, November 28, 1845, he was elected President of the College.

I have thus given very hurriedly some of the leading events in the life of Mr. Preston. It is now my purpose to exhibit more particularly his intellectual character; to lay open, if I can, the sources of

his power, and to present him with something of distinctness as the President of the College. I am not silly enough to suppose that I can please all; nor do I expect that I shall gain the approbation of all of those even who are most competent to form a judgment in the matter. I claim only the humble merit of giving my own honest impressions, and I submit that I have not been without opportunities for coming to something like just conclusions. That he has been a man of extraordinary power on all the occasions of life where he has acted a part, is not to be questioned. In South Carolina, nothing would be more absurd than to deny it. It will, then, be taken for granted, and the question which now presses upon us is, how is the fact to be accounted for? There are those who will answer that all these marvellous effects are due alone *to the graces of elocution*, and the *charms of the rhetorician*. I have to remark that there is a wide-spread prejudice against the *finished* speaker; that with not a few such an accomplishment is regarded as incompatible with high powers of reasoning and argument. But, is there any thing in great thoughts which forbid an accomplished utterance? Do they eschew all connection with the refined, the beautiful and the graceful? Or is it that such connection can only exist in written language; that taste and beauty, and the most refined elegance of expression, may be allowed to the great minds of Homer, and Æschylus, and Virgil, and Milton, and Shakspeare, but not to the speaker or orator! Shall it be presented as a test of

intellectual power in him who addresses an assembly, that the voice must be untrained and uncultivated, the attitude wanting in grace, and the gesticulation stiff and awkward?

After all, it is the question whether art can accomplish anything in the matter. I dispose of the subject by the remark, that there never was a great speaker who had not brought to his aid the help of art. There is no little double dealing, or disingenuousness about it. We read of the severe training of the mighty Athenian, of the studied accomplishments of the immortal Tully, of the not "unbought grace" of Chatham, of the toils of Fox, and of the theatrical displays of Sheridan. No one strove harder than Burke to superadd this power, but the truth is that he could not acquire it. He well knew its value and envied its possession by others. His poor attempts in that way only excited laughter and ridicule. Let the reader call to mind "the dagger scene." Who can measure the effect of those mighty speeches which have come down to us, if he had been master of the graces and elegances of elocution? As it was, the historian records that he spoke to empty benches. Mr. Preston is justly entitled to a place in the first rank of speakers, rhetoricians, declaimers, or orators—call it by what term we may—of his times. I care not which may be selected. He was the contemporary of McDuffie, Hamilton, Hayne, Legare, Harper, Turnbull, and others of that brilliant galaxy which, at the most eventful period of the history of our State, shed

such a flood of glory upon her. Need I say that he was brought into immediate comparison with them; that they labored together on our most momentous occasions, and that the united voice of the hearers pronounced him the equal of any. Truly was it a time to test his power, and none established a more brilliant and enduring reputation. He alone survives, the solitary remnant of that glorious band of orators, and statesmen, and patriots. The State will ever cherish their memory, and point with becoming pride to that day of unsurpassed renown.

> "Who for the palm in contest high shall join,
> Or who in equal ranks shall stand!"

In our Nullification struggle, he acted a most distinguished part, and few contributed as much to shape the policy of the State. Sagacious in counsel, his opinions always received the highest consideration from the great men with whom he was associated, and none commanded a greater influence. As a popular speaker he was unequalled, unless it be by McDuffie. Nor was it the ignorant multitude alone who were led captive at his will. All alike felt the magic of his eloquence. The men with whom he had to act were not to be misled by the mere tinsel of the rhetorician; to be seduced by the splendid, yet gossamer-tissue of the elocutionist. He had to deal with mighty minds, who could alone be influenced by appeals to their reason and understanding. In what, then, consisted his power? I cannot answer the question better than by applying to him some

part of the description which Burke gives of Charles Townshend: "He was a man of pointed and polished wit; and if he had not so great a stock as others of knowledge long treasured up, he knew better by far than any man I was ever acquainted with, how to bring together all that was necessary to establish, to illustrate, and to decorate that side of the question he supported. He stated his matter skillfully and powerfully. He particularly excelled in luminous explanation and display of his subject. His style of argument was neither trite nor vulgar, nor subtle nor abstruse. He hit his audience just between wind and water." I think his power of adaptation is very great, and with a facility rarely possessed, he can accommodate himself to the occasion. His perceptions are acute and quick, and few can turn to equal account a passing incident, or unexpected circumstance. He has wonderful command of language, and speaks with greatest facility. Never have I seen his superior in this respect. His words come without effort, and the surprise is, that such words, such propriety of expression, should fall from his lips seemingly uncalled for and unbidden. In our State Legislature he took the highest rank. I am sure that when he was a member he had no superior; and I might ask, who was his rival, who surpassed him in debate, who wielded a mightier power, who attracted a larger measure of admiration? Nor did his fame suffer obscuration by his transfer to that more illustrious theatre, the Senate Chamber of the Union. There

he attained high rank, and established an enviable reputation. As a lawyer, I do not claim for him the profoundest learning. I know that he does not take rank among the great lawyers of Carolina. To reach such a position one must consecrate his life to the service; and this he did not do. There are examples of men who united the characters of distinguished jurists and politicians, but they are rare. Among the most illustrious instances of our day are Webster, of the North, and Berrien, of the South. I could give numerous examples to illustrate the general incompatibility of the two pursuits. I take it, then, that Mr. Preston is not a great lawyer, because he has directed a large portion of his life to politics. I may add, that he has devoted his attention to two of the three objects which, according to Sir Edward Coke, are alone worthy of ambition—law and politics. To the third he always manifested the most perfect indifference; that is, *the laying up of money*. It is but an act of justice to say, that he has made some of the finest forensic displays which have ever been witnessed in our State. Whenever it was known that he was to speak in an important cause, there was the most eager desire to hear him, and never was the public expectation disappointed. With his fine powers of elocution all were fascinated; but the lawyer and the man of reflection could perceive the subtle distinctions, the refined discriminations, the nice perception of the strong points of the question, the wonderful fertility of invention and illustration, the varied and multiplied resources for

which his speeches were remarkable, and which always secured for them a permanent impression. From what I have said, the reader will conclude that I do not regard Mr. Preston as defective in logical or argumentative power; but I would assign the predominance to the perceptive faculties. His imagination is warm and fervid, and delights to sport in beautiful creations. His taste is just and discriminating; and whether in the works of art, or the varied exhibitions of nature, he rarely falls short of a proper appreciation. What has been said of another may be applied to him, "that he has that true taste which is always catholic in its admirations; that he can find intense pleasure in the regal gardens of Versailles, without losing his relish for the dewy glades of a primeval forest." His acquaintance with books is general, but his principal acquisitions are in what is comprehended under Polite Literature. With the classic authors of England and France particularly, he has great familiarity. With the great poets, writers of fiction, dramatists, and essayists, he has kept company from early life, and few among us have profited as much by it. Eminently æsthetic in his tastes, he always pauses to behold the forms of beauty, as they are presented on the right hand and the left. These have easy access to his mind, and find a place in all their infinite variety. May I risk the figure of likening his mind to a *parterre* of evergreens and flowers, all arranged with exquisite taste, ornamented with fountains and statuary, and winding, pebbly brooks. Aptness and facility of quota-

tion have ever been a marked feature in his literary character. Few subjects indeed can be suggested, on which he cannot bring to bear at once this beautiful and attractive mode of illustration. Mr. Preston's acquirements in the languages are restricted to the modern; and in the French, particularly, he is well skilled. He makes no pretension to a critical knowledge of the Greek and Latin, but is not without a most commendable acquaintance with their literature. He has drank largely at this ancient fountain of thought and wisdom, and no little of its sublime spirit has been imparted to him. He is not then wholly without

"The large utterance of the early Gods."

In *conversational* power I have never met his equal. Who that has ever heard him can forget his point, his anecdote, his fullness, his variety, his ease, his grace, his vivacity, his elegance, his imitative talent, and that curious felicity of expression which, in South Carolina, has been characterized as *Prestonian*. The reader will pardon me for saying, that I have been asked frequently by my friends to accompany them on a call upon him, for no other reason than that they wished to avail themselves of the charms of his conversation. It follows from what has been said, by necessary consequence, that such a man must be conspicuous in all the relations of social intercourse. I am sure I am not guilty of extravagance when I say, that no one in our State ever attracted larger admiration in this particular. In every circle "he

was the observed of all observers," and shone with surpassing brilliancy.

I have thus endeavored to give briefly my impressions of the intellect and attainments of Mr. Preston. I conclude this part of my subject with the remark, that his whole soul is full of ardor and enthusiasm; that feeling enters, perhaps, too much into his judgments, and that he is not disposed to listen patiently to the lessons of a calm and sober philosophy. He is inclined, therefore, to push his opinions too far; to overlook the proper conditions and qualifications, and in the excesses of emotion, to go beyond the bounds of a strict reality. But he is by nature both a painter and a poet, and, from the times of Horace, it has been a maxim, that

> "Painters and poets have been still allow'd
> Their pencils and their fancies unconfined."

Lastly, I am to speak of him as the President of the College. It has been seen that his political life was terminated by his withdrawal from the Senate, and that at a period of life which must be regarded as advanced, he again established an office in Columbia, with the view of returning to the practice of the bar.

This I know was rather a matter of necessity than of choice. He must do something; he could not remain inactive, and he felt that he had not the liberty of selection. His health was now impaired, and he was not in a proper condition to meet the labors, the turmoils, and the strife of his ancient profession. A

graduate of the College, and with brilliant reputation, nothing was more natural than that the Trustees should look to him to supply the vacancy which had occurred, and nothing, I may add, was more obvious than that he could not decline the call made upon him.

He accepted accordingly, and it is my purpose now to add a few words upon his administration. It has already been traced with something of minuteness in my historical narrative, and I conceive that much of the labor, which otherwise would be devolved upon me, is now rendered unnecessary. To a few prominent points, however, it is proper that I call attention. His most ardent admirers will not say that he brought to the Chair profound learning, or exact scholarship; but he did bring the rich fruits of a large experience in professional and political life, a varied knowledge, a refined and cultivated intellect, and a *prestige* enviable and commanding. His feeble health interfered much with the discharge of his duties, but no one exhibited a more becoming zeal, or a livelier sense of his high responsibility. His instructions in the class room were peculiarly inviting; and as with glowing enthusiasm, and in clear, perspicuous, and picturesque language, he called the attention of the students to the mighty men, who by their works have ennobled literature, there were few, if any, whose admiration was not enkindled, and whose souls did not catch a portion of his inspiration. His administration, as has been seen, was marked by some great riots and rebellions.

Upon the whole, however, I think that the amount of study and proficiency was fully equal to that of any former period. I conceive that others have surpassed him in administrative ability. But it might have been otherwise had his health been good. The life of a President of a College is one of never-ending care, anxiety and perplexity, and I submit, as humbling as the suggestion may appear, that in addition to other qualities, he should possess physical vigor and endurance. But whatever may be the deductions, most true is it, that his administration will be regarded as one of the most brilliant in the history of the College. He has added new lustre to the bright roll of its Presidents, and enjoying a national reputation before his elevation, none have contributed more to spread the fame of the institution throughout the length and breadth of the country. Nor was the Board of Trustees insensible to the value of his services. It will be remembered that about a year before his disconnection with the College, he tendered his resignation in consequence of ill health. On that occasion the following proceedings took place:

Resolved, That the Board receive with deep sensibility the resignation of the Hon. William C. Preston, of the office of President of the South Carolina College, lamenting the necessity, imposed upon him by illness, of relinquishing the arduous and important task which he has discharged with signal dignity and ability, and with such unwearied faithfulness

and assiduity, even under the pressure of disease, and against the reluctance of overtasked nature.

His interest in the College did not cease with his retirement from the Presidency. He was elected a member of the Board of Trustees, and until December, 1857, was a regular attendant upon its sessions, and, as far as his health would permit, an active participant in its labors. The College is as much as ever the object of his affections. He loves to linger amid its delightful groves; to look upon the temples dedicated to knowledge, and to call up the memories of those days when he personally mingled in the stirring incidents of College life. The cordial greeting which he always receives from the students upon his occasional visits to the halls at times of public exercises, but attest the impression which he has left behind him, and the admiration of his genius and services. Under the pressure of the most crushing bodily infirmities, which for many years have threatened the instant extinction of life, he still survives, with his energies unabated, and dispensing the richest blessings to the community of which he is a member. Cheerful, social, and communicative, he is yet the delight of the limited circle in which he moves, and with a joyous resignation calmly awaits the summons, which he momentarily expects, to the land of spirits. He is an humble worshipper in the Episcopal communion; and, oh! what an example for the distinguished of earth! He has cast all his hopes upon the Saviour of mankind. But I have

said that he is dispensing the richest blessings to the community around him. Let me point to that noble monument of his liberality, his benevolence, and his love of letters; I mean the Columbia Athenæum. This Institution was projected by him for the benefit of the public. Its main purpose is to meet the demand of those who are too poor to meet it in the ordinary way; to create a more wide-spread taste for knowledge, and by its greater diffusion, to secure in larger measure those ennobling and elevating influences which it is so well calculated to produce. To carry out his purpose, he made a gift of his library, containing nearly three thousand volumes. Valuable additions have been made by other gentlemen. An association has been organized, and the affairs of the institution are administered by a Board of Directors, of which he is the President. There are now besides the library, a reading room and a lecture room; the reading room containing newspapers and periodicals from all the leading sections of the United States, with some also from Europe, and the lecture room being appropriated to the delivery of lectures for the benefit of the public. The zeal, the energy displayed by him in this noble work, are alike beautiful and wonderful. Day by day is he to be seen in that library room, which now seems to have attraction for him not presented by any other spot; and ever gracing by his presence the spacious hall upon occasions of lecture, the refined enjoyment afforded him is plainly marked in his countenance. Always present at the meeting of the Board, ever

participating actively in its business, I am sure that no one who witnesses his labors will regard any language of compliment as fulsome and extravagant. By appeals through the press, by personal intercourse with our citizens, by enlisting in the cause as lecturers the most distinguished gentlemen, by all honorable and proper means is he striving to awaken a more general interest, and to place the institution upon a more stable foundation. What patriot, what lover of letters, what friend of humanity, does not wish him the largest success in his noble enterprize! What a work with which to close the evening of his days! What a legacy for the people with whom his lot has been cast! What an appropriate return for the partiality which through life they have exhibited for him; for the honors and distinctions which they have bestowed upon him! His sun is setting, but no dark clouds rest upon the horizon. Rays of unwonted beauty and effulgence illume the Western sky, and the great luminary sinks, encircled by a flood of light and glory.

Since the first edition of this work, Mr. Preston has departed this life. He died in Columbia, at the residence of his brother, John S. Preston, Esq., May 22, 1860.

A large assembly of persons followed the body to Trinity Church, where many had already assembled. The solemn services of the occasion were performed by the Rev. Mr. Shand. The whole ceremony was profoundly impressive. The beautiful and touching hymn, "I would not live alway," was

appropriately selected. On no occasion, perhaps, could it have been sung with more solemnity, because of the peculiar propriety of application. It was a requiem over one whose earthly career had been brilliant and illustrious. There were none of his great compeers who, in burning eloquence, refined and cultivated taste, and chaste and elegant diction, could claim superiority. He had lived the full term of life. Disease had incapacitated him for further usefulness as a public man, affliction had blasted some of his dearest ties, and religion had allured him from life and smoothed his path to the grave. The requiem fell upon the ear of all who heard it with solemn and soothing symphony, for they felt that life's battle was over with the wearied warrior, and the boon of peace and repose had been granted him.

I copy from the Minutes of the Faculty of the South Carolina College, the following preamble and resolutions, introduced by Professor LaBorde:

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

South Carolina College, May 23, 1860.

At a meeting of the Faculty held this morning, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The Faculty of the South Carolina College have heard with deep regret of the death of Honorable William C. Preston, in this city, on the 22d instant. Nearly fifty years ago he entered the College as a

student, and throughout this long period preserved an almost unbroken connection with it as Trustee and President. Few have exhibited as large an interest in its welfare, and none have contributed more to its honor and reputation. The last active portion of his life was spent in its service, and the last occasion on which he attended a public assembly was in the College Chapel.

On earth he achieved many triumphs and successes, but the greatest of all, was the victory over death and the grave, which gives to the Christian the assurance of a happy immortality.

Resolved, That the Faculty of the South Carolina College will ever cherish with pride the recollection of his exalted character and eminent labors, and look to the era of his Presidency as one of the most brilliant in its history.

Resolved, That as an instructor of youth, he is entitled to lasting remembrance for his varied attainments, his thorough mastery of the department of which he had charge, his unsurpassed powers of language and communication, and for the elegant and graceful livery in which he ever presented the cause of truth and knowledge.

Resolved, That his devotion to the cause of Letters, in the midst of the absorbing and distracting public and professional pursuits in which he was so long engaged, the high culture which made him so conspicuous in the most refined literary circles, the zeal which he exhibited to the last moments of a life

marked by protracted suffering, and the noble generosity which prompted him to endow in our midst an institution for the wide diffusion of knowledge, afford the highest example to the youth of the country, and point with no common significance to the path which leads to an honorable fame.

Resolved, That we share in the general regrets of the people of the State for the loss of one of their greatest public men, the accomplished orator, statesman and patriot, and the last of that brilliant galaxy which shed such a flood of glory upon the Commonwealth at the most renowned period of its history.

Resolved, That the exercises of the College be suspended on to-morrow, the day of his interment, and that the Faculty and students attend in a body upon the sad ceremonies of the occasion.

Resolved, That a committee of the Faculty be appointed, and a committee of the students be requested to make the arrangements contemplated by the above resolution.

At a meeting of the students held on the same day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the students of the South Carolina College, do most deeply mourn the death of Hon. Wm. C. Preston, and desire to express our heartfelt sympathy with the State at large, thus bereaved at once of a beloved son, and a bright ornament to her name; the sole survivor, too, of a past generation of statesmen and orators.

Resolved, That we attend in solemn procession to their last resting place the mortal remains of one who was so often in life our noble leader and faithful guide in the paths of truth and honor, and whose last hours on earth were marked by a spirit which points to us the noblest reward of a Christian life.

Resolved, That we request the privilege of being permitted to pay a sad tribute of respect to the honored dead, by taking a prominent part in the final offices of earth.

Resolved, That we urge the request in behalf of ourselves and our College. It was among us that his last days were spent; among us his venerable form was last seen in public. Even in death he clung to the place where his youthful intellect had received its first impressions; to the College, over which, in his manhood, he had watched with affectionate zeal as President and Trustee; to the institution, which, brightened by the reflection of the fame of his brilliant genius and matchless eloquence, mourns his loss in silent sorrow.

TRIBUTE TO HON. WILLIAM C. PRESTON.

COLUMBIA ATHENÆUM, May 25, 1860.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Columbia Athenæum, the following preamble and resolutions, introduced by Dr. LaBorde, were unanimously adopted:

Death has appeared among us and removed from the scenes of earth the honored head of this institu-

tion. William C. Preston is no more. The man of eloquence and of genius, the scholar, the patriot, the Christian gentleman, the friend who presided over our deliberations, and whose genial spirit and fervid heart enkindled a flame of love in every bosom, has gone to his eternal rest. In this hall were his last labors, and we alone can bear witness to the earnest, faithful, and persistent spirit with which he consecrated himself to his task.

His career on earth has been brilliant, and the honors and rewards of his countrymen have been flattering to the highest ambition. The "pride of place" and "the pomp of power" had long since lost attraction for him; but his benevolent heart was ever active in the search for new fields of exertion. A lover of letters and of knowledge, a firm believer in their refining and elevating influences, and attached with a father's love to the people whose partiality he had often experienced; for their good he voluntarily burdened his enfeebled body with new trials and cares, and here, in quiet, and in the midst of discouragement and misfortune, with us, his honored associates, he struggled with unabated enthusiasm to the last. But he is gone. His venerable form shall never again be seen in our hall; the rich lessons of wisdom shall no longer fall from his lips, and the words of joy shall no more diffuse a gladness in our hearts. Let us profit by his hopeful, trustful nature, and, like him, look for a ray of wisdom even in the most pitchy darkness. And, above all, casting a glance beyond this vale of tears, let us, with

our honored friend and President, believe "that there is no good in this life but the hope of another life, and that as there are no misfortunes for those who have a full assurance of eternity, so there is no happiness for those who, in regard to it, have no light."

Resolved, That the Directors of the Columbia Athenæum mourn the death of the Honorable William C. Preston, as an irreparable loss to the noble institution of which he was the founder, and that it will ever cherish his memory with the liveliest feelings of pride and admiration.

Resolved, That in thus consecrating his time and his talents to the best good of the people of Columbia, and in making the munificent gift of his own rare and valuable library in furtherance of the purpose, he is entitled to the lasting gratitude of the community, and has but confirmed his claim to a noble philanthropy and enlightened patriotism.

Resolved, That a blank page in our Record Book be inscribed and dedicated to his memory.

The Rev. Dr. Thornwell, the President elect, entered upon his duties January 7, 1852. The number of students was one hundred and ninety-seven. The course of studies underwent no change for the last several years, and it is unnecessary, therefore, to repeat the curriculum. The period is one of great interest, as it is marked by the elevation of a man to the Presidency whose genius

and learning were to shed new lustre upon it, and largely enhance the fame of the College. The President made his first report to the Board at their meeting of May 5. In reading the minutes of the Faculty to the close of the session in July, I perceive nothing worthy of special notice. There were disorders, but none of a very serious nature. The Faculty were not without something to do, and the discipline of the College had been steadily and firmly maintained; the students had been kept busy, and each department was regular and punctual in its exactions. Although unusual sickness had prevailed, there was a gratifying attention to study. The Commons for once was going on smoothly; not a single complaint had been made to the President, or to any of the Professors. This, as will be seen, was delusive; it was the calm only which precedes the storm. One of the most striking suggestions in the report of the President is a suggestion in reference to Dr. Henry. It is most honorable to the author, as it exhibits his full appreciation of the learning and services of that excellent man, and the abiding love and respect which he indulged towards him. He informs the Board that Dr. Henry has given to his administration the most cordial support, that his health is gradually failing under the burden of his duties, but that without murmur or complaint he continues to make the sacrifice which his Chair exacts. Under these circumstances, he hopes that some scheme may be devised by which his salary may be secured, and his labors diminished, or

remitted. He pleads his cause with an earnestness which shows that his heart is deeply enlisted: "His age and learning, and long connection with the College, entitle him to more than ordinary consideration, and there are peculiar circumstances in his case which would justify distinguished and extraordinary honors to him without the risk of a dangerous precedent. I am sure, too, that his colleagues would delight to see him placed in a situation in which his declining years might be spent without drudgery or toil." The fact which I have thus brought to public notice is worthy of it in more than one particular. It shows the high estimate which Dr. Thornwell places upon learning, and that he would be pleased to see the veteran Professor, who has worn out his life by serving his State, receive a *pension at her hands*. The soldier who is wounded in battle is provided for by his country; and if he falls, his wife and children share its bounty. And does he render a less worthy service who toils for a life-time, through sickness and want, in the noble work of training the youth for the duties of life, and distributing far and wide the rich fruits of wisdom and knowledge? But to me the suggestion in the report speaks something even higher and holier than this. Dr. Henry is now no more, and to him earthly friendships are gone forever. I knew him well, and none understood better than myself the relations between these gentlemen. To my mind there is something beautiful in the friendship which subsisted between them. However heartless may be

the profession generally, however easy it may be in most cases to snap asunder the ties which connect men together, there is yet such a thing as friendship which defies time and circumstance, and terminates only in death. Such a friendship existed between them, and it was permanent and unalterable, because it was deep-rooted in affection. Nor did the Board fail to give all proper consideration to the suggestion of the President. While freely according any temporary relaxation which might be necessary, it regrets that it is not able to devise any scheme by which the suggestion can be carried out, as the salary is appropriated by the Legislature to compensate the officer for services to be rendered in the Institution. It was manifestly then a matter of which it had no jurisdiction, and which appertained exclusively to the Legislature. May 10, the Board appointed a Committee of its own number to build the new chapel. November 24, the President submitted the annual report to the Board. He communicated the resignation of Colonel Gladden, the Bursar, and the fact of the temporary appointment of his assistant until the meeting of the Board. But an issue of most serious character was now tendered. The Trustees had refused the petition of the students to modify the Commons system, and they determined again to memorialize, with the secret written pledge, that if not successful, they would withdraw from the College by taking dismissals. I believe that no act of direct rebellion was contemplated; that it was never intended that the conspiracy

should come to the knowledge either of the Faculty or the Trustees, and that they believed they had not bound themselves to any measures which the laws of the College prohibit. The fact is simply this: they determined to break it up, and concluded they could accomplish their end by a peaceful withdrawal. The President assures the Board that the whole system had been odious for years, that various efforts had been made for its abolition or essential modification, that the dissatisfaction had ripened into a settled disgust, and that they literally loathed the establishment. The question was felt by the President to be one of extreme embarrassment, and the Trustees fully estimated its importance. To grant the petition was to make concessions to the spirit of rebellion; to refuse it altogether, and retain the system in its present rigor, was to get rid probably of upwards of one hundred young men, who were pledged to leave the institution. The prevailing opinion in the Board was, that the act was one of unlawful combination, and the real question for consideration was, whether, under the circumstances, any action whatever could be had on the petition without weakening the authorities of the College. A committee of Trustees was appointed to confer with the committee of the students, with the view of ascertaining more precisely the nature of the pledge and the character of the whole matter. In a written communication from the students, their position was fully declared. Dr. Thornwell addressed a second letter to the Board, in

which he took ground against the rigid enforcement of the law, and urged such a modification of the Commons system as would relieve it of its objectionable features, and thus remove all cause of complaint. In the meantime, a memorial to the same effect was addressed to the Board, signed by a committee of thirty students, who did not enter into the combination. The Board finally disposed of the matter by the adoption of the following resolution:

That the recommendation of the President of the College to modify the Commons, and the memorial of the thirty students, are entitled to the favorable consideration of the Board; and that a committee be appointed to devise a plan for carrying out the recommendation of the President, and that said committee report at the meeting in May next.

Thus terminated, it was hoped favorably, this serious issue. The President reports the deportment of the young men as so unexceptionable, since their return in October, that the Faculty have had no occasion to inflict any serious penalties. All the exercises had been well attended, and an unusual quiet had pervaded the Campus. The interest apparently felt in the Sunday services of the Chapel had given great satisfaction, and a more orderly, respectful, and decorous congregation was nowhere to be found. "Everything," says he, "seems to be in a most promising condition, but I have long since learned that in College life it is not safe to trust to appear-

ances. Perpetual vigilance is the only guarantee of order." He discusses the question how our present system, without organic and fundamental changes, can be rendered more effective as an instrument of intellectual discipline, and makes some very important suggestions. I will call attention only to one or two of them as they have been adopted, and have been ever since enforced among us. He takes ground against the notion which is almost universally prevalent in American Colleges, that a young man's diligence and proficiency are to be judged by the average merit of his several recitations in the class room, and not by the general examination. He proposes, therefore, to make the examination the true criterion of merit. In order to do this, it must be thorough; embracing the entire subjects of each department upon which instruction has been given. There should be a minimum attainment as the indispensable condition of passing, and a graduated scale of excellence as the condition of honors. To make it thorough, he proposes that it be conducted principally *in writing*, and that ample time be allowed for the exercises. He asks permission to begin this mode of examination in June. The plan of *written examinations* has been pursued from that day to the present; and I express the opinion with confidence, that it is one of the most valuable reforms which has ever been introduced into the College. A student who knows but little may get off quite well in the class room. The young men of the College are wonderfully adroit and cunning; learned in the doc-

trine of chances and probabilities, and marvellously fertile in the invention of expedients for the attainment of their ends. A Professor may not call upon the members of his classes in alphabetical order; he may, as he conceives, proceed at random, but the very necessities of the case, and the very wants of the human mind, will force upon him a sort of general system, which they will be the first to perceive, and use to their advantage, when he is not conscious of it. He will get into a habit of doing things in a particular way in his recitation room, as men get particular habits in everything else which they have to do with regularity. In a written examination the line between the idle and ignorant, and the industrious and well informed, must of necessity be distinctly drawn. It will distinguish real merit. Nothing can secure a good mark but proficiency, and this proficiency must extend generally over the course of instruction. The questions are carefully prepared, always embrace many of the most difficult problems in the department, and it is impossible for any other than the best scholars to reach by their answers a high degree of excellence. The same questions are asked of all; there is no room for "luck," and the relative merit can thus be fixed with all attainable precision and accuracy. Dr. Thornwell also suggested to the Board to revive the prizes which were proposed in 1844. This was done, and it has been attended by the most wholesome effect. One more point in his report, and I have done. He urges upon the Board that the efficiency of the College would

be promoted by shortening the session ; and his suggestion was adopted to the extent of granting a holiday from the second Monday in December to the first Monday in January. The number of students on the Catalogue is one hundred and ninety-nine. As the Board adjourned without granting *immediate* relief to the memorialists on the subject of the Commons, the signers felt it to be their duty to carry out their pledge, and leave the College. Though it be true that a pledge to do an unlawful act imposes no moral obligation, I have always thought that there was a *substantial* granting of the prayer of the memorial, and that upon every ground the withdrawal from the College was uncalled for and unnecessary. Though the feature of compulsory attendance should long before have been abrogated, because of the many unanswerable objections to it, and because the best interests of the College called loudly for a system based upon a different principle, still, I think that the question now came up in an offensive form, and that under the circumstances the Board acted with great forbearance and generosity.

CHAPTER XIII.

The withdrawal of so many students told with fearful import upon the numbers for 1853, the Catalogue giving only one hundred and twenty-two. The President made the usual report in May. Of course the College was not wholly exempt from disorder, but the general deportment was excellent. There was a pervading respect for the law, and the tone of sentiment was unusually good. The committee appointed at the December meeting on the Commons, made its report according to instructions. This report provided for the licensing of boarding houses on certain conditions, the continuance of the Bursary under new regulations, and the introduction of the new system in October. It has been in operation from that day to the present, and the success has been complete. A great cause of dissatisfaction has been removed, and I trust that this vexed question of feeding the students is now settled forever. There is one feature in the system to which I must call attention for a moment, as it has an importance of which perhaps many of the Board are not aware. This feature is the continuance of the Bursary, with the conditions of a *stipulated price* for board, and the control of the Faculty during the recess of the Board. The effect of this is to give protection against unreasonable prices on the part of the private boarding houses, and to secure fidelity on the part of the

Bursar. Many students willingly pay more for board at these licensed houses than the price at the hall. There are still prejudices operating against this ancient establishment, which time, it is to be hoped, will in the end remove altogether. The old name of "Commons" still lives, notwithstanding the solemn enactment by the supreme authority, that it is a "Bursary;" the place is the same, and many associations connect it with the past. For these reasons most of the young men prefer the licensed houses; but time here, as time always does, is weakening the force of impressions, and gradually accomplishing the work of oblivion. The hall is not so offensive as to keep students away from it, if the private houses charge, as they conceive, extravagant rates. I have already known it to be filled upon the occasion of a combination among the proprietors of the licensed houses to increase the price of board. The system is now as perfect as human wisdom can make it; the feature to which I have alluded is its great security, and I hope that it will never be disturbed. At this meeting of the Board, a committee reported upon the by-laws, as revised and amended by the Board, and the report was adopted, and ordered to be published. To it are appended various acts of the Legislature in reference to the College, the regulations of the Faculty, of the Library Committee, of the Executive Committee, and other matters. I have already spoken of the action concerning the Commons, and I think proper now to call attention only to the legislation in reference to

the Commencement, the honors, and the distinctions. This is important, as it introduced a system entirely different from that which previously obtained, and which I believe had been of force since the foundation of the College. I shall take occasion to present the two, that the reader may judge of their relative merits. According to the old system, each department voted independently, and he who stood first in the *majority* of the departments, received the first honor of his class. It was entirely possible then, as will at once be perceived, for a student to have no position in certain departments, and yet receive the highest honor. There is no doubt that this was not unfrequently made a matter of calculation. A young man would select those departments which were most congenial to his tastes, and neglecting the others, by a devotion of all his powers to them, could calculate surely upon a high position in the end. In this condition of things, all that he cared for was that he should have such a stand as would pass him with the Professor. I know the fact that young men, under this system, have graduated with the highest honors of the class, when their attainments in more than one department were scarcely respectable. The following is a succinct account of the new system. These are the leading provisions in reference to the Senior Class after the final examination: The candidates shall be arranged into three divisions, and the studies into two departments. The first department consists of general literature, and comprehends all the studies which

may be said to depend on moral evidence; the second consists of all those sciences which depend on demonstration and experiment. The first division of students shall consist of those who are distinguished in both departments of study. The second, of those who are distinguished in only one department, or in single branches of both, and the third, of those who have simply passed. Those who are placed in the first division shall receive honors, those in the second distinctions, and the names of both shall be announced at Commencement. The student who has most distinguished himself in the two departments of study, shall be entitled to the first honor; the next most distinguished to the second honor, and so on in order, always giving the preference to one who has distinguished himself in both departments of study. In the second division, the names shall be announced in the order of merit, as each student may have been distinguished in one or in both departments. The first division men, to the number of ten, shall be appointed to speak at Commencement. It is provided, too, that after the rising examination of the three under classes, the names of the most distinguished shall be announced and printed. The following prizes were instituted: For the best Latin composition, a gold medal, the competitors to be Sophomores; for the best English composition, a gold medal, the competitors to be Juniors; for the best Essay on some subject of Moral or Natural Philosophy, or Logic, a gold medal, the competitors to be Seniors. A prize is

also awarded for excellence in Elocution, the competitors to be Seniors or Juniors. In all cases the subjects are to be assigned by the Faculty. The effect of these enactments has been most salutary. Before I dismiss the subject, I must make one or two remarks. The principle upon which the Faculty are to proceed in the assignation of the honors and distinctions, and the relative merit of each member of a class, is fixed; and I have to add, that it is carried out by combining the recitation in the class room with the examination, giving the greater importance, as suggested by Dr. Thornwell, to the latter. There is now no balloting *for place;* it is fixed by the marks, and is simply an arithmetical result. To my mind there is a stricter justice in it, and I know that it has worked well. There is no possibility of neglecting a department, and still bearing off the first honor. It is the reward of general excellence. I think that it has secured from those who are aspiring to honors and distinctions, a much larger measure of attention to the general curriculum of the College, and thus stimulated study. Our system has for many years been regarded as defective in the particular, that it provided no rewards for *special* excellence; and this defect was now met by the institution of prizes. It has had a capital effect; there has always been a fair amount of competition, and thus a new and healthful stimulus to exertion has been supplied. At the meeting of the Board, November 30, the President made his report. He remarks of the examinations during the past year, that they were extremely cred-

itable in all the departments; that they were more thorough than usual, and conducted with more gravity, regularity, and solemnity; that his own personal observation justifies him in saying, that the attention to study, and to all the exercises of the College during the whole year, has been unusually uniform and steady, and that an examination of the monitor's bills will exhibit a gratifying improvement when compared with any other period in the history of the College. The records of the Faculty prove the existence of occasional disorders, such as bonfires and illuminations, but in no case did any attempt of the kind produce general disturbance. There was no shouting from the windows, no noises, and no indication that the College was ever conscious of an effort to do mischief. The temper of the young men was good. As the majority of the Faculty were either absent from the Campus, or unable by sickness to discharge their duties, to the students belong all the credit for the good order. The President called the attention of the Board to the fact that the next winter will be the fiftieth anniversary of the operation of the College, and suggested that there be a public celebration of the event. He made also the announcement of the resignation of Professor Williams, on account of ill health, and the resignation was accepted, to take effect immediately. The following sketch of Professor Williams is submitted:

Matthew J. Williams was born, December 7, 1805, in Elbert County, Georgia. His first school was in

Columbia County, near Wrightsborough. At the age of ten he was removed from Columbia County, and placed first at the Philomathic Academy, and then at Mount Pleasant Academy, both in Elbert County. At a very early period he exhibited a genius for arithmetic. While at Mount Pleasant, he received an appointment to West Point, and was admitted in June, 1821. In June, 1825, he graduated, and was commissioned in the United States Army. He was first stationed at Old Point Comfort, Virginia; and in April, 1826, by arrangement with a brother officer, was transferred to the regiment stationed at Fort Howard, at the mouth of Fox river, which empties into Green Bay, on the Northwest coast of Lake Michigan. In the Fall of that year his regiment was ordered to a point on the Mississippi river, twelve miles below the City of St. Louis, Missouri—a post now known as Jefferson Barracks. To this point the regiment to which he was attached (the third), and two others (the first and sixth), were ordered to repair, with the view of erecting a barracks, and fitting it with all the appliances necessary for a school of infantry practice. His health was feeble, and the unavoidable exposure brought upon him the severest rheumatic disease. The country was at peace, and he tendered his resignation in 1828. After his resignation, but before he left Missouri, he began the study of law in the office of A. L. Magennis, Esq., of St. Louis. Upon his return home, he continued his studies with Chesley Daniel, Esq., of Abbeville, South Carolina, until the

death of that gentleman, when he went to Lawrenceville, Georgia, and there completing his preparatory course, was admitted to the Bar of that State. He continued in the profession until the close of 1835, when he received an appointment in the school of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, established at Cokesbury, Abbeville, the duties of which he continued to discharge for eleven years. In December, 1846, he was elected Professor of Mathematics in the South Carolina College, and at the close of 1853, in consequence of severe disease, resigned his office.

I am now to speak of the intellectual character of Professor Williams, and his qualifications for the important chair which he filled in the South Carolina College. His genius is eminently mathematical. The records of West Point show that he received a maximum mark in Mathematics. There were but three others in his class who attained a maximum. At the beginning of the last year at West Point, his health began to fail rapidly, and broke down just before the close of it. He was unable to undergo the fatigue of an examination, and was, in consequence, excused. But he received his diploma, and an appointment in the army. There is no doubt that his qualifications for the Chair to which he was called in the South Carolina College were eminent. The long service which he rendered in the school at Cokesbury was a capital training for the higher duties of the Professorship. His health, though improved, was still delicate when he entered upon it.

Much was expected of him, as he was well known to many of the leading members of the Board of Trustees in the up country. Nor was this expectation disappointed. His zeal, his industry, his thorough knowledge of his department, were apparent to all. He became at once a favorite with his classes. Never have I known a more patient and conscientious teacher. A mathematician by genius, and, by education, master of all its mysteries, and assigning it a rank superior to all other branches of knowledge, he was a good worker *upon principle*. His enthusiasm knew no bounds, and he was eloquent when he became the expositor of its claims upon the public attention. Nor is there anything to complain of in this. Had he been less devoted to his favorite pursuit, had his opinion of the rank of mathematics been less exalted, he would not have achieved as large success as an instructor. It is probable that no one ever filled the Chair in the South Carolina College with greater ability. He takes rank, then, among her most distinguished Professors. But I would be doing great injustice if I confined myself simply to the consideration of his mathematical genius and attainments. I do not claim for him a thorough and critical knowledge of other departments; but his reading has been general, and he exhibits that acquaintance which becomes the educated gentleman. But, whatever may be the extent of Professor Williams' mathematical and other attainments, and the respect to which he is in consequence entitled, it is with more pleasure that I dwell upon him *as a man*.

I must confess that though I have, as I conceive, a just appreciation of him, I know not how I will succeed in my attempt to present him to my readers. First, I remark that of all men I have ever known, he is most distinguished for a child-like simplicity. Kind in his nature, with a heart overflowing with sympathy, most apt to lend a ready ear to the professions of men, nothing is easier for him than to bestow his confidence, and thus become the victim of imposture. He is an entire stranger to all those arts to which cunning and unscrupulous men resort for the accomplishment of their ends, and with a nature as transparent as glass, is utterly incapable of playing a part. Some men are so constituted that the association of a life time will not dispel the doubt and mystery by which their characters are enveloped. They live and die an enigma to all around them. It is not so with Professor Williams. Free from all disguise, he is seen at once as he is, and no two men who have enjoyed the opportunity of knowing him, have ever differed in their conception of his character. It is then eminently individual, and strongly distinguished from that of other men. I cannot say too much in praise of his moral excellence. He has his faults, but who has them not? They are the common heritage of man; but it may be said of him, perhaps, with as much truth as of any other man, that

"E'en his failings leaned to virtue's side."

I am not blinded by the partialities of personal friendship, when I say that he is second to none of

my acquaintance in meekness, purity, and amiability of character. His love of truth, his sense of justice, his moderation, his punctuality in the discharge of duty—these are some of the shining virtues which he possesses. They have taken root in the soil of Christianity, and are watered by the dews of Heaven. Penetrated by the profoundest sense of religion, an humble disciple of the Great Master of us all, he is a striking example of the ennobling and elevating influences of the Christian spirit. He is constitutionally regardful of the feelings of others, and extremely careful in refraining from everything which might give pain or offence. This never proceeds upon any calculation of advantage to himself; there is, therefore, nothing of selfishness about it. A little more of dogmatism, or peremptoriness, might add something to the force of his character.

The health of Professor Williams became sensibly worse in 1853, and the President, in his Annual Report, of November 30, informed the Board that he had not in consequence examined his classes in June; that his physicians had put an absolute interdict upon any attempt to undergo its labor and fatigue. He left the Campus in October, to try the effects of rest and relaxation on his debilitated system. The language of the President is so complimentary that I cannot forbear quoting it: "I cannot express to you how much I value his services in the department which he fills, and I should regard it as a most deplorable calamity to the College to be deprived of his labors." After writing his report, the President

received, through the hands of the son of Professor Williams, the resignation of his Chair, which was communicated immediately to the Board. Thus terminated his connection with the South Carolina College—an event which awakened profound regret with all the friends of the institution. The Board of Trustees passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Board entertain a strong sense of the eminent ability and faithful diligence with which Professor Williams discharged the duties of his department in the College, and deeply lament the necessity which has occasioned his resignation.

He has ever since resided at the beautiful town of Marietta, Georgia, and though his health has improved, he is too feeble to enter upon the active duties of life. But a kind Providence still spares him to his family, and his friends. Cheerful thought! Yet "cheerful thoughts often bring sad thoughts to the mind." How vividly does memory call up the intimate companionship, the common labors, the hopes, the joys of former days. I feel that the sad word *farewell* has been pronounced; that the sunshine has departed; that cloud-shadows have succeeded, and that our communion on earth has ceased forever. I cannot resist the impression, that we have stood together for the last time on the seashore, and that the ship which separates us is embarked on its long voyage to the uttermost parts of the earth. But let me not retire into the sad places of memory, and

gather food for tears. Rather let me think that he has accomplished his full mission on earth, and dwell only upon the sanctifying influences which were begotten by a long personal association, and which, in the too sad retrospect of life, like sunlight gild the distant view, and relieve it of the pitchy darkness which otherwise would rest upon it.

December 7, C. F. M'Cay was elected to the vacant Professorship of Mathematics. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of a Northern College, but, at the time of his election, was a Professor in the Georgia University, where he had taught with success for many years. The Trustees resolved to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the College, and the Honorable James L. Petigru was appointed to deliver an oration on the occasion. I have now called attention to the leading events of the year 1853. It must be pronounced a year of decided success. The little irregularities which took place detract in no degree from the praise to which it is entitled. There was a pervading spirit of order and study, and rarely, perhaps, has a more general and uniform obedience been rendered to the authority of law.

The Board of Trustees had their first meeting for 1854, May 3, and the President submitted his report, with the accompanying reports of the Professors. The predictions in his report of the state of the College in 1854, received their full verification. "I am glad," says he, "that I can speak in strong terms of commendation of the diligence, attention and proficiency of the classes. I do not think that I have ever

succeeded in securing as large an amount of study from any class as I have obtained during the present session from those under my charge. There is no doubt that the standard of study is increasing, and the standard of general deportment keeps pace with it." I would not have the reader, however, believe that the year was one of unbroken quiet. The students had their periodical amusements of bonfires, bombs and crackers. The discipline of the College was rigidly enforced, and seven suffered the penalty of suspension. It was but a piece of "fun," as the President calls it, and certainly they paid dearly enough for it. With this exception, the College was in a state of quiet. The report of the President at the close of the year is, if possible, of a still more encouraging character. The new system of examinations went into operation in June, and he informs the Board that all doubts as to its success had been completely dispelled; that the College is now in a higher sense than it ever was before, a place of study, and that a higher tone of sentiment has been imparted to the young men.

I have to mention as one of the most important measures of the year, the resolutions of the Faculty regulating the stands of the students, passed October 30. I give them entire:

1. *Resolved*, That the standing of each student shall be recorded by the Secretary, and sent in a circular to the parent or guardian.

2. That this standing be made up by the Secre-

tary, reducing the examination marks to a fraction, and multiplying this by the average value of the recitations, in which nine is the maximum.

3. That when the standing is below 1.25 in any department, the student shall be noted and re-examined.

4. That if any student fails to be sustained in a majority of the departments in which he may be examined, he shall not be permitted to go on with his class.

5. That every one whose joint average on all his examinations shall reach six, shall be published as meritorious, the names being arranged in alphabetical order.

6. That the examination of all the classes after that of the present Senior Class shall be continued only two hours.

7. That the Faculty will give certificates of the standing and conduct of any of the graduates, dividing them into three classes, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, according as they are excellent, fair, or inferior.

The students are expected to pay particular attention to spelling and grammar, as mistakes in these will have an influence upon their stands.

The voluntary testimony contained in the reports of the Professors, in favor of the good order and study of the College, marks the year 1854 as one of the most brilliant in its history. Professor Lieber remarks, "that the conduct of the students in his

lecture room has been unexceptionable, and that the friendliest intercourse between himself and his classes has never been disturbed." Of the Sophomore and Junior Classes he speaks in terms of praise, in which he had not indulged towards any previous classes in the College. Of the remaining classes he remarks, that a number of the members of the Freshman show a spirit of study similar to that which prevails in the Sophomore and Junior, and of the Senior he testifies that a part has studied with much ardor and profit. "It affords me pleasure," says Professor Pelham, "to be able to state that the deportment of the several classes has been entirely unexceptionable, and their application to study in the highest degree gratifying." Professor Brumby bears witness, that "the deportment and proficiency of the classes have been entirely satisfactory;" and Professor LaBorde remarks, that "for the last year we have had an amount of study which I have never seen equalled, and the elevated moral sentiment which distinguishes the students, is not only gratifying to the Faculty, but must give joy to every true lover of our State, and her cherished institution." The Catalogue gives one hundred and ninety students. November 29, Dr. Thornwell tendered his resignation of the Presidency, and it was accepted, to take effect at the end of a year. February 15, 1855, an occasional meeting of the Board was held, at the call of the President of the College. The occasion of the assembling was a fire which destroyed the east wing and the centre building of Rutledge

College, on the 26th of January past. This was the second fire which had occurred within a few years; the first having destroyed the west wing of DeSaussure College. This, however, was far more calamitous. The western wing of Rutledge, though not consumed, was so injured, and in a such a dilapidated condition, that it became necessary to reconstruct it. To say nothing of the destruction of a large amount of property, the suspension of a portion of the College exercises, and the inconvenience to which a large number of students was subjected, there was another loss, which appealed to the heart's warmest affections, and for which no amount of money could afford adequate compensation. I mean the loss of the Chapel. It is believed that the fire originated in a spark lodged in the blinds of the cupola, which was blown into a flame by the high winds which prevailed at the time. How many sacred associations gathered around that old Chapel! It was a link which connected the present with the past; a monument which, in language stronger even than words, told of the great men who once lived, and worshipped at its shrine. Cold, indeed, must have been that heart which could have looked unmoved upon the spectacle. Memory, that strange faculty which reproduces the scenes of the past, and gives to them all the vividness of a present reality, and which, alas! with too much faithfulness, summons to our presence even the things of former days which startle and alarm us, seemed here only to give us communion with the mighty dead, and bring up

the sweet remembrance of shining virtues and surpassing excellence. How dear was the old Chapel to every graduate of the College! In its sacred desk ministered a Maxcy, an Elliott, and a Thornwell; and for many long years, a Henry, a Barnwell, a Preston, and a Lieber, graced it by their presence. Upon its stage stood a Harper, a Legare, a McDuffie, a Butler, an Evans, and an Earle, burning with youthful ardor, and, like the mettled courser, impatient to start upon that race where immortal honors are to be won. Never shall I forget the melancholy spectacle of the old building in flames, the strenuous efforts to save it, and the inexpressible look of sadness in the faces of all when hope departed. How eagerly was every eye directed as it melted away, piece by piece, and how anxious was that look into the hall, when the atmosphere was but one blaze of fire, that perchance another and yet another glimpse might be got of the old familiar places which in a few moments were to disappear forever. With the roof in a flame, and momentarily expected to fall, persons were to be seen rushing into it, that they might snatch something by way of memorial from the devouring element. When all efforts ceased, and the dear old Chapel was abandoned to its fate, men looked as if there was a present death, and sorrowed as if the chosen companion of their life, the object of their tenderest affections, was removed forever from their sight.

It was an occasion on which the Trustees felt that they were compelled to assume responsibility, and

accordingly it was resolved that a committee be appointed to contract for the rebuilding of the burnt wing and Chapel, and for taking down and rebuilding the western wing of Rutledge College, if such contract can be made on reasonable terms, referring the contractors to the future action of the Legislature for compensation. The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Board took place May 9. The President made a flattering report of the state of the College. The Professors had been very punctual and exact in all the duties of the lecture room, and there had been no outbreaks, no riots, no tumultuary disturbances, no painful demonstrations of obstinate self-will among the students. The stated annual meeting of the Board of Trustees was held November 28. The President of the College submitted his report—the last which he was to make. Some irregularities occurred at the close of the last session, during the absence of the President. Six of the young men took occasion to revive the custom of riding in the Campus with trumpets and torches. It was repeated upon the return of the President. They rode round the Campus twice, and then retired, and everything was perfectly quiet. The students, perhaps to a man, left their rooms on the second occasion, and assembled in groups in various parts of the Campus. It so happened that only one or two wings were visited, and the absentees marked. The Faculty determined to summon the reported absentees, and put them upon their exculpation. When the first set appeared they refused to

answer, and it was ascertained that all would take the same position. The whole College was in a state of the highest excitement, and seemed ripe for general rebellion. If the reader feels astonishment, and asks for an explanation, I have to reply that I can give none which will be accepted as satisfactory. The passions of young men are subject to occasional explosions, which are more sudden even than a volcanic eruption, as this latter generally gives some premonition. In this case, though unattended with warning, the rebellion cannot justly be said to have been conceived in a spirit of pure wantonness and lawlessness, as they had at least *some pretext* for the proceeding. One ground was that the *first* disorder, that which was committed in the absence of the President, was ignored by the Faculty, and that it was an odious discrimination to select the rioters of the second night only as the victims of punishment. The reply to this is, that it was a matter to be determined exclusively by the judgment of the Faculty. They were responsible to their own consciences, and to the Trustees, and it was the simple duty of the students to submit in silence. It is not to be believed that the Faculty would decline any investigation without sufficient reason, and I am sure that the students are not clothed with the important function of seeing that the laws are faithfully executed. Another ground was, that *all* the tenements were not visited, and that the Faculty had no right to call up the absentees from a single wing. The answer to this is, that they have nothing to do with the par-

ticular reasons which prevented the officers from visiting their respective tenements. Some of them may have been absent from the walls, others may have been sick, and others again may have declined after due consideration ; but, whether from one or all of these causes, the conclusion is the same, that it is not a matter for the decision of the young men. The plain matter of fact was, that during the prevalence of a riot, certain Professors visited the rooms of which they had charge, and reported the absentees. There could be no question about the law ; its language could not be misinterpreted. It was coeval with the foundation of the College, had been steadily enforced whenever the necessity demanded, and its authority was now *positively denied.* This was the great issue ; it was this which made the occasion one of transcendent importance. The position taken by the students was, to all intents and purposes, a declaration that in case of general disturbance the law would be resisted, unless all who participated were summoned before the Faculty ; that in such cases the individual reports of Professors would not be respected, and, as a necessary consequence, that the students themselves were to be the judges of the times and occasions for its enforcement. The Faculty conceived that such concessions would be fatal to the government of the College, and they determined to maintain the supremacy of the law. Could they recede? This would be but to cover their authority with contempt. They could not stand still. What, then, was to be done? The

students were assembled in the Campus, and under the influence of the wildest excitement. Under these circumstances, the President appeared among them, and I leave him to tell the story in his official report: "I pointed out to them the consequences of such a course, and to my great gratification the College almost instantly acquiesced in the supremacy of the laws, and the young men who had refused to answer, retraced their steps. The temper displayed at the close atoned in my eyes for the disorders that had occurred." Thus a most important principle was saved, and a gathering storm, ready to burst with terrific fury, was dissipated into thin air.

The President is able to congratulate the Board upon the prosperous condition of the College. "The part of the session," says he, "extending from October to the present time, has been remarkable, beyond all former example, for diligent application to study, regularity of deportment, and general proficiency. The rising examinations, which are now on the point of being finished, have been eminently satisfactory, and the term is about to close without a single case of discipline, or a single instance of disorder." What a beautiful termination of his labors! What a striking proof of the eminent ability which marked his administration; of the fidelity with which he discharged the duties of the important trust which had been confided to him! Well do I remember the sorrow with which all looked to that separation which was now to take place. The College was in the best possible condition; never did it enjoy a larger meas-

ure of the public confidence. December 4, Professor C. F. McCay was elected President of the College. December 5, Dr. Lieber gave notice of the resignation of his Professorship. The duties of the Professorship made vacant by the retirement of Dr. Thornwell, under a resolution of the Board, were assigned by the Faculty to Professor Reynolds. The Catalogue for the year gives one hundred and ninety-five students. The course of studies underwent no very important modification during Dr. Thornwell's administration, except in the Greek department. When he succeeded to the Presidency, six books only of the Iliad of Homer were required for admission to the Freshman Class; but under his advice, with the hearty co-operation of the excellent and learned Professor of Greek, Dr. Henry, the Board increased the requisition to ten.

CHAPTER XIV.

James H. Thornwell was born in Marlborough District, South Carolina, near Society Hill, in the Welsh Neck, December 9, 1812. The first school to which he was sent was taught by a Mr. Smith, who was a good teacher; the second by Peter McIntyre, a first rate classical teacher, who grounded him in Latin and Greek. He was now sent to Mr. Robbins, a lawyer, who, in connection with General Samuel W. Gillespie and James Gillespie, gave him his education. His last academic instruction was received in the Cheraw Academy, conducted by Dr. Graham and Mr. Bowman, and there he was prepared for College. January 4, 1830, he was admitted a member of the Junior Class, and at the Commencement of 1831 graduated with the highest honors. October, 1834, he was licensed to preach, and in May, 1835, was ordained Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, at Lancaster Court House, and immediately after installed Pastor of the Waxhaws and Six Mile Creek Churches. December 6, 1837, he was elected Professor in the College, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Henry Junius Nott. This Professorship embraced Logic and Criticism, and in a short time the instruction in Metaphysics was devolved upon him. May 8, 1839, he gave notice of resignation, to take effect on the 1st of January succeeding, for the purpose of occupying

the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church in Columbia. October, 1839, he was elected Pastor of that Church, and installed January 1, 1840. Upon Professor Elliott's resignation of the Chair of Sacred Literature and Evidences of Christianity, and his acceptance of the Episcopate of Georgia, he was put in nomination for the vacancy, and December 2, 1840, unanimously elected. He entered upon his duties at the opening of the year 1841, but in consequence of serious illness, was compelled to leave his situation temporarily, and embark for Europe. He returned in the Fall, in improved health, and resumed the duties of the Chair. May 7, 1851, he tendered his resignation, having received a call from the Presbytery of Charleston to become the Pastor of Glebe Street Church. It was accepted, and he was allowed to terminate his connection with the College on the 15th instant. He repaired immediately to Charleston, and entered upon his charge. At the November meeting of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Preston resigned the Presidency, and December 2, Dr. Thornwell was elected President, and entered upon his duties January 7, 1852. November 29, 1854, he tendered his resignation of the Presidency, with the request that it take effect on the 1st day of January, succeeding. The Board resolved that his letter of resignation should be considered merely as notice of his intention to resign at the end of a year. November 28, 1855, he submitted his last report as President of the College, and, December 4, Professor McCay was elected his successor. He left the College

to fill the Chair of Theology in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, to which he was elected by the Synod of Georgia, at the recommendation and advice of the Synod of South Carolina. Shortly after his election to a Professorship in the Seminary, he was elected Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Columbia, and in these two important fields of usefulness he is now employing all his time and labor.

It is now in order for me to speak of Dr. Thornwell as an instructor in the College. It will be seen that he wanted a few days of being twenty-five years old when he was elected to a Professorship. When a student, he made an extraordinary impression upon the Faculty. He was particularly a favorite with Cooper and Henry, and, struck by his genius and attainments, they predicted with confidence his future distinction. As soon as he entered upon his duties as Professor, all felt that the Faculty had received a most valuable accession. The character of his intellect, his scholarly tastes, his rare learning for one of his years, his ardor, his enthusiasm, his insatiable thirst for knowledge, his talent for easy communication, all this pointed to a College as a most becoming theatre for his exertion. As a teacher, few, if any, have equalled, certainly none have surpassed him. Never was there in our walls a clearer head, a more acute mind. Always master of his subject, he was ever prepared to disentangle it of the rubbish with which it was encumbered, and, seizing upon its main points, to press them with a power and earnestness which were sure to make an impression. The most

complex problems, the most abstract questions furnished the occasions for the display of his highest powers. He luxuriated in the profound, and dwelt with delight upon subjects which, by the many, are regarded as incomprehensible. His mind was ever in search of law and principle; errors, like straws, he knew, floated upon the surface, and truth, like the pearl, was only to be found below. Dr. Thornwell first filled the Professorship of Belles-lettres, and Criticism, and though none could witness his teachings without perceiving the genius and ability for which he is remarkable, yet the department was not congenial to his tastes, and the highest proofs of his powers are to be sought elsewhere. And here I may be permitted to say, that he has but little appreciation of the beautiful, whether in nature or art. He has his *taste*, but it has no great sympathy with the common standard of the world. He is essentially a *man of truth*, and though none is more addicted to sober, philosophical speculation, still he is always in search of the *real*. He will accept no ideal; he will rest upon no counterfeit. He wants the thing itself. He revolts at the imaginative, the fictitious, the mere pictorial illustration, the imitative, and instinctively turns away from what Scott calls, "forging the handwriting of nature." Of the world of fancy—a world redolent with a beauty which nature, in all her prodigality, does not exhibit, where

> "All that is most beauteous—imaged there
> In happier beauty, more pellucid streams,
> An ampler ether, a diviner air,
> And fields invested with purpureal gleams,"

he knows but little. His mind is logical, argumentative, metaphysical, and it is in this field of exertion that his genius has reaped its highest rewards. He has a love for ancient thought and speculation, amounting almost to reverence, and his chosen companionship is with his great masters, Plato and Aristotle, with whom he wanders, as Milton styles it, in "the shady spaces of philosophy." The most interesting aspect, therefore, in which he is to be regarded as an instructor, is in the department of Logic, and the Metaphysical and Moral Sciences. I think it is not saying too much to add, that never was the instruction in those branches of knowledge so ably conducted as when he had charge of them. In most youthful minds their very abstract nature produces a degree of repulsiveness which is not easily overcome; but by his genius and learning he so completely vindicated their utility and elevating tendencies, that they are now as favorite pursuits as any others in the College. The reader is prepared to anticipate the particular branches of learning in which he has made his principal acquisitions. But I will proceed now to express this more articulately. That he should have formed opinions of his own upon all the vexed questions connected with Logic, such as its precise nature and character, its utility as a branch of education, etc., and that he should have explored its learning, is no more than was to be expected. Immense as is this literature, he has mastered it all; and from the time of Aristotle, to that of Sir William Hamilton, there is no author of

note with whom he is not familiar. He has given to each the most patient study, and thoroughly imbued as he is with a love of philosophy and speculation, has subjected them all to the severe scrutiny of his own powers. He is no dreamy theorist, who has happened to incorporate a particular idea in an educational system; but he exemplifies in his own writings and discourses the value of those studies, of which he is the able and eloquent exponent. Who can resist the power of his logic, and who can extricate himself from his meshes when he becomes entangled in them? Whether it be the science or the art of reasoning, or both; whether it be the science which treats rather of the laws of thought, than of the laws of reasoning; whether its dominion is so exclusive as not to allow of the introduction of metaphysical notions; whether it is purely deductive, or may be identified with the inductive, no matter how these questions may be determined, Dr. Thornwell is entitled to the proud distinction of being *the Logician* in our midst.

I will now undertake, with all possible brevity, to present him in his character as a teacher and cultivator of Philosophy. And in the first place, I will speak of him as a Metaphysician. He was the teacher of Metaphysics, as the reader is aware, for many years, and what language can express the learning and ability which he exhibited in his classroom! I would not detract in the least from the measure of praise so justly due his distinguished predecessors in this branch of instruction, but I

cannot doubt that, in metaphysical genius and learning he never had his equal in the College. Eminent as he is as a teacher and writer, it is important to declare his distinctive metaphysical teachings, and to define his position in the school of philosophy. Fortunately we have not to lean alone upon the reports of his pupils. In his review of Morell's "Philosophy of Religion," to be found in the Southern Presbyterian Review, vol. 3, he speaks in language not to be misunderstood. He takes his departure from the school of Locke; not from Locke as generally considered, but from him as fairly interpreted. With the horrid developments of the sensational philosophy, and particularly as exhibited by the French Encyclopedists, he has no sympathy. He is a Lockite in the sense that all knowledge *begins in experience*, but he insists that there are certain conditions which are essential to experience, and under which alone it becomes available. He looks with no favor upon the pure Sensationalist, who regards knowledge as merely mechanical. The province of philosophy is *to know*, and the question to be determined is, *what are we to know?* This implies something beyond the mechanical. The problem demands for its solution a thinking subject, an intelligence, as a necessary condition to knowledge. He believes in the existence of certain primary truths, fundamental beliefs, which are involved in the very structure of the mind. "They are certain necessities of thinking; but developed in experience, and generalized into ab-

stract statements, they are original and elementary cognitions, the foundation and criterion of all knowledge. Being in the mind—a part of its very structure—they are not the products of experience." In his philosophy, therefore, he sympathises with the school of Reid, and Stewart, and its ablest and most learned exponent, Sir. William Hamilton. He repudiates the school of the extreme Sensationalist, the mechanical Metaphysician, and occupying a kind of middle ground, advocating a species of eclecticism, combines the philosophy of original beliefs with the philosophy of experience. He thus escapes that degrading dogma which would make the mind a mere machine; rob it of inherent powers and energies, and sink it to the ignoble condition of a mere passive recipient. This is a fundamental distinction in the schools of philosophy. As the scheme of Sensationalism, pushed to its extreme consequences, terminates in Materialism, and even Atheism, so likewise the scheme of primary and universal principles, in its full development, elevates the reason to a supremacy to which it is not entitled, makes it competent "to conduct us to the fountain of existence, and solve all the mysteries of the universe." He is neither a disciple, then, of the school of Rationalism or Experience, as this latter school is commonly interpreted. It cannot be disguised, however, that he indulges the greater tolerance towards the latter school, as explained and qualified by himself. He regards the two as utterly opposed in their whole spirit and purpose. The one com-

mends itself by its modesty and humility, while the other, with arrogant pretensions, dares to plunge even into the incomprehensible, and boldly relying upon its own powers, to grasp at universal knowledge. He looks not only with disfavor, but with reprobation, upon all speculations in reference to abstract being, the substance of the soul, efficient causes, and similar topics, and teaches that all knowledge is but phenomenal and relative. He repudiates the leading features of the philosophy of Germany, of which Cousin in France, and Morell in England, are conspicuous and eloquent expounders, and points to Hamilton, the prince of modern philosophers, who, in his edition of Reid, has walked in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, and conceived aright the nature and extent of human knowledge, and the legitimate province of philosophy. And here I may be permitted to introduce his compliment to Hamilton. Not stopping to look for confirmation of his opinions in the writings of other philosophers, who are imperfectly acquainted with the modern speculations of Continental Europe, he remarks that, "we choose rather to refer to one who is master of them all—who, in depth and acuteness, is a rival of Aristotle; in immensity of learning, a match for Leibnitz; and in comprehensiveness of thought, an equal to Bacon. We allude to Sir William Hamilton. His work on Reid has filled us with amazement at the prodigious extent and critical accuracy of his reading. The whole circle of the ancient classics, poets, philosophers, and orators; the entire compass of Christian literature, Eastern and West-

ern, from Justin to Luther, including the angry controversies and the endless disputes of the Fathers and Schoolmen; the great works of the Reformation; and the prolific productions of England, Scotland, Germany, and France, from the period of the Reformers until now, all seem to be as familiar to his mind as the alphabet to other men; and what is more remarkable, this ponderous mass of learning is no incumbrance; he has not only swallowed down, but digested, libraries; and while he carries—it is hardly extravagant to say—all the thoughts of other men in his head, he has an immense multitude besides, precious as any he has collected, which none have ever had before him, and for which the world will ever hold him in grateful remembrance." It is not my purpose to follow Dr. Thornwell throughout the length and breadth of his philosophical speculations. On all the vexed questions which have divided the schools he has bestowed the largest amount of thought and reflection. He takes nothing at second hand, but, subjecting everything to the test of his own examination, has formed positive conclusions for himself. Master of all the learning of philosophy, familiar with all its various systems, his mind has rested upon every dogma, passed a positive judgment, and excogitated a scheme of its own. And it is especially on these vexed questions that he loves to dwell. No poet ever luxuriated more in the realms of fancy, and derived a higher pleasure from the workings of the imagination, than he does when pondering the philosophy of the conditioned, the sub-

jective and objective origin of our cognitions, or the nature of logical and intuitional consciousness. Whatever may be the distaste for such speculations, no one can see him thus absorbed without being impressed by his lofty spirit of devotion, and feeling, to some extent at least, the force of that genius and almost superhuman power by which he is urged and stimulated to his high exertion. My limits will not allow me to dwell longer upon him as a metaphysician. Need I express the opinion that he has no superior in this respect within the limits of our wide-spread country? Nay, more—where is his equal? With a mind marked by marvellous acuteness, a quickness of apprehension and rapidity of thought never surpassed, a power of analysis which, as if by the touch of the magician, resolves the most complex object into its simple elements, a taste for generalization which knows no limit, a learning which has explored the whole field of philosophical speculation—what is wanting in this wondrous combination of powers to constitute the highest order of intellect, and to fit the possessor for the most enviable position among the cultivators of mental philosophy?

But it is as a *moral teacher* that he has made, if possible, the most profound impression. Commencing with the great masters of ancient times, he has digested every ethical system, every important moral speculation of every nation and period. Here he long taught in the department of the Evidences of Christianity and Sacred Literature. His text-books were Paley's Evidences, and Moral Philosophy, and

Butler's Analogy. Of the Evidences he thought well, and was only concerned in enforcing and illustrating its arguments and teachings. Not so, however, with the "Moral Philosophy" of this celebrated author. He was charmed with his method, his order, the unrivalled perspicuity of his style, and believed that of all men, perhaps, he had the best conception of a text-book. But the work served no other purpose than to create an occasion for ethical discussion, and the expression of his own peculiar views. Never was there a sterner opponent of the system of which Paley is the expounder. In his published *critique*, which was in the hands of his class, and in his "Discourses on Truth," he has uttered language of strongest condemnation. Having a holy horror for that philosophy which would construct a system of morals upon a basis of utility, he has in his assaults upon it exhibited an unwonted vehemence, and, perhaps, in some instances, done injustice to individuals. The system has had its day; few will be found now to defend it, and it may be regarded as an exploded dogma of former times. In his review of Paley, however, may be found the most thorough analysis of the work, and the most complete refutation of the system itself. What, then, is *his* system of moral philosophy? It may be clearly seen in the ethical principles of Butler, whose works he regards as second only to the Bible. Discarding the principle of utility, expediency, consequences, or tendencies, or by what other name it may be called, he finds a more solid, enduring, and certain basis. He insists

that there are primitive cognitions of morality, "which exists in the first instance as necessities or laws of conscience, and are evolved into distinct propositions by a process of reflection. Experience furnishes the occasions on which they are developed, and when developed they become the standard of all moral truth. They stand in the same relation to the moral faculty, in which the laws of thought stand to the faculty of speculative truth." "Conscience gives us the elements, thought and reflection the combination and uses of these elements. Conscience gives us *implicity*, the understanding *explicity*, the fundamental laws of morality." The rules of right then, of moral rectitude, exist in the conscience in an undeveloped state. The condition is but *germinal*, and for their growth and development, culture and experience are necessary. He insists that the primary laws of morality are essentially the same in all men, and the difference of manifestation, the monstrous discrepancies are due to errors of the understanding. It is not that there is no conscience, it is not that it has no specific nature with peculiar laws which belong to itself, but because these laws are misinterpreted and misapplied. It sits enthroned in all its grandeur and majesty, and utters its voice in every bosom. Its dominion is universal; it may claim authority over all other principles of action. I am reminded of the striking remark of Bishop Butler, "had it strength as it has right, it would govern the world." What a potentate! Who is free from its control, and when did it relax its grasp, or surrender its authority? Sir

James Mackintosh remarks, that "its title is not impaired by any number of defeats; for every defeat necessarily disposes the disinterested and dispassionate bystander to wish that its force were strengthened, and though it may be doubted whether consistently with the present constitution of human nature, it could be so invigorated as to be the only motive to action, yet every such bystander rejoices at any accession to its force, and would own that man becomes happier, more excellent, more estimable, more venerable as it acquires power." Enforcing then, as Dr. Thornwell does, the doctrine of an original approving and disapproving faculty, which we call the conscience, to it he traces the genesis of all our moral sentiments and emotions. All theories which would make it derivative and secondary, he rejects as degrading to its nature, as fruitful in mischief, and as mere expedients to account for anomalies and irregularities which admit of far more reasonable and satisfactory explanations.

It is not my purpose to follow him in the details of his teachings, or in the elaborate expositions with which he has favored the public. My simple design is to indicate his position, to sketch a mere outline which the intelligent reader can easily fill up. I cannot forbear, however, referring to a speculation of Aristotle, concerning "the highest good of man," of which Dr. Thornwell gives a brief analysis in his "Discourses on Truth," with the remark, that "it is one of the finest discussions in the whole compass of ancient philosophy." He contrasts it with the Utili-

tarian scheme, and declares that "there is a tenfold nearer approximation to the teachings of the Bible in Aristotle, than there is in Paley; more affinity with the Gospel in Cicero, than in the whole tribe of Utilitarians." "The fundamental notion of Aristotle is, that happiness consists in virtuous energies—that it is not mere pleasure—not the gratification which results from the possession of an object congruous to our desires. That is good only in a very subordinate sense which simply ministers to enjoyment. The chief good must be something pursued exclusively for its own sake, and never for the sake of anything else." Dr. Thornwell, in his commentary, remarks, that according to Aristotle, "happiness is not something imparted to the soul from without—it springs from the soul itself—it is the very glow of its life; and that this teaching is strikingly in accordance with the doctrine of the Scriptures." But I cannot dwell longer; the length of this sketch admonishes me that I must hasten. He has no sympathy with the philosophical speculations of Germany. No country can boast such scholars; such an amount of varied and recondite erudition. Its schools and universities now attract the world, and thousands of all nations sit daily at the feet of their great masters. It is not easy for language to convey an adequate idea of their learning, their acuteness, their subtle reasonings, and their daring speculation. With an energy and industry in this respect surpassing all other people, German thought has taken possession, to a large extent, of the think-

ing mind of Europe, and its philosophical systems, whether moral or metaphysical, are now in the ascendant.

"From Locke to Hamilton," says Dr. Thornwell, "English and Scotch philosophy have been, for the most part, a confession of human ignorance; from Leibnitz to Hegel, with the exception of Kant, German philosophy has been, for the most part, an aspiration to omniscience." It is, I conceive, in meeting the beautiful and imposing dogmas of the modern German ethics and theology, that he has exhibited his highest powers, and rendered his largest service to the cause of truth. As the mind is competent to construct for itself, without any external aid, a complete system of metaphysics, so likewise, in the plenitude of its powers, it can work out the whole problem of morals, and dispensing even with light from Heaven, and special communications from God himself, excogitate from the vasty depths of its own being, a scheme of religion fair in all its proportions, perfect in all its developments, suited to every exigency, meeting every necessity, and comprehending all the possible relations of an accountable, immortal creature. This is one of the revolting doctrines against which he has brought to bear all the powers of his logic, and all the resources of his noble intellect.

It cannot be expected of me to go into the department of Polemic theology, and to enumerate even the many questions which are now eliciting so much discussion. There is one, however, which transcends all others in importance, and as it has been

debated with great ability by Dr. Thornwell, I must ask to give it a passing notice. This is the question of the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures. Almost the entire school of German philosophers has taken ground against the time-honored faith, that revelation is external and supernatural, and that certain men were inspired to communicate its truths and commit them to writing. This would be to constitute the Scriptures an infallible rule of faith ; to free them from all the imperfections which would attach to them, if they were in any degree of human origin, and stamp upon them the seal of the Divine authority. But this is not so ; the Bible comes from man, and not from God. For its sublime teachings we must look to nature alone ; it is but the inspiration of genius like that of Homer, Shakspeare, and Milton ; and in "the religious sentiment, "the Christian consciousness," or "the religious intuitions," is to be found the whole power necessary to its production. Under new and less offensive names, the once promulgated doctrine of Deism that nature and reason were the only sources of truth, and that the Bible is a cheat, has been revived. Ventilated in a great variety of forms by Jacobi, Schleirmacker, De-Wette, Wigschieder, Neander, and others, it still presents, in all, the fundamental principle that revelation and inspiration are but the result of an inward and subjective illumination. According to McCosh, German speculation has ended in Pantheism. "The personality of the Deity has been superseded by blind law and development, and in place of an ever-

present, ever-ruling God, we have abstractions which can never produce fear on the part of the bad, or love on the part of the good." Nor are Neander, Tholuck, Coleridge, and others, who have modified to some extent the prevalent teachings of German philosophy, wholly free from this censure. To qualify the great doctrine of inspiration, to admit it in a restricted sense only, is to unsettle its authority, and to open the door for wild and heretical speculation. The Bible cannot be a rule if one part of it proceeds from God, and another from man. Who in that case is to decide? It must be accepted as a whole, or rejected altogether. It was Coleridge who transplanted German theology in England; and however favorably he may have impressed the thinking mind of his own country, it is nevertheless, I conceive, entirely true, that in denying the plenary inspiration of the Bible, he has conceded everything to its opponents. He has destroyed its authority, virtually denied the essential distinctions between inspired and uninspired writings, and relegated them all to the same common source. It is scarcely necessary for me to remark, that Dr. Thornwell has entered his solemn protest against all such philosophy; which in substance is, "that a valid theology is never the gift of Heaven, but is always the creature of the understanding." My limits will not permit me to give his argument; my only purpose is to define his position. In his review of Morell he has successfully vindicated the proposition that the Bible, in each and every part, is the actual

transcript of the Divine mind, and that chosen men, endowed with supernatural powers, and guided by the Holy Ghost, were to proclaim it; that it is a purely objective communication from God himself; that it is free from all errors and defects, as He had endowed them with powers which do not belong to nature, and thus miraculously constituted them authoritative teachers of his revelation to others.

One of the most interesting aspects in which Dr. Thornwell is to be reviewed, is as *a Preacher*. The common consent of those who have witnessed his pulpit efforts, will accord to him the most exalted position. He must be judged, however, according to a peculiar standard. From the character of his mind, his sermons must be logical, argumentative, and metaphysical. Always in search of a reason, of principles, they are eminently analytic in their nature, and addressed to the understanding, as contradistinguished from the emotional parts of our being. He has no arts to stimulate sentiment, or to arouse the affections. With the great truths of Christianity, he deals as with other truths. His purpose is to exhibit their reasonableness, to prove them, and by logical processes to enforce conviction. In this respect he has no superior. And there is, too, an ardor and vehemence which will not fail to impress the most indifferent. He exhibits the warmest feeling, the most fervid devotion, and it is impossible to doubt the sincerity of his convictions. In declamation, in rhetoric, in fancy, he is surpassed by others, but in closeness of logic, and power of

argument, I know not his equal. His command of language is truly wonderful. His thoughts come in rapid succession, and the words are always at hand to give them utterance. The most beautiful order, the most perfect system, pervades every discourse. Everything is marked by the closest logical coherence. There is nothing out of place, nothing wanting, nothing superfluous. His sermons, like all his writings, have a marked *character*. His propositions are distinctly laid down, his aim is clearly perceived, and he speaks in no ambiguous phrases, no language of equivocation. And here I am reminded of a peculiarity of his mind. When he speaks, it is without doubt or qualification. He deals not in the conjectural. "It is so, or, it is not so," is his language. But all his conclusions are reached by patient thought and careful reflection. Nothing is done in haste, and his dogmatic assertions result from thorough investigation, and the confidence which such investigations are calculated to impart. He is apt to speak, therefore, as one *who knows*, and his discourses and his writings present him not so much in the character of the inquirer, as the teacher and master.

It is not surprising that such a man should have a national reputation. In his particular denomination there is, perhaps, no one in this country who occupies a more exalted position. At the meetings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, no one has attracted more attention, or excited a higher admiration. In May, 1847, he had the honor of being elected Moderator.

From what has been said the reader will naturally conclude that he has fixed opinions on all subjects of thought and speculation. Having devoted a large portion of his life to the business of instruction, he has had occasion to examine for himself the great question of education, and his matured conclusions are to be found particularly in his letter to Governor Manning, and the article entitled "Barnard on American Colleges," published in the Southern Quarterly Review, new series, Vol. I, 1856. What then according to Dr. Thornwell is the proper function of the College? He conceives that in America its true nature and design are overlooked, and that there is an attempt to harmonize contradictories, and to work out impossibilities. "The American College is a mixture of the gymnasium and the University. . . . It is presumed not only to have trained the mind, but to have awakened the spirit of liberal inquiry; to have given a taste of the secrets of knowledge, and to have inspired the honorable ambition of seeking it as at once the health and beauty of the soul. This is the key to the enormous exactions of their course of study; the secret of their magnificent promises to teach all that can be known. They undertake to do what in Germany is done upon different institutions, and institutions organized by different principles." He would not "carry on, side by side, a set of studies which are taught for the purpose of awakening the energy, and another for the purpose of imparting the matter of thought." He would, therefore, divorce

them and introduce under certain conditions, two separate and distinct courses in the College. He objects to the prominence given to the physical sciences. "They may impart a dexterity analogous to mechanical skill in conducting observations and experiments, but they never reach the height, and dignity, and intensity of free thinking. . . . They should not be made the meal, but the dessert. They should be postponed until they can be pursued as a matter of rational curiosity, when they become an amusement, or relaxation, from the severe demands of reflection. They are a good condiment, but a poor diet." Indulging a cordial sympathy towards the peculiar views of Dr. Thornwell, I am yet inclined to think that he has pushed a principle beyond its just limits, and that, in his extreme advocacy of a special system, he has underrated the importance of scientific pursuit, and withheld from it the honors to which it is entitled. Passing by their utility, and the important part which they have played in the progress of the age, and dissenting, too, from the opinion of the author of "The Pre-Adamite Earth," that the battle of a revealed theology is for the future, to be fought exclusively in the field of natural science, I still believe that there is a real connection between the two, and that the principles of a sound theology may be carried with profit into the domain of physical science. Dr. Thornwell would make the classics the basis of collegiate instruction. I wish that my limits would allow me to declare all that he has said on the subject. I must content myself with

a few extracts. "As a discipline, their importance cannot be estimated too highly. They are suited to every stage of the mind's progress, and to every form of its activity. They have gentle stimulants for the dormant capacities of the child, and higher demands for the expanding powers of the boy; the energies of youth find in them the fittest materials for exercise, and manhood resorts to them as a food, a solace, and a charm. There is no department of our being to which they do not address themselves. . . . They give the infant its best lessons, the child's understanding its most healthful exercise, the youthful taste its richest models, and the matured intellect its profoundest thoughts. . . . Who has not felt, as he poured over the Divine dialogues of Plato, or tracked the remorseless logic of Aristotle, that a new life was stirring within him? Who has not kindled at the burning periods of Demosthenes, or been lifted to loftier views of history by the pregnant hints of Thucydides?" I have to add, that Dr. Thornwell is a thorough scholar; that few among us have made equal attainments in the Greek and Latin languages, and that he has added a knowledge of the Hebrew, and of the German and French.

It is not necessary for me to say much of him as the President of the College, and to give in detail the particular services which he rendered. This has been done already, to a large extent, in the historical sketch of his administration. A few more words, however, are judged necessary. I have long since

come to the conclusion, that he united more of the qualities which give fitness for the high office, than any one who has filled it; and abating none of my admiration of the distinguished men who preceded him, and holding them in grateful remembrance for their valuable services, still I must present him as the model President; as *primus inter pares*.

The following list comprises, probably, the principal publications of Dr. Thornwell: Discourses on Truth; Arguments of Romanists, discussed and refuted. The following articles in "The Southern Quarterly Review," for 1856, when he was its editor: Miracles, Plato's Phædon, Free School System of South Carolina, Barnard on American Colleges, Memoir of Dr. Henry. And in "The Southern Presbyterian Review," the following articles: The Elder Question, Paul's Preaching at Athens, Thoughts upon the Priesthood of Christ, two articles on the Philosophy of Religion by Morell, the Christian Pastor, the Office of Reason in regard to Revelation. Besides these there are many Sermons, Tracts and Discourses, only a few of which will be mentioned: A Sermon on the death of Hon. John C. Calhoun, a Sermon preached by appointment of the Legislature, an elaborate Tract on the doctrines of Election and Reprobation, a Letter on Public Instruction to Governor Manning, Review of Paley's Moral Philosophy.

The reader may desire to know something of him *as a man*, to view him in the more ordinary phases of life. He is not like many devoted to the pursuits

of philosophy, wanting in common sense; that mother wit, which Pope calls

> "The gift of Heaven,
> And though no science, fairly worth the seven."

He is remarkable for his practical wisdom, and throws gracefully aside his lettered habiliments, and assumes the common garb of humanity. He exhibits no peculiarities in his manners; there is nothing eccentric, nothing different from other men. The proud heights of philosophy serve not to conceal the world from his view, but only to widen his horizon, and multiply his observation. He is in close sympathy with it, and not inattentive to its common occurrences. La Bruyere could not have found in him, as Stewart conjectures he might have done in Adam Smith, a prototype for his wild but amusing fancies. He is fond of a joke, tells a good one himself, and laughs heartily. This imperfect sketch is now concluded. Dr. Thornwell is in the vigor of life, and though he has done much, it is yet to be regarded only as a presage of those nobler labors which, under Providence, I trust he is destined to accomplish.

Since the above sketch was written, Dr. Thornwell has gone to his eternal rest. I have but little in addition to say, but the able and eloquent discourse of Dr. Palmer will furnish me with some fitting material with which to conclude my notice of him.

I have already stated that in December, 1855, he left the College to fill the Chair of Didactic and

Polemic Theology, in the Theological Seminary at Columbia. Here he labored to the last with a zeal and success not excelled by any of the learned and distinguished men who have been connected with that Institution. He was installed a second time Pastor of the Church at Columbia, in conjunction with a younger brother, upon whom the sole pastorship was finally devolved. His duties now were arduous, his application to study severe, and it was clearly to be seen that his constitution was giving way.

In 1860, he made a second trip to Europe, and returned with his health improved, but not restored. There is no doubt, as asserted by Dr. Palmer, that the excitement of the war, in which we were then engaged, wore upon his shattered and nervous body. The last vacation he visited Wilson's Springs, North Carolina, with the view of recruiting his health, but deriving no benefit, he came down to Charlotte to meet his wife and wounded son. Here his disease, a chronic dysentery, returned with renewed violence and terminated fatally on the 1st day of August, 1862. "Alas," writes Dr. Palmer, "death came too soon for the Church to realize the rich legacy her heart was coveting. These things she was expecting at his hands; a system of theology from his own point of view, exhibiting the nexus between all its parts and blending those in a perfect unity; a re-discussion of the Christian Evidences, with reference to the subtle, rationalistic philosophy by which they have been impugned; and a book on

Morals, in which the foundation of the true philosophy of human obligation should be laid bare. Only a part of the first in this triplet was permitted to be done, all else has gone down in the silence of his tomb, from which comes no response to our wail of sorrow.

Mr. M'Cay entered immediately after his election upon the Presidency of the College. Sorry am I to record that the year 1856 was one of great tumult and disorder. If I did not feel assured that I can speak of his administration in a spirit of calmness, that I can dismiss all prejudices and improper influences, I would not embrace it within the plan of this historical sketch. I know that there are some, and perhaps many, who believe that it would have been better to have stopped short of it, as from the very nature of my position, it is scarcely possible to do justice. To such I answer, that I have no unkind feelings towards any of the actors in the period; that I have no malice to gratify, no open wounds to be healed. I can cast aside all personal feeling, and make my record with all the impartiality which becomes historical narrative. If, for the reasons above stated, it is urged that I am disqualified for the task, it may be said on the other hand, that by my immediate connection with the events, I have enjoyed the best opportunities for a correct knowledge, and allowing me common honesty, am the better witness. But whatever may be the abstract view of the matter, I beg the reader to suspend his opinion until he shall have read what I have written.

I shall betray no unbecoming spirit, for I have none; and though I may differ from others in the statement of facts and in conclusions, still they are differences which may be tolerated by ingenuous minds, and should bring no reproach. It is now my purpose to sketch briefly the events of the year of 1856. January 21, the attention of the Faculty was called to the disorders in the Campus the Thursday and Friday nights previous, and several students were summoned to answer in reference to them. February 7, a special meeting of the Faculty was called on account of the death of Dr. Henry, who died the day before at two o'clock, P. M. February 18, the President brought to the notice of the Faculty a meeting of the students on Saturday last, at which a resolution was passed declaring a reorganization of the Faculty necessary, and a memorial to that effect, signed by nearly all the students of the College, adopted. The College was in a state of high excitement, the Faculty were assembled on the next day (the 19th) and the President reported an affray which occurred the night previous between the police of the city and the students, in which several students were severely beaten. While the Faculty were discussing the facts brought to their attention by the President, the alarm bell of the city was rung, and, suspecting that the difficulty had been renewed, they repaired immediately to the spot. February 20, the Faculty were summoned by the President to take into consideration the repeated firing of guns in the Campus. He stated that the

Trustees were then in session, and considering the subject of the students having arms, and that it was now necessary to adopt some measure to restore quiet to the College. It is proper to inform the reader that there was a cadet corps in the College, and that arms had been furnished it by the Governor of the State. These were the arms which created disturbance, and of which complaint was made. Many of the members of the Company had taken them to their rooms, and there used them to disturb the quiet of the Campus. In the recent riot with the police, they were borne upon the shoulders of the students. I state what I know to be true when I say, that the Faculty were unanimously of the opinion that they must be removed from the rooms and restored to their only proper depository, the Library; and that before the action of the Board of Trustees, steps had been taken for their recovery. The Faculty did, however, doubt the policy of disbanding the corps of cadets at the time. The Board of Trustees required them to collect all the arms belonging to the cadets, and return them to the Library. This was accordingly done. The arms were finally deposited in the Arsenal Academy by order of the Governor, and the corps of College Cadets disbanded. The Faculty entered earnestly upon the investigation of the recent riots, and their deliberations continued many days. February 26, the chief offenders, who had been unable, from their wounds, to attend at an earlier period, were summoned before them, and put upon

their trial. Some of them were suspended, and two reported for expulsion. The College was in a state of extraordinary excitement, the students had pledged themselves to share the fate of the leaders in the disorder, and if they were disconnected, to dissolve their connection also. Under these circumstances, it was thought best that the President should give dismissals to all who desired it. The advantage of this was, that the disconnection was in accordance with the forms of law, and not brought about by any overt act of rebellion ; and the hope was, that when the passions of the moment passed away, they would of their own will seek a restoration to the College. Many availed themselves of the privilege, and with vastly diminished numbers, it was resolved to suspend the exercises for a brief period. Accordingly, a circular was issued, bearing date March 1, in which it was announced that a short suspension would take place, and that the regular exercises would be resumed on the 12th of the month. Many of the students remained within the walls during the interval, and there were daily violations of the peace and order of the Campus. The Faculty resolved that all students who were concerned in these disturbances should be arraigned when they made application for re-admission.

March 18, there was a special meeting to take into consideration a disturbance on the day previous. April 9, the Faculty were assembled to investigate a great disturbance created by drunken students in the Campus. From this period to the

close of the term, the College was comparatively quiet. It is now in order that I call attention somewhat particularly to the proceedings of the Board of Trustees for the first half of the year. There was an occasional meeting of the Board to fill the vacancy occasioned by the illness of Professor Brumby; but a quorum not being present, the members in attendance adjourned, to meet on the first of February. On this day there was again a failure to get a quorum, but the members present concluded that it was an exigency which demanded the assumption of extraordinary powers, and they determined, therefore, to make an appointment. It was therefore

Resolved, That Professor John LeConte, formerly Professor of Chemistry at the University of Georgia, and now of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, be invited to discharge the duties of Professor Brumby's department, and such other duties as may be assigned to him, the remainder of the session.

February 19, an occasional meeting of the Board was held to provide, by temporary appointment, for the vacancy in the Professorship of Greek Literature, occasioned by the death of Dr. Henry. A ballot was held, and William J. Rivers, of Charleston, was elected. A petition of the students in reference to the state of the College was submitted, and laid on the table.

February 20, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Board has heard with deep regret of the recent agitation in the College, and expecting that the Faculty will do their duty in examining into the matter, and reporting the proper discipline to be exerted, they hereby assure the Faculty of their cordial support in the proper exercise of authority in enforcing the laws of the College.

May 7, the Trustees had their semi-annual meeting. The President submitted a very elaborate report on the state of the College, and the reports of the several Professors. He gives with great minuteness of detail the various disturbances which characterized his "brief and inauspicious administration," and speculates fully as to the causes which produced them. I believe that the true causes are given by him, and I would only differ in respect to the comparative prominence assigned them. I know that his position was one of peculiar trial and difficulty, and that to maintain it was almost an impossibility. He was a stranger, had no hold upon the people of the State, and was called to the Presidency at a most unfortunate period; Dr. Thornwell had just retired from the College; Dr. Henry died at the beginning of his administration; Professor Brumby was entirely disabled by protracted sickness from attending to any of his duties, and Dr. Lieber had tendered his resignation. The Faculty were, therefore, much weakened, and the College had sustained a heavy

loss in its learning, its talents, and efficiency. I think that there is enough in the second cause assigned by the President to account for all the difficulties which he encountered at the outset. I use his own words: "My election as President of the College had met with violent opposition in the State, in the public press, in the city of Columbia, and among the Trustees. The reasons for this, published in the newspapers, and repeated to the students in private conversation, lessened my influence over the young men, encouraged discontent and dissatisfaction, and made it almost impossible to govern the College." It is true also that he was not the choice of his colleagues, and this was known before his election. There can be no doubt that this fact would weaken his administration with the students, and tend to embarrass it. I am happy here to record his testimony that, "although they gave me a friendly and steady support, and no act of mine was ever thwarted by them, these notions among the students were hurtful to my success." Notwithstanding the disorders of the period, the Professors generally report that the recitations are equal to those of former periods, and the order in the class rooms good. May 9, Professor Rivers, who had been filling the Greek Professorship, by the appointment of less than a quorum of the Board, was now elected to the Chair until the stated meeting in December, and Dr. John LeConte was elected to the Chair of Natural and Mechanical Philosophy. On referring to the minutes of the Faculty, I find that there were no disturb-

ances worthy of note in the period intervening from the adjournment of the Board to the close of the term. The Summer vacation having passed, the College opened in October. The first disturbance was reported at the Faculty meeting, on the 27th, and this was an outrage committed in front of the President's house. The Faculty instituted the most rigid examination, but the offenders escaped. The annual meeting of the Board was held November 26, and the President submitted his report. He declares the condition of the College, since his last report, to be quite satisfactory. "The diligence in study before the June examination, and the quiet and order in the Campus, were remarkable." The classes were reported by the several Professors as studious and attentive. The number of students on the Catalogue was one hundred and thirty-eight. A very important reform was introduced in the course of the year, and though I am unable to speak with certainty, I believe that to the President is due the suggestion. Heretofore the compositions and declamation had but an incidental effect in determining the stand of a student. It was thought that proper attention could only be secured to them by enhancing their importance, and it was, therefore, determined to combine the marks in declamation and composition, so as to give them a weight in making up the average rank equal to that of any of the studies of the College. Having had to supervise the exercises in composition to some extent, from the first year of my connection with the College to the present time, I am prepared

to express positive opinions on the subject; and I hesitate not to say, that this movement was of vast importance to the interests of the College. The careless and perfunctory manner in which this duty had been discharged from time immemorial, was a rebuke to the institution. Nothing was more common than for young men of distinction in their classes to be unable to write a sentence of pure grammatical English. Their own vernacular had been degraded; it was thought unworthy of special attention, and instead of being the first, it was the last study in which our students aimed at excellence. The effect of this *legislation* of the Faculty has been to awaken interest; and I here bear witness to the marked improvement. I have also to notice another important suggestion made to the Board by the President; this was to authorize the Faculty to admit into the College, free of charge, one person from each district of the State, who would present satisfactory evidence of the narrowness of his means, the purity of his character, and promise of usefulness. This suggestion was adopted. Every movement to diffuse the blessings of education is to be commended; and more especially is it true when it is designed to make the poor and needy the participants. November 26, Professor Brumby's resignation of the Chair of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology, was laid before the Board. On the same day the resignation of Dr. Lieber was accepted; and I have to add, that, in accordance with previous notice, Mr. McMaster, the Librarian and Treasurer

of the College, and Secretary of the Faculty, who had, with such zeal and fidelity, discharged his responsible duties for nine years, vacated his office at this time. November 29, Professors Rivers and John LeConte, who had been filling their Professorships temporarily, were permanently elected. At this meeting the company of College Cadets was, by formal resolution, abolished. Professor Joseph LeConte, of Athens, Georgia, was elected to the Chair of Chemistry, and Robert W. Barnwell, Jr., was elected Professor of History, Political Economy, and Philosophy. It is due to Mr. M'Cay to add, that at his suggestion the Board was induced to partition the Belles-lettres department among several Professors, and to increase the scientific course by the creation of another Professorship. December 4, it was ordered that there shall be an examination of the three lower classes on the first Monday in April, and that the June examination shall take place within eight days before the first of July.

I have now adverted to the principal events of the year 1856. It is apparent that it was a year of excitement and disorder. The Faculty gave to the administration their cordial support, and I know that they were active and vigilant in the detection of offenders, and prompt in the execution of the laws. They passed through a period of unprecedented trial, and their garments were unstained by the breath of suspicion. The President bears testimony to their fidelity. Their uniform support of the authorities of the College, under circumstances the most dispirit-

ing, their labors, their toils, their anxiety, their watchings by day and by night, have never been appreciated.

CHAPTER XV.

I have now reached the last President of the College whom I shall undertake to sketch. I have presented Maxcy—the persuasive Maxcy—the man of commingled taste, oratory, and philosophy; Cooper—the man of science; Barnwell—the accomplished, educated, polished gentleman; Preston—the elocutionist and rhetorician, and man of Belles-lettres; Thornwell—the logician, metaphysician and theologian; and I have now to speak of Henry—the scholar, with learning varied and profound. I am reminded of the fact, that with the three last gentlemen was associated Lieber, the great political philosopher, with a fame overspreading England, France, Germany, and the United States. What a constellation of genius and of learning! Who upon the bright roll of Presidents and Professors will lay claim to superiority! At what period in the history of the College was there such an assembly of men? Each had his rare gifts, his wondrous endowments; but may I not say of Henry what Pythagoras said of an ancient worthy,

> "That in that band there was a learned man
> Of wondrous wisdom; one who of them all,
> Had the profoundest wealth of intellect."

Melancholy thoughts crowd upon my mind. I was their associate in the Faculty. They have left the College walls forever. I call to memory their zeal,

their labors, and the common trials through which we had to pass. Henry has gone to a better world; the others have substituted new scenes of exertion; and in undertaking to sketch the last President of the brilliant galaxy, I feel almost that I am making the last sad offering upon the tomb of departed greatness.

Rev. Robert Henry, D. D., was born in the City of Charleston, on the 6th December, 1792. His first teacher was the Rev. Dr. Buist, with whom he commenced the study of Latin when only six years of age. As he had lost his father, upon his mother devolved the high responsibility of training and educating him; and with a devotion and self-sacrifice rarely exhibited, she set herself to the arduous task. Determining to give him all the facilities for the most perfect and finished education, by great industry she accumulated a fund by which she was enabled to take him to England, where he arrived in 1803. He pursued his academic studies with great diligence and success, under the guidance of the ablest masters, until 1811, when he entered the University of Edinburgh. He took the degree of Master of Arts at that celebrated seat of learning, June 15th, 1814. In 1816 he returned to Charleston. He selected the Ministry as his calling, and in June took charge of the French Protestant Church, where he preached alternately in French and English. He was elected Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy in the South Carolina College, November 26, 1818, in place of Dr. Mont-

gomery, and arrived at Columbia the 20th December ensuing. Dr. Henry was now introduced to a field in which his fine intellect and rare learning could be fully exhibited. He was yet in his youth, and I think it strictly true, that no native of Carolina ever had his mind enriched and adorned at so early a period of his existence by such variety and extent of acquirement. He was to occupy the Chair of Moral Philosophy and Logic, and his preparation was full and complete. He was thoroughly learned in ethical systems, both ancient and modern, and was the first among us to comprehend fully the Logic of Aristotle, and to appreciate its importance in a system of education. But this was not all. His taste for Philosophy had carried him to the study of man in all his moral and metaphysical relations, and stimulated by the fervid genius of Brown, whose teachings it was his good fortune to hear, he explored the entire circle of knowledge and speculation, and made the rich fruit of the master-minds who had labored in the field, his own. To this was added a critical acquaintance with the classic languages of antiquity, and the rare accomplishment of an intimate familiarity with German, Dutch, Spanish, and French. Young as he was, he was not without reputation, and the Board of Trustees called him unanimously to the chair, on account of his great attainments and surpassing qualifications.

I shall now endeavor to follow him throughout his connection with the College, to mark the particular character of his genius, and to estimate the value of

those services which he rendered to the cause of learning and education. Dr. Henry's text-book was Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy. But let it not be supposed that he was attached to the school of which this celebrated author is the exponent. No one condemned more sternly than he the basis of Paley's system. He repudiated without qualification that principle which grounds moral obligation upon *utility;* which makes *expediency* the rule of right; estimates actions by their tendency and consequences, and thus supersedes that law of moral rectitude, that primary and fundamental faculty which lies deep in the human conscience, and has uttered its potential voice in every age, and among every people. His pupil and friend, the Reverend Dr. Thornwell, in the just and beautiful memoir which he published in the Southern Quarterly Review, new series, volume 1, 1856, remarks, that in morals he excogitated a system of his own, the leading hints of which were suggested by his favorite authors, Berkeley and Brown, which he developed with great ingenuity. In the brief outline of his teachings for twenty years in the College, it is stated that he regarded conscience "as belonging to the emotional part of our nature, and as having no other office than to operate as a sanction in reference to the rules which the understanding had elicited; it was nothing but the feeling of approbation or disapprobation, consequent upon the contemplation of our conduct as in conformity or otherwise with the rule whose authority we acknowledged."

"It was in no sense a law; it was simply a motive to enforce the law." This was Dr. Henry's theory of conscience. But he recognizes its existence, unlike some against whom it is charged that they ignore it altogether. Speculation has been busy as to the origin and functions of the moral faculty; but whether it be derivative or original, simple in its nature, or the *result*, as Sir James Mackintosh would say, of the combination of elements unlike in their character, the question I conceive is one of no great importance when it is admitted, as is done by that celebrated author, that "it is the judge and arbiter of human conduct, and exercises a lawful authority over the ordinary motives of virtuous feelings, and habits, and good actions." Upon the death of Dr. Maxcy, in 1820, Dr. Henry took upon himself the instruction in Metaphysics, which was regularly committed to him by the Board of Trustees in 1824, and a Chair of Logic, Belles-lettres and Criticism, was then independently organized, and Professor Nott appointed to the charge of it. He occupied the Metaphysical Chair, I believe continuously, until the year 1834. It has already been seen in the narrative of the events of that period, that Dr. Cooper resigned the Presidency of the College at the November meeting in 1833, to take effect on the 1st of January succeeding, and that Dr. Henry was appointed President *pro tempore*. This brought a great increase of labor, for not only had he imposed upon him the executive duties of the President, and the multifarious vexa-

tions attaching to the office, of which no one can form an adequate conception in the absence of direct experience, but he had also to teach Political Economy, which for many years had been done by Dr. Cooper. It cannot be disguised that he was anxious to be called permanently to the high position. Nor is there anything censurable in this. He felt that he had claims of no ordinary character, and that it would be but an appropriate reward for many years of laborious toil and persevering industry in the cause of letters, and of earnest, faithful service to the Commonwealth in the walls of her cherished institution. It is not my purpose to speak of the anguish of disappointed hope, to portray the emotions of one who in a moment was made to feel that the dearest object of earthly ambition had passed beyond his grasp forever. That the Board indulged no feelings of unkindness toward him, I have no doubt. A loud clamor, and, I am sure, an unfounded one, had been raised against him. But the public voice demanded that another be elevated to the Presidency, and the Board yielded obedience. Dr. Henry fell a victim to the religious heresies of the late President. He has often told me that he never had the slightest sympathy with his peculiar views, and that the only occasion on which unpleasant words had been exchanged between them, was when, face to face, he had denounced their unsoundness and absurdity.

Though there are none among us who would now question the perfect orthodoxy of his religious opin-

ions, it is proper for me to state that, at the period of which I am speaking, he shared largely in the general reprobation attaching to Dr. Cooper for his well known heresies. I will not at this late day attempt to account for it, nor is it necessary for my purpose. Dr. Henry met it at once boldly and decidedly. I have before me a sermon preached by him in Charleston, December, 1833, from the text, "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ." It was dedicated with all due form to the Trustees of the College, and spread before the public, "that all unathorized speculation concerning his views may at once be set at rest." From the address to the Trustees accompanying the sermon, I make the following extract: "From the first hour of my connection with the College, it has been my aim to avoid everything which might have the slightest agency in disturbing the harmony existing among our religious denominations, and to promote that holy calm of the passions, which is alike favorable to our happiness as citizens, and to success in our pursuits as philosophers. Though connected from conviction, and early association, with a particular sect, the arduous avocations of an academical life have furnished me with but few opportunities of announcing my sentiments from the pulpit. In fact, your wise forecast had positively forbidden the acceptance of any other charge, in addition to the duties of a Professorship. . . . . To my astonishment, I have found that the most sweeping misrepresentations of my views have been wantonly

hazarded, to an extent which I should deem alarming if I did not know that their utter destitution of truth rendered them as ridiculous as they are powerless."

Though the Board declined making Dr. Henry the President, let it not be supposed that it desired to disconnect him with the College. On the contrary, anxious to continue the advantages of his great learning and high scholarship, he was retained in his Professorship under the new organization. He thought proper, however, to decline acceptance, and retired to a small farm in the vicinity of Columbia. If there be in the minds of any a lingering doubt as to the fact whether the Board entertained kindly feelings towards him, and placed a proper estimate upon his learning and services, that doubt must be removed by the following resolution, which was adopted on motion of General Hamilton, at the meeting of December 17, 1834:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to Professor Henry for his zealous efforts to improve the condition of the South Carolina College during the past year. In testimony of the appreciation by the Board of his fidelity and zeal, and of their estimate of the ability with which he discharged the duties of his Professorship, the Board refer to the fact of Dr. Henry having declined the vacant Professorship of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

It is proper to add, that at this time the Board conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

He now withdrew from all ostensible connection with letters. In a short time he abandoned his country life, and accepted the office of discount clerk in the Branch Bank of the State, at Columbia. This office he vacated in 1839, when he was called to the Professorship of Metaphysics, Logic, and Belles-lettres, in the College. It is not unworthy of mention that he discharged the duties of his comparatively humble station in the Bank with an exactness and fidelity which were never surpassed. Of this I have been often assured by the presiding officer. There is a moral in this, and the fact reflects, I conceive, the highest credit upon him. I might say that there is a moral sublimity which is rarely exhibited. He was a model of a bank officer, as he had been of a scholar. Nothing but the most elevated character, the most deep-rooted principle, could have reconciled him to his condition. He saw in it the hand of God, and, true to himself, determined to discharge his duty with the utmost fidelity. Every one who called at the bank witnessed his cheerful, open countenance, and the beautiful resignation with which he submitted to his fate. No doubt the saying of Epaminondas, under similar circumstances, often occurred to him, "that no office could give dignity to him who held it, but that he who held it might give dignity to any office." The reappearance of Dr. Henry in the College, in 1839, gladdened the hearts of all. His loss had been severely felt. Confessedly the most finished scholar in our midst, the common sentiment recoiled at the idea that such

a man should be buried in obscurity. At the November meeting Judge Butler put him in nomination for the Professorship of Metaphysics and Logic, and on the 29th of the month he was elected Professor of Metaphysics, Logic, Rhetoric, and Belles-lettres. I may be permitted to remark, that I was at that time a member of the Board, and can bear personal testimony to the joyous feelings which animated the bosoms of all. I know, too, that he returned to the College with all the ardor and freshness of his first connection. He was gratified at this new proof of confidence. There were no wounds to be healed ; no sense of wrong lurked in his bosom, the past was forgotten, and he entered upon his task with uncompromising devotion. The College again had its great scholar within her walls ; he was yet in the fullness of his strength, and for seventeen years more was to consecrate, with untiring energy, his genius and learning to his noble vocation. Upon the retirement of President Barnwell, he was chosen Chairman of the Faculty, and December 2, 1842, was unanimously elected President of the College. The department of Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy was assigned him, and he was also required to instruct the Senior Class in some of their Greek studies.

We have now reached an important era in the life of Dr. Henry. He had attained to the Presidency of the College. I was his colleague in the Faculty, being elected at the same session to the Chair which he had vacated. My relations towards him, from this

moment to the period of his death, were of the most confidential character, and no one, therefore, I conceive, has a clearer right to speak authoritatively of him. Never did one bring a more willing and determined spirit to the discharge of his high duties. All that experience in College life, all that sound learning, untiring industry, and unmixed devotion could accomplish, was religiously consecrated to the task. There is, therefore, no occasion for reproach, and his name, as the President of the College, as in every other position in life, is without spot or blemish. No dark shadows have passed over it, dimming even for a moment that brilliant light by which it is encircled. With the liveliest recollection of the painful anxiety and solicitude, the severe toils and labors of this great and good man during the short period of his Presidency, it is with a feeling of sadness that I revert to this portion of his history. The College, its honor and its glory, alone absorbed his thoughts. He had been so long connected with it, that he indulged a feeling of paternity. He felt that a failure in his administration would bring upon him irreparable injury, and the slightest disorders would startle his excited imagination. I shall never forget the many meetings which I had alone with him, by day and by night, when I was called but to witness, again and again, the mental agony which he endured. I know full well the devotion of the many distinguished men who have presided over this institution, but sure I am that, in zeal and labor, he equalled any, and that

in sufferings he surpassed them all. It was his misfortune to be unpopular, but why I know not. In strictness, perhaps, he had not, with his other thorough attainments, learned well the art of controlling and governing youth; but at other times, and under other circumstances, there have been those in the Presidential Chair, in no sense his superiors, who have achieved a fair measure of success. Never was there a more conscientious officer. No duty was ever left undischarged—no matter of executive business postponed. But it is my purpose not to censure others, but to do justice to a good man. From his entrance upon his office to the period of his retirement, November 28, 1845, he never relaxed his efforts, and nothing improper or unworthy was ever charged upon him. Every act of his administration was in beautiful consistency with his well established character as a scholar and a gentleman. But the fortunes of the College were waning, and the public desired a change. The Board, painful as it was, felt that it was compelled to move forward. Sure I am that no unholy considerations determined its conduct. Among its members were the friends of his youth and mature years, who were bound to him by no ordinary ties. Again he received a fresh proof of its confidence and regard; and with a delicacy of sentiment worthy of mention, it tendered him the Professorship of Greek Literature, before it proceeded to the election of the new President. On the 2d of December, Dr. Henry informed the Board, through Colonel Hampton, of his acceptance. The

Trustees very properly released him for the future from attendance upon the meetings of the Faculty, and from all participation in the police and discipline of the College. Is there not something in the story of his College life to touch even the most obdurate heart? Who had more fully experienced the fickleness of fortune? This was the severest trial of his life. But he was not without his consolations. The exigency demanded all the resources of philosophy and religion. He felt that he was in the hands of God, and, as Dr. Thornwell justly remarks, "he had learned that man's happiness consisted in entire conformity to His will." This was the rule of his life, and there was, therefore, little difficulty in accommodating himself to the circumstances of his condition. Having discharged his duty to the best of his ability, and having no reproaches of conscience, he did believe that the Board had lent too ready an ear to the complaints against him. But he soon ceased to complain, and I hesitate not to declare, that this period was the happiest of his College life. His nature was generous and forgiving, and being called to a department which was congenial to his tastes, all recollection of the past was lost in the devotion to his task.

Up to this time Greek and Latin constituted a common department. Dr. Henry had been mainly instrumental in effecting the separation, and thus giving to each an independent existence. In this he exhibited his love for the classics, and his idea of the prominence to which they are entitled in a course

of College instruction. He had the honor of being the first Professor of Greek Literature, and under no more favorable auspices could the Chair have been inaugurated. His proud and sensitive spirit might have sunk under other circumstances. He was now fast approaching the sixth decade of life, but his health was good, and he believed that a bright and new career of usefulness was before him. Our recitation rooms were in the same building, and immediately opposite, and day by day I witnessed his earnest enthusiasm, and his unabated devotion. It was my habit to call upon him after the hour of recitation had terminated, and generally I found him engaged in explaning some passage, or elucidating some point to a member of the class who had remained for further instruction. This was done not only with willingness, but with parental kindness. His constitution up to this time was vigorous and robust, but in a few years it was clearly to be perceived that it was giving way under the trials and labors to which it was subjected. His residence was a mile from the College, and for many years he walked to his class room. I have times without number witnessed his exhaustion upon his arrival, and nothing less than a sense of duty, and a conscientious devotion to the interests of the College, could have sustained him under such circumstances. But it was the decree of Providence that this eminent scholar, this good man, was not much longer to adorn the Institution, which he so much loved, by his learning and his virtues. For the last years of his

life, he was frequently prevented by sickness from attending his class room. He met his classes twice a day. I have now before me the languid step with which he pursued his way up the Campus, and the overpowering breathlessness and exhaustion so frequently present when we exchanged the usual salutation. It was under these circumstances that Dr. Thornwell conceived the noble idea of having him pensioned by the Legislature, and constituted Emeritus Professor of the department. I have already alluded to this in the history of his administration. Now that the venerated scholar has forever bid adieu to the classic halls which he so long adorned by his learning, who does not regret that this beautiful compliment, so well deserved by the man and the cause, had not been extended! Never was there one who would have placed a higher value upon it. He was happy, for he had "an old age which was established upon the foundations of youth." He could look back with satisfaction, and enjoy that "peaceable, unmixed and elegant pleasure" which is so impressively presented by Addison as the reward of a well spent life. But had it been done, his noble heart would have been filled with unutterable emotions, and tears of gratitude would have coursed down his manly face. On the 3d of February, 1856, Dr. Henry was seized, when engaged in his usual morning devotion, with a malady, which terminated his life on the 6th. I was summoned to see him on the day of his attack, but his condition did not excite my apprehension. I

called again on Wednesday at noon, and remained with him an hour. Though in bed, there was no appearance of disease, and no one doubted that in a few days he would be able to return to his accustomed duties. The last half hour I was alone with him. I shall never forget the scene. I think he had with me his last conversation on earth. He was happy, cheerful, joyous. He had no apprehensions of death. I remember well his remark, that "the Doctor thought him well, that I had pronounced him well, that he felt well, and that he must, therefore, conclude he was well." He was a good laugher, and never did he indulge himself more freely than on this the last hour of his life. The topics of conversation between us are fresh in my memory. He spoke largely of the College, and thus on his death bed sealed his devotion. He developed, as he had often done on previous occasions, his views of College education, with peculiar earnestness. He spoke kindly of many of his colleagues in the Faculty, and of the distinguished gentleman who had recently vacated the Presidential Chair, with marked affection. Nothing unseemly, nothing unbecoming fell from his lips. I called his attention to Dr. Paley, and asked some questions in reference to his system of Moral Philosophy. He bore the highest testimony to him as a man and a writer, but condemned his theory, as founded on a wrong basis. But that which most impressed me was his enlarged and catholic religious spirit. Of one thing I was assured, that he loved all who loved our common Lord Jesus. I left

him, but had scarce reached my home before I was informed by a messenger from his household, that he was dead. I hastened to his house, and upon Dr. Thornwell, Professor Pelham, and myself, devolved the sad duty of laying out his corpse. He died instantaneously, it is believed, of an affection of the heart. Death, though unexpected, found him clad in his full armor. He did believe that the great business of life was to prepare for it, and come when it may, he was ready to obey the summons. Owing to the absence of a member of his family, his body was not interred for ten days, and it is not a little remarkable, that during this long period it did not exhibit any symptom of decomposition. But the unmistakable signs of death were present, and the singular condition was due to causes which perhaps may admit of explanation. The effect produced upon the public mind, and particularly upon the College, was of the most decided character. Long a resident of the community of Columbia, and loved by all, his loss was mourned as a public calamity. Never have I known a more general expression of regret. Respected for his virtues, and admired for his elevated character, all joined in doing homage to his memory. But the College felt his death especially. Students and Professors alike realized that its most learned Professor, its peculiar glory, had departed ; that letters, virtue, and religion, had lost their strongest supporter, their most uncompromising advocate. At a special meeting of the Faculty, held February 7, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

It will add largely to the compliment when it is stated, that they were contributed by Dr. Leiber, his oldest associate :

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty Disposer of Events to remove from the scene of his earthly labors our colleague and friend, the Reverend Robert Henry, D. D., Professor of Greek Literature in the South Carolina College :

Resolved, That we deeply lament the severe loss which has been sustained by the Institution in the death of its oldest and most learned teacher, who, full of years and mature wisdom and piety, strong in Christian faith, and incessant in the pursuit of knowledge and truth to the last, was a venerated and noble example alike to the students and ourselves.

Resolved, That we look with gratification and pride upon a connection with the College which embraced a period of nearly forty years, and was illustrated and adorned by his rare learning, his ripe scholarship, his elevated ambition, his unremitting industry, his conscientious discharge of duty, his large contribution to letters, and his eminent services in the cause of education.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathise with the members of the house of mourning, to which he will never return, as the affectionate husband and devoted father.

Resolved, That as a token of our respect and reverence for the deceased, the exercises of the College be suspended until the close of the week, and that

the members of the Faculty wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be communicated to the bereaved family, and published in the papers of the city.

Nor were the students behind the Faculty in their demonstrations of love and veneration. They asked the Faculty to be permitted to co-operate with them in the proposed honors to his remains, to bear them to their sad resting place, and resolved to present his afflicted widow with a portrait by Scarborough, and to erect a costly monument over his grave. The interment did not take place until the 15th instant, and the exercises of the College were suspended a week longer than was expected. It is worthy of note, that Dr. Henry's death occurred in the midst of a general disturbance in the College, which, in its full development, was destined to break forth in open rebellion, and shake the time-honored institution to its basis, It is here alluded to, because the occasion furnished fresh proof of the love and veneration of the students for him. What mystic power is that which restrained the impetuosity of youth, subdued the voice of passion in bosoms fired by a sense of wrong, imaginary or real, and produced a stillness like unto the silence of the grave, or the solitude of the desert? Ah! it was the power which went forth from the house of mourning: it was the power of their beloved Professor, who, though in the icy embrace of death, was yet speaking to them. To my mind there is a touch-

ing beauty in the scene, which would melt any heart; a worth of compliment in this quiet, spontaneous tribute, far transcending all others. At the appointed day his body was borne to the Episcopal churchyard by the Professors and students, and the long cortege attested the general grief for his death. As the reverend preacher pronounced the sad words, "We commit his body to the ground, earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust," all felt that he was truly a man of rare virtues, and that the grave was soon to hide from mortal view one of the noble of earth. Let his memory be cherished, as the world seldom affords so bright an example.

"Rari quippe boni, numero vix sunt totidem quot
Thebarum portae, vel divitis ostra Nili."

The spot where he is buried is marked by a beautiful monument erected by his beloved pupils, which, at their request, was superintended in its style and arrangements by Professor Reynolds, and bears the following inscription :

R. HENRY.

BORN IN CHARLESTON, DECEMBER 6, 1792,
GRADUATED MASTER OF ARTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
JUNE 15, 1814,
ORDAINED TO THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY MAY 25, 1817,
CHOSEN PROFESSOR IN SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE, 1818,
RECEIVED THE DEGREE OF D. D. FROM THE COLLEGE, 1834,
DIED IN COLUMBIA, FEB. 6, 1856.

"Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
Tam cari capitis?"

ERECTED BY THE STUDENTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE,
AS A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF ONE WHO, FOR THIRTY YEARS, ADORNED
THE INSTITUTION BY HIS LEARNING AND PIETY.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, February 19, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, on motion of Judge O'Neall:

Resolved, That the death of Dr. Robert Henry, Professor of Greek Literature, is an event deeply to be regretted by the Trustees.

Resolved, That a service of more than thirty-five years in the College entitle him to a high, a very high place in their esteem, respect and confidence.

Resolved, That his learning and virtues are the best testimonials of his name, and will always command for it, at home or abroad, veneration and respect.

Resolved, That the Board individually and collectively sympathize with his bereaved family, and the only adequate consolation which they can offer, is the Christian's hope and confidence of bliss unutterable, and full of glory, in an everlasting world.

Resolved, That the salary of the deceased, until a successor enter upon his duties, be paid to his widow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be certified by the Secretary, and enclosed by the Governor, the President of this Board, to the family of the deceased.

True to the pledge made to my reader, I have attempted to follow Dr. Henry throughout his connection with the College, and though I have presented the scene of his death, and that last, if possible, saddest scene, when his mourning friends

committed his body to the tomb, I feel that I have not yet accomplished my task, and that much still remains to do justice to his memory.

There is, perhaps, no little difficulty in presenting the true character of his genius, and I cannot promise myself that I shall escape the criticism of the many who had equal opportunities with myself for forming an estimate, and higher qualifications for the task. His literary pursuits were so varied and extensive, and his knowledge so thorough, he was so in love with learning, and made such universal acquisitions, that it is no easy matter to declare the special character of his genius, and to set forth his peculiar excellence. I have no hesitation, however, in declaring my own conclusions. In the long period of his career as an instructor, it was his fortune to teach in many departments, and in all he displayed a sound learning and great ability. It will give some idea of his labors when I state, that his course embraced Moral Philosophy and Logic, Metaphysics, Rhetoric, the Belles-lettres, Criticism, Political Philosophy, Political Economy, International Law, and Greek Literature. Dr. Henry had great taste for the pursuits of Philosophy. Of his system of morals, and of his acquirements in that branch of knowledge, I have nothing to add to the little which has been written in a previous part of this notice. He was long the teacher of Metaphysics, and all his pupils will testify to the zeal and knowledge which he exhibited. He loved Locke, the man and the philosopher, and believed that no one in modern times

had rendered an equal service in his field of exertion. His system of Metaphysics had its beginning in that celebrated author, and he would dwell with admiration upon his genius and labors. I am sure he thought that very little of value had been accomplished since his day ; and in the beautiful and poetic exposition of Brown was found, he conceived, all that was demanded. With the school of Reid and Stewart, and the more recent speculations of Hamilton, he had but little sympathy. He was an idealist, but not in the absolute sense, as was Berkeley. He adopted the scheme now known as Cosmothetic Idealism, and which numbers among its supporters, Locke, Brown, and, according to Hamilton, a majority of philosophers. In the department of Belles-lettres and Criticism he was conspicuous. Schooled as he was in the letters of Greece and Rome, and familiar with the polite literature of all ages and all times, it would be strange indeed if he did not appear to singular advantage. His taste, I think, was just and discriminating. He had studied carefully the great masters of poetry, and had a clear perception of their characteristic genius and beauty. Nor was he incapable of writing good poetry. I remember well that a gifted lady once asked him the question. "What is the precise structure of the sonnet?" He replied, I will answer you when I return to my house. Immediately upon his arrival, he composed a beautiful sonnet, and sent it with his compliments to her. If any proof is wanted of Dr. Henry's literary taste, I point to

many of his published discourses, and particularly to his eulogy upon Mr. Calhoun, and his address before the two Societies of the College. But what shall I say of his scholarship, and what language of praise would be too extravagant! Who among us had more intimate companionship with Homer and Hesiod, and Plato and Aristotle, and Æschylus and Sophocles, and Cicero, Horace, and Virgil, and who drank deeper from that ancient fountain of thought and inspiration, which, though a world has for centuries partaken of its waters, yet remains undiminished in volume, and in crystal clearness and purity! His talent for languages was most extraordinary, and his knowledge was wonderfully critical and idiomatic. He spoke many of the modern languages with the fluency with which he used his own vernacular tongue. In view of this rare endowment of Dr. Henry, I may risk the remark, that perhaps his capacity for language was the most striking characteristic of his genius. But may it not be said that his reputation in other departments of learning has been obscured by the greater splendor in this. It was remarked of Cicero, that the glory of the epistolary writer, the philosopher, and the moralist, had been eclipsed by the superior effulgence of the rhetorician and orator. My notice of Dr. Henry would be incomplete if I omitted to speak of his extraordinary conversational powers. By conversation I do not mean the power of giving a profound disquisition or a learned lecture, of displaying rare and recondite learning, and dogmatizing a company

without permitting any to say a word. This is the proper work of the Professor's Chair, and when the occasion demanded, no one could surpass him in it. His mind was full, and his knowledge came at his bidding. But in the language of the Spectator, I mean "that part of life which is an indulgence to the sociable part of our make; and which inclines us to bring our proportion of good will or good humor among the friends we meet with." In this respect Dr. Henry was highly gifted. He was in the highest sense a good talker, and while his good sense protected him against the introduction of improper topics, he never failed to be instructive and agreeable to all who heard him. As a teacher he was earnest and sincere, full of kindliness and patient endurance. No one could impart his knowledge with more clearness and facility. When as a student I had my first intercourse with him, he was remarkable for the order and discipline which he enforced in his class room; but advancing years produced its accustomed effect upon a noble and benevolent heart, and an overflowing kindness would find excuses for youthful folly and indiscretion. He had not lived in vain; reflection and experience had brought a becoming wisdom. His temper was subdued, and his instructions parental and affectionate. He knew that he filled a position of high responsibility, that he was now old, and soon must give way to others. He exemplified the sentiment of Cicero, "that there is a graceful style of eloquence in an old man, unimpassioned and subdued, and very often

the elegant and gentle discourse of an eloquent old man wins for itself a hearing."

I will not disguise that I am reluctant to close this sketch; that I am most anxious to present Dr. Henry in his true character to my reader. With an amiable and benevolent temper, he united a stern independence, and an inflexible courage in the maintenance of right and principle. This created the impression with many that he was imperious, exacting, and too self-reliant. In his great learning and varied endowments, there was much to arouse the pride of the natural heart, but I state what I know, when I say that he had, in its truest sense, the virtue of humility. There were no metaphysical subtleties, no theological refinements in his religious creed. He cared little for German speculation, and the teachings of their schools of philosophy he thought were scarce worth the time which it would take to learn them. How often, in conversation with me, has he spoken of the boasted triumphs of the reason, and of the utter vanity of human wisdom! He did believe that Heaven is not to be entered by earthly means, by any devices of man; that God alone can point the way, and that no philosophy, no mental discipline, no exertions of the will, no self-sacrifice, no measure of devotion have ever secured admission. It is well to remind the whole class of daring speculators of the fable of Icarus, whose waxen wings were melted by a too near approach to the sun, and who, in consequence, fell headlong into the depths of the Ægean Sea.

It cannot be necessary for me to say much upon the last topic which I proposed to myself; that is, to estimate the value of those services which he rendered to the cause of learning and education. This has already been done in recounting his labors in the College, to an extent which entitles him to exalted praise. Who in the State will compete with him for the honors so justly due to him who has toiled longest, and most successfully! He had the most decided notions as to the kind of education best suited to a College. The reader is prepared to believe that, according to him, a sound classical knowledge must constitute the basis, and that the pursuits of philosophy, as distinguished from science, should be the chief objects of attention. Who will tell how much he accomplished in the good work of educating the mind of this State, and others at the South! Investing learning with its highest dignity, the tone which he imparted to its followers was of the noblest, and most elevated character. It eschewed all connection with everything low and degrading, and he alone was a true worshipper at the altar, whose affections were purified, and nature exalted. He studied through life "to know himself;" a great lesson inculcated alike by philosophy and religion. He was not guilty of the mistake of being too much known to others, and too little to himself. He had studied his own heart, and derived from it all the advantages which such a study can give; and impressed as he was by the importance of the matter, an importance for which there can be no substitution, he might well

have directed, like Pontanus, to have inscribed upon his tomb, "I am beloved by the powers of literature, admired by men of worth. Thou knowest who I am, or, more properly, who I was. For thee, stranger, I, who am in darkness, cannot know thee, but I entreat thee *to know thyself.*"

He published little. Two eulogies upon President Maxcy, and Professor Smith, another upon Mr. Calhoun, an address before the Societies of the College, a few sermons, and his contributions to the Southern Review, consisting of articles on Niebuhr's Roman History, the Romances of the Baron La Motte Fouque, Gœthe's Wilhelm Meister, and Waterhouse's Junius, embrace all perhaps worthy of mention.

I have only to add, that Dr. Henry was ordained a Deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church, by Bishop Gadsden, on the 10th March, 1841, and a Presbyter on the 25th September, 1842.

My task is done. A pupil and a colleague offers this poor tribute to the memory of one whose confidence he shared, and whose virtues will never be forgotten. He sleeps in peace, and his sorrowing friends may take consolation in the sentiment even of an ancient philosopher, that death is not to be mourned when it is followed by an immortality of happiness.

Richard T. Brumby was born August 4, 1804, in Sumter District, South Carolina. His father died when he was but six years old, leaving a large family of young children, and but a small property for their maintenance and education. At the time of the

division of the estate he was sixteen years old, and he resolved to spend his little patrimony in acquiring an education. For six months he walked daily four miles and a half to the nearest academy in which the Latin language was taught by a Virginian named Sledge. In that school he read parts of Historiæ Sacræ, Cornelius Nepos, and Erasmus. In January, 1821, he started in a gig drawn by one horse, and driven by a negro boy, to Statesville, North Carolina. He reached Camden late in the evening of the first day. Three wagons were encamped in the neighborhood. He drove to them and asked, "Will any of you pass through Statesville, North Carolina?" "I will," was the reply of a tall, thin old man, in a pleasant voice. "Will you take my trunk and let me share your toils and camp-fare?" "I will," says the old man, "if you think you can walk so far in such rainy, cold weather, over such muddy roads." Ordering his trunk to be taken off, and his horse unharnessed and fed, he partook of the wagoner's supper, and slept soundly in the blankets which he brought along with him. The next morning his servant embarked for his home, and young Brumby entered upon a pedestrian tour of thirteen days, in the course of which he aided his new acquaintance in all his labors. At Statesville he entered the Classical School taught by the Reverend John Marshall. In November of that year, Mr. Marshall removed to Lincolnton, to take charge of the academy in that place, and Mr. Brumby accompanied him. In October, 1822, he was admitted to the Junior Class of

the South Carolina College—a little more than two years after he began the study of the Latin language. By this time his patrimony was exhausted, although he had practised a rigid economy. He pressed forward, receiving some aid from a member of his family, but the state of his finances forced him to teach a small school fourteen miles east of Columbia during the vacation, for which service he received one hundred dollars. He took his degree in the class of 1824, and was awarded the first honor.

The year following his graduation, he taught in the family of the late Richard Singleton, and at the same time began the study of the law under general directions given him by Governor Miller and the Hon. Wm. C. Preston. In December, 1825, he was licensed to practice law, and immediately taken in partnership by Mr. Preston in the Courts of Sumter District. As he had not been in an office, he was not familiar with the practical forms and details of his profession, and he devoted the years 1826 and 1827 to their study. His severe toils told upon his health, and in the succeeding year it was so seriously affected, that relief was sought by a journey to the West. Upon his return to South Carolina, his health was restored, and he removed to Lincolnton, where he practised law for two years. In 1831, he purchased a farm in Montgomery, Alabama, with the intention of prosecuting his profession in that growing town. Next we find him a resident of Tuscaloosa, and the editor of the "Expositor," a newspaper established to espouse the cause of Nullification. August 12, 1834, he was

most unexpectedly elected to the Chair of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology, in the University of Alabama. At the age of thirty, he began the study of those sciences while he was engaged in giving daily instruction in them. He was still young enough, full of enthusiasm, had a well furnished laboratory, and the Nutall Cabinet, which embraced a rich collection of minerals, fossils, etc. He remained in the University until January, 1849, when he removed to Columbia, to take charge of the Chemical Professorship, to which he had been elected the December preceding. Professor Brumby's labors in the University of Alabama were of the most valuable character, and reflected the highest honor upon him. There is no doubt that he gave the first impetus to the cause of science in that part of the country, and imparted to it a dignity and importance which it had not previously enjoyed. He was not only acceptable in his Professorship, but he built up an enviable reputation in that State. It was this reputation which attracted the attention of the Trustees of the South Carolina College, and he received his appointment under circumstances the most flattering. Of his labors here I will now speak. There is no doubt that he brought to his Chair an earnest spirit, and a mind well stored with its peculiar learning. He loved the pursuits of science, and for many years had consecrated all his time and talents to it with singular devotion. He exalted it above every other department of collegiate instruction, and truly believed that the highest interests of man, the greatest pro-

gress of the race, were involved in its future development. He was ever willing to battle for his cause, and feared not the most formidable adversary. He gave no quarters, and, in the fervor of his devotion, would, perhaps, sometimes push the claims of science beyond their legitimate limits. I mention this not for censure, but for praise. The cause of knowledge is the cause of truth, and its spirit rebukes all lukewarmness and cold profession. He was always to be found in the laboratory. There he toiled with laborious, persevering industry, amid chemicals, shells, and fossils. To him there was no company so attractive, no objects so inviting. I think that much of the ill health, which was at no distant period to come upon him, was due to his severe devotion and unrelaxed attention. He commenced the study of science, as has been seen, late in life, and felt that he had not the advantages which might have been extended by an earlier introduction. He determined to master all its learning, and to be present at its forthcoming revelations. All who heard him will testify to his knowledge, and his patient, careful teaching. I know that he was not wanting in love for the pursuits of Chemistry, and that he rendered due homage to the names of Lavoisier, Black, Priestley, Davy, Dalton, and others, who have contributed so much to bring that science to its present improved condition. But I think he had more sympathy with Cuvier, Owen, Agassiz, Miller, and Lyell, and walked with more pleasure along the pathway which they had trodden. In proof of Professor

Brumby's arduous labors, and sincere devotion to the cause of science, I must not omit to mention that in the course of twenty years he collected and arranged a cabinet of seven thousand specimens of minerals, rocks, fossils, recent shells, etc. The collection, indeed, contained three cabinets, each species in each being numbered and labelled, and entered in catalogues, having each a copious index. This is his scientific monument, and well may he be proud of it. No one but a man of science can fully appreciate the labor, the care, the knowledge, and the pecuniary expense necessary to the accomplishment of such a work. I think I have been informed that it is the most complete and valuable collection of the kind in the Southern country, and it is to be regretted that it was not retained in our College.

Professor Brumby's collegiate instructions were not confined alone to the departments which he was required to teach when he became connected with this Institution. He introduced Physiology, Conchology, and Agricultural Chemistry, into the Alabama University, and taught them successfully for many years. He urged strenuously, in public discourses and otherwise, the importance of enlarging the scientific course of study in this College, and it was finally done by the efforts of Mr. M'Cay. In July, 1855, he suffered a violent congestive attack, at his plantation in Alabama, which closed his labors as a teacher of youth. He had collected ample materials for certain scientific works, and the composition of them was actually begun, but his design

was thus suddenly arrested. Though unable to perform his duties, the Board of Trustees were reluctant to part with him, and his connection was continued a year longer, in the hope that his health would be restored. But the hope was illusory, and his resignation was accepted December 4, 1856. At that meeting the following resolutions were adopted :

Resolved, That this Board, in receiving the resignation of Professor Brumby, sympathize with him in the causes which induce his separation from the College.

Resolved, That this Board hereby express their appreciation of his services to the institution, and attest to the ability and diligence with which he has performed the duties of his department.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Professor Brumby by the Secretary.

He is now a resident of the town of Marietta, Georgia, and may he in his retirement enjoy all that consolation which the recollection of a well-spent life can impart.

CHAPTER XVI.

Francis Lieber was born March 18, 1800, in Berlin, Prussia. He went first to a private Grammar School in Berlin, and then to one of the old gymnasia in that city, called the Gray Convent. When but a lad, he left the schoolhouse for the tented field, and had the good fortune to bear a part in some of the most renowned battles in modern times. I need only mention the names of Ligny, Waterloo, and Namur. Upon his return from his campaign, he set to work to prepare himself for the University of Berlin, to which, in a short time, he was admitted, and where he was first matriculated. Subsequently he became connected with the University of Jena, a Saxon University, where, to secure himself against the interference of the Prussian Government, he was obliged to acquire the right of academic citizenship, by procuring the title of Doctor of Philosophy. From the University of Jena he went to the University of Halle, and thence to Dresden, to pursue his studies privately. The oppressions of Greece now touched his heart, and he could not resist her appeals for help. He joined the Philhellenes, and repaired to that country to fight her battles. He next made his way to Rome in spite of the vigilance of the police, and was cordially received by the great historian Niebuhr, then the Prussian Embassador, and made an inmate of his

family. From Rome he went to his native city Berlin, and from Berlin he fled to England. He had now left his native country, and before I accompany him on his voyage to the New World, which was to be his future home, let me mark some of the more interesting events of his past life. He belonged to the party of Liberals, and this party was persecuted throughout Germany. When a student at Berlin, he was charged with being a Revolutionist, and committed to prison. Upon his return to Berlin from Rome, he was a second time thrown into prison, and released by the influence of Niebuhr. Being threatened with a third arrest, for the publication of certain poems written while in confinement, he fled the country as the only means of escape. Before leaving Germany, he published the journal of his sojourn in Greece, which he wrote in Niebuhr's house in Rome, and which has the distinction of being the first book which he gave to the public. This work was well received, and translated into several languages. In England, certain tracts and contributions to German periodicals embraced pretty much his published labors. He arrived at New York in 1827, and took the preliminary steps at once to become a citizen of the United States. He made up his mind to fix his residence at Boston. He was a stranger, poor and friendless, and knew not what to do. But he could not remain idle. The consciousness of being in a land of liberty, where there were no restraints upon free inquiry, where the press was not muzzled, and where there

were no dungeons for the expression of honest opinion, gave him courage. He conceived the bold idea of writing an American Encyclopedia. I have conversed with him about this period of his life, and as it was the beginning of a brilliant career of authorship in this country, a word of private history may not be without interest. One afternoon, in Boston, when a dark cloud was resting upon his mind, he threw himself upon his bed, and indulged in profound reflection. "What shall I do?" was the overwhelming question. He felt that his brain was the only thing which he could draw upon for support. But how was that brain to be used? In what channel were his labors to be directed? In reading the lives of eminent scholars, how often do we find that at the outset they have been borne down, and for a period made miserable by this burdensome and heart-rending thought! Many a genius, under similar circumstances, has sunk never to rise again. A volume of the Conversationes Lexicon happened to lie on a table in his room. As his eye rested upon it, he exclaimed aloud, "That's the thing; I'll write an Encyclopedia." He wrote out a plan at once, carried it to some of the leading men of Boston, and they gave it a hearty approval. He left immediately for Philadelphia, contracted with the publishing house of Carey and Lea, and sat down at once to the performance of his herculean task. The Encyclopedia was begun in 1828, and finished in 1831. From Boston he went to New York, where he resided for upwards of a year. He was not idle,

but published none of his leading works during that period. His next residence was at Philadelphia, and there it was his fortune to become acquainted with the Hon. Mr. Drayton, formerly of Charleston, South Carolina, and to enjoy the respect and regard of that distinguished gentleman. The close of the year 1834, as has been previously stated, was marked by an almost desperate condition of the South Carolina College, and a thorough reorganization became a matter of necessity. A temporary arrangement was made to carry on the College for the first half of the year 1835, and Dr. Lieber, urged by his friend, Colonel Drayton, left for Charleston, with letters to Governors Hamilton and Hayne, who at once became his ardent supporters, and procured his consent to have himself put in nomination for a place in the new Faculty. June 5, 1835, he was unanimously elected Professor of History and Political Economy. At a subsequent period Political Philosophy was added to his department. Most of his principal works were written when he held a Professorship in the South Carolina College. Among these may be mentioned his Manual of Political Ethics, his Legal and Political Hermeneutics, or Principles of Interpretation and Construction in Law and Politics, his Essays on Property and Labor, and his Civil Liberty and Self-Government.

In 1844 and 1848, by permission of the Board of Trustees, he visited Europe, and while in Germany, published certain essays, which attracted attention. I have mentioned only the chief works of Lieber;

those upon which his fame as an author is to rest. Besides these he published various tracts and essays on different subjects; all of them are valuable, and several are regarded as of high merit. I think that his reputation as a thinker and author, must finally rest, however, upon his Ethics, his Hermeneutics, his Labor and Property, and his Civil Liberty and Self-Government. I would not have the reader suppose that I attach but little value to his Encyclopedia. This is truly a great work of its kind. It met a pressing want. Something of the sort was much needed, and it accomplished the entire purpose for which it was designed. Perhaps a more acceptable service could not have been rendered. The great end was to diffuse knowledge in a country whose happiness is founded on liberty, and whose liberty is only to be preserved by widely spread information. Though the German work was adopted as the basis, it was the leading idea to make it an American Encyclopedia, by embodying in it all the valuable information relating to America, and I believe that this purpose was thoroughly accomplished. If he had left nothing else, this would be sufficient to secure for him an enviable reputation. Perhaps no book published in this country ever met with greater favor from the public. The necessities of the author compelled him to part with the copyright, and others have received the pecuniary reward for his labors. But he had a higher compensation. His name soon became known to the people of this vast confederacy, and he was proud in the consciousness that, whatever might be

done in the future in this department of literature, he had led the way, and could not be forgotten. But the work was *an Encyclopedia*, and the world is apt to believe that an Encyclopedia is nothing more than an alphabetic digest, and arrangement of present science and knowledge. They regard it only as a monument of industry, and are reluctant to accord to the author the honors of original contribution. Though a book to make him remembered, it was not a book to give him reputation *as a thinker*, and his highest fame, therefore, must rest upon his other publications. Let not my remarks be construed into a disparagement of this truly valuable work. It soon became in truth the American Encyclopedia, and there is, perhaps, little risk in saying, that it has contributed more to the diffusion of general knowledge among us than any book which was ever issued from the American press. It is not my design to give a notice of his many works. The greatest minds of our country have passed judgment upon them, and he would be truly a bold man who would now question their rank and position. The Manual of Political Ethics, the Essay on Property and Labor, the Hermeneutics, the Treatise on Civil Liberty and Self-Government, have received the highest praise from Story, Kent, Greenleaf, Prescott, Bancroft, and others, in this country, and many of the best minds of Europe have added their warmest commendations. His works have been translated into several of the languages of Europe, and adopted as text-books in many of the highest Colleges and

Universities. Perhaps no living author is more frequently referred to on all the great questions which he has discussed. Having written so much, and written so well, and in all exhibited the spirit of the true philosophical thinker, there are few subjects in any department of inquiry which cannot be illustrated by an appeal to his works. His service in this respect cannot be more strikingly set forth than by mentioning the fact, that, in the discussion of the Elder question in the Presbyterian Review, a clergyman of the Presbyterian denomination, who in genius and learning is surpassed by no divine in our country, refers to him in language of highest compliment. Can it be doubted that he is one of the great writers of the nineteenth century! Surely not when the United States, England, France, and Germany, all unite in his praise, and have bestowed upon him the honors which are reserved only for the most successful authorship. It is to be remarked that he had grappled with the most abstract and complex problems, and that he had earned his rewards, therefore, in the fields of highest thought and reflection. He has kept company with master minds, and vindicated his title to fellowship with them. The nature and philosophy of government, the application of the principles of ethics to the science of politics, the principles of interpretation as applicable to the duties of the law giver, and the science of jurisprudence, the subject of liberty, labor, and property, these are the mighty themes to which he has consecrated his talents and his learning, and on

which he has ventured to teach and enlighten his age. In such a field no common mind, no common learning could have achieved any measure of success. Known as he is throughout this country, he is one of a few American citizens who have an enviable European reputation. The estimate in which he is held is exhibited in the many honors and distinctions which have been conferred upon him by various learned societies and universities. I will only say here, that Harvard conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., that the French Institute elected him and Archbishop Whately on the same day, corresponding members to fill two vacancies, and that the King of Prussia offered him a Chair in the University of Berlin. He is enrolled among that select number described by Carlyle, "whose works belong not wholly to any age or nation, but who, having instructed their own contemporaries, are claimed as instructors by the great family of mankind, and set apart for many centuries from the common oblivion which soon overtakes the mass of authors, as it does the mass of other men."

I have now made an allusion to the literary labors of Dr. Lieber. The character of his mind is well displayed in his works. The feature which, perhaps, would first strike the reader, is the fullness of his information, the amount of his laborious research. All that is known of his subject seems to have been stored away in his capacious brain, and he deals it out with a generous prodigality that looks like waste and extravagance. The whole encyclopedia of know-

ledge seems to be at his command, and he scatters it like one who feels that his treasures are exhaustless. His memory then is of the largest capacity. And will any of my readers give utterance here to the notion, that this great memory is proof that he possesses no extraordinary strength and vigor of understanding, and that he is wanting in high original powers? It is a popular idea, but I have ever regarded it as the refuge of ignorance and indolence. It is true that Lieber has mastered the thoughts of others; that in the particular department of inquiry to which he has devoted himself, he has gathered all that is valuable. But is this to be matter for reproach? He has not been content, however, with it: he is an earnest and bold thinker, and the knowledge and the speculations of others are not unfrequently used by him as stepping stones to conduct him to still greater heights. I know that I am not mistaken when I say that he is no servile copyist, no mere follower in the footsteps of other men. On the contrary, he is remarkable for independence of thought, whether in conversation or in writing, and is prone to give utterance to his opinions now and then, with what might be called offensive dogmatism. I think that an examination of any one of his leading works will exhibit very prominently this feature in his mental constitution. He hesitates not to assail the opinions of any author, however renowned, and is ever ready to make battle with the most formidable antagonist. In this he displays a high courage, and a perfect self-confidence. I have sometimes sus-

pected that he carries this too far; that in his eagerness for battle, he may fall short of full justice to his adversary. In all his writings he shows an independence and a love of liberty, which might be called *Miltonic*. Oppression, despotism in all its forms, whether of the mind or body, is abhorrent to his nature. There is no greater lover of law and of order, and he gives his love to Anglican, American liberty, or, to use his own phrase, to *Institutional* liberty. Feeling the foot of the oppressor when but a youth, immured in a dungeon because of his liberal principles, it may be said that his life has been one continued struggle for the cause of freedom. Nothing could be more congenial to his tastes, his habits of thought and his principles, than the Institutions of the United States, and feeling all the protection of a well-regulated government, here was opened for him a wide field, where he could labor unrestrained for the great cause to which he had consecrated himself with such devotion. He was the same man; he had changed his home, but not his principles. Even in his adopted country, the victory was not complete. He found the despotism of a fettered commerce, of an exorbitantly taxed industry, and consequent odious discrimination by government. Could he take any other side than the side of Free Trade? He soon became one of the distinguished champions of the cause, and had the high honor of being styled by Robert J. Walker, the able Secretary of the Treasury, "the philosophic head of the Free Traders of the United States." But

this is not all. Our infant country is rapidly progressive. From causes easily understood, and which it is not necessary to enumerate, we are exposed to peculiar danger from the rise of every possible opinion on every variety of subject, the rapidity with which they are propagated, the facility with which organizations are effected, and the great power which they acquire, and bring to bear in the issues of the country. Some of these are indigenous, while the seeds of others are imported from foreign lands, and find here a genial soil, which soon stimulates them to germination. We have our Masonic and Anti-Masonic parties, our Seers and Prophets, our Socialists, Communists, Agrarians, Free Love Societies, Mormonists, Women's Rights Parties, Polygamists, Know Nothings, and a long list of societies and associations, in too many instances based upon principles utterly subversive of right and order, and which, if not checked, would soon bring about anarchy and ruin. That man knows but little of the nature and philosophy of the human mind, and of the history of popular delusions, who is not prepared to concede that the grossest errors and superstitions, the wildest and most dangerous hypotheses, may take root and rally to their support a host of zealous and devoted advocates. Of this whole class of reckless innovators and insane enthusiasts, this motlied crew, whose sole principle of cohesion is to war upon law and order, and to unsettle the great truths which have been sanctified by the experience of ages, Lieber indulges a feeling

of abhorrence, and looks upon them as enemies of progress and the human race. The tone of his works cannot be too much commended. The spirit of justice, of morality, and of liberty, breathes through them all. But the effects of his teachings are not limited to America. The press has borne them to the despotisms of the Old World, and wherever there is a struggle for the rights of man, he may be said to be present and bearing his part.

But I am to speak of him as a Professor in the South Carolina College. He was connected with it for upwards of twenty years, and closed his labors in December, 1856. From what has already been said, there can be no doubt that he had all the fullness of learning which could be demanded. With the details of history, with the speculations and systems of philosophy connected with the departments of which he had charge, it is hard to conceive of greater familiarity. To his classes he *poured* out his learning in one continued stream; and sometimes it confounded from its very profusion. Full of enthusiasm in the pursuit of knowledge, elevating it almost to the rank of a Divinity, he always exhibited the greatest earnestness of purpose. Of the amount of his labors in the College it is not easy to form a correct estimate. His whole time, with but little relaxation, was devoted to the severest toil. From his study to his class room, from his class room to his study—this was his life; and yet, with all this labor, his spirit was fresh, and his ardor unabated. Never have I known a more insatiable appetite, and he was ever

in search of food for its gratification. But, not to indulge in metaphor, I have never met a more inquiring mind. He was always in quest of knowledge, and drew it from every source. Like Franklin, he would extract it even from the ignorant and unthinking, and thus he levied his contributions upon all. All know how suggestive a fact may be to a thoughtful mind, and what beautiful superstructures of knowledge have been reared from the humblest beginnings. Overflowing with information on such a variety of subjects, he had it in his power to render a particular service to the young men of the College, which I have always regarded of immense value. In the many public exercises which they are required to perform, such as speeches at the Exhibition, at Commencement, before the Societies, and Prize Essays, nothing was more common than to seek a conversation with Lieber, who would suggest the plan of discussion, and point to the best sources of information. His lectures and his published works, too, furnished a mine of thought and knowledge, from which the richest treasures were drawn. I must call attention for a moment to the arrangements in his lecture room. One would expect to find maps, and charts, and globes, in the room of a Historical Professor, as these are the indispensable tools with which he has to work. There is nothing in this, then, to distinguish the room in which Lieber met his classes. But there is something besides which rivets the attention, and appeals to the noblest affections. The walls are graced with busts of the immortal men of

ancient and modern times, and thus is brought to bear something of the power of a real presence. Here, in mute but expressive silence, stand Homer, Demosthenes, Socrates, Cicero, Shakespeare, Milton, Kant, Gœthe, Luther, Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Humboldt, and William Penn. Here, too, are to be seen the illustrious trio, Webster, Calhoun, and Clay, and two of the favorite public servants of Carolina, Preston and McDuffie. I need not insist that these are not to be regarded in the light of mere ornament; that they speak to the souls of all who look upon them, and tend to arouse into activity all that is noble, refining, and elevating.

Dr. Lieber's resignation was accepted by the Board of Trustees, December, 1856, and the following proceedings were had on the occasion:

Whereas, The resignation of Dr. Lieber has been accepted by this Board:

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees have a full appreciation of the eminent learning and just reputation of Dr. Lieber.

Resolved, That the Board tender to Dr. Lieber their hearty and sincere good wishes for his future welfare and prosperity.

It is worthy of note, that at a meeting of the alumni of the College, resolutions of a most complimentary character were adopted, and two massive silver vessels presented to him in token of their re-

gard and admiration. I have now brought to a close my very imperfect notice of Lieber, as a Professor in the South Carolina College. I have but a single additional remark to make. He must take his place as a star of the first magnitude. In all future time the State will regard his name as one of the brightest and most illustrious on the roll of her Faculty. That he honored her cherished institution, that he spread her fame to distant lands, and contributed in largest measure to her exaltation and glory, none will question. He will live forever in her history, and never, never, will it be forgotten that her chosen temples of learning were adorned by his ministrations, and that he devoted the best portion of his life to her service and honor.

I shall now dismiss him as an author and a Professor, but I must be permitted to say a word of him as a man. Associated with him for thirteen years as his colleague in the Faculty, and sustaining towards him relations of confidence throughout that period, I think that I have had ample opportunities for forming a right estimate, and that my judgment is entitled to some measure of value. He knows his strength, and never distrustful of his powers, always exhibits a spirit of bold self-reliance. In the ardor of discussion he may become too dogmatic and peremptory, and act like one who never shows mercy, or "gives quarters." This may create the impression that his character is cast in too stern a mould to allow of the existence of the tender and sympathetic affections. But this is a mistake. His heart is as

large as his brain, and endued with a tender sensibility. He can carry out the lesson of the poet:

> ——————— "to feel another's woe,
> To hide the fault I see."

I know that he is kindly-natured, free to forgive, and incapable of malice. His personal morality is without reproach, and he illustrates in his life the doctrines so impressively inculcated in his published works. He is fond of the beautiful, and is arrested in admiration whenever it is presented. Is it beneath the dignity of my subject to say that he will almost *steal a flower*, that he may send it with a complimentary note to a young lady? He loves to look out upon a May day when the earth teems with buds and blossoms, and how responsive is his heart with its hopes and its joys! Shall I add that he has a youthful fondness for the society of girls, and that no young gallant can surpass him on such occasions in light and airy conversation. But I must not forget his sympathy with little children; "those flowers that make the hovel's earthen floor delightful as the glades of paradise." He will play with them by the hour, and leading the way, forget his manhood, and become as one of them. Does not this speak volumes for his heart? Shall I say more? He has left the South Carolina College, but his affections still linger around it. He loves the trees under whose shades he walked for twenty years, the lecture room where he so long labored in the cause of knowledge; and the ivy which he planted, and which now spreads

itself in rich luxuriance over the house which he occupied, has fastened its tendrils upon his heart and is entwined in everlasting embrace around it.

But I have concluded what I had to say. Dr. Lieber is residing at present in New York, and fills the Professorship of History and Political Science in the School of Jurisprudence of the Columbia University, to which he was unanimously elected May 18, 1857. Here is a wide field congenial to his tastes and attainments. He is in the vigor of life, and, to human eye, many years of labor are yet before him. Long may he live to instruct the youth of America, and to scatter over the world the fruits of his genius and learning.

The Faculty assembled on the first Monday in January, 1857, and though noise and riot were exhibited from the commencement of the term, the offenders escaped the vigilance of the officers until the meeting of February 2, when an investigation of a great disturbance in the Campus was commenced. The riot was continued for two successive nights, and was marked by tumultuous noise and a tinpan serenade in front of the President's house. Four of the reported students were suspended. On the last Sunday in April, a disturbance occurred in the Chapel, during the exercises of public worship. In the progress of the investigation it assumed a serious appearance, and three members of the Junior Class were suspended. The sentence was remitted on petition of the class, and the Faculty, in their resolution, placed it upon certain conditions.

It was ordered that the resolution be communicated to the class, as it was designed in answer to the petition. It was not communicated; the suspended students being simply informed by the President that they were restored. Whether the committee of the class was unreasonable or not in its exactions, I will not here decide; I simply state the fact, that a demand was made for *the conditions* on which their classmates were pardoned. The details of the difficulty have little or no general interest, and I will not trouble the reader with a narrative of them. The President and the committee, and many other members of the Junior Class, had repeated interviews, and he proposed terms of accommodation, which were rejected. I refer now to a period anterior to the passage of the resolution by the Faculty. The committee was composed of young men of rare talents and acuteness, and I am sure, that without suggestion from any quarter, they indulged the suspicion that the petition was granted on terms which they had repudiated. There was, in consequence, the highest excitement, and diffusing itself among the other classes, there were few students who did not participate in it. Thus matters stood at the meeting of the Board of Trustees, May 6. We were upon a volcano which was heaving and tossing, and threatening every moment to burst forth with terrific fury. The order in the class room was perfect, and the exercises of the College received the usual attention. The President made his report, and it is important

in a consideration of the causes which produced the disorders to which attention has been directed, and which in one short month were to terminate his administration, that I advert briefly to his testimony in a certain particular. The reader will remember that, in his report of May, 1856, he says that the Faculty gave him "a friendly and steady support," and I have now to add, that in the present report, after a high praise of the new Professors, he remarks that "the other Professors have manifested their usual zeal and devotion to the interests of the College, and I most sincerely congratulate the Trustees on the sound and healthy condition of the College." Thus we have the uniform testimony of the President to the zeal and fidelity of the Faculty, and their cordial support of his authority, from the moment of his entrance upon his office to within one month of the great catastrophe. The history of his administration shows the existence of a rebellious temper among the young men from its commencement, and who, after such testimony, can hold the Faculty responsible for its introduction. I state what I believe when I say, that but for the extraordinary efforts made by them, his administration would have terminated in a month. This could be made manifest by a statement of particular facts, but I am willing to leave it as I have now presented it. At this meeting the President submitted the estimate for the introduction of gaslight into the College. An appropriation for the purpose was made, and the credit of the measure is due to his zeal and energy.

At this meeting of the Board, the preparatory requisitions for admission to the Freshman Class were so altered as to require only Jacob's Greek Reader, two Books of Xenophon's Cyropædia, and the first two Books of Homer's Iliad. May 8, the Board adjourned *sine die*.

I turn now to the minutes of the Faculty. I have already recorded that, before the meeting of the Board of Trustees, certain students had been suspended for a disorder in the Chapel, and that they had been restored upon conditions to which the committee of the class took exceptions. I have now to remark, that, from day to day, interviews took place between the President and the committee, with no other effect than to produce new causes of irritation. The issue was of a personal character. That he was sincerely desirous of restoring peace to the College, that he labored for its best interest, according to his conception of it, I never entertained a doubt. It was his misfortune to entangle himself in his negotiations with the committee, and to make upon them, and through them, upon the class and the students at large, unfavorable impressions. The Professors differed with him in respect to certain particulars. They had certainly a right to think for themselves, and surely none will think the worse of them for its exercise. But whatever may have been the extent of these differences, sure I am that they had no unkind feelings towards him, and that they were directed solely by a sense of duty to themselves and the College. Even after grave issues of fact were raised,

he received this assurance from one member of the Faculty, who said that he spoke not only for himself, but he believed for all his colleagues. The difficulty between him and the committee of the Junior Class was assuming hourly a more serious aspect; all efforts at adjustment failed, and finally the whole College became a party, and assumed towards him a belligerent attitude. The Junior Class refused to attend his recitations, and in succession all the classes took the same position.

At a previous meeting of the Faculty, the President had treated the Professors with such discourtesy, that they felt it their duty to adjourn to the study of one of their number. It was an extraordinary state of things. There was a Faculty without a head; what was to be done? The Professors resolved unanimously, after consultation with certain leading gentlemen of the State, that it was an occasion which demanded a convocation of the Board of Trustees. The President was informed of the opinion of the Professors, and asked to call a meeting. He declined to answer, and the state of the College was, therefore, communicated to the President of the Board in a formal letter, signed by all the Professors. The Faculty met the next day at the call of the President; he retracted the offensive words used by him at the last meeting, and now gave official information that he had taken the necessary steps to convene the Trustees. It is not to be disguised that the President and Professors were now separated; that it was known to the students, and that

the whole College was in a state of high excitement. He reported the Junior Class *after the call of the Board*, and the Faculty, sustained by the opinion of some of the leading Trustees, concluded that it was best to suspend action, and to await quietly the determination of the supreme authority. The last meeting of the Faculty was held June 8, and no one can read the proceedings without the conviction that they had the liveliest sense of duty, and were most anxious to discharge it. The record bears witness that three of them besides the President declared their willingness to proceed at once against the Junior Class, if the President desired it. A distinct resolution to that effect was offered by a member, and it was made to give way to another, presented as a substitute, which referred the matter to the Board, on the grounds that such a course was necessary to keep the peace, to allay excitement, and was but an act of courtesy to the Board itself; and, according to the record, the resolution of the Faculty was adopted *unanimously*. This was the state of things when the Board assembled June 10. The President made a report of upwards of twenty folio pages, and in it he assails with bitterness many members of the Faculty. He now takes the position for the first time that certain Professors had been false to him, and traces this want of fidelity back to the *first year* of his administration. Let me remind the reader of his explicit testimony to the cordial and zealous support of his authority, and of the best interests of the College, from the day on which he

entered upon his office, to within one month of the date of his present report. I have the materials for the refutation of these charges, but I pass them by with the remark, that the Professors found a vindication in the final action of the Board of Trustees some months afterwards. For the present the Board adopted the views of the President, to the extent, at least, of holding them responsible with him for the misgovernment of the College. June 11, it was resolved that the Board deems it necessary to the interests of the College to reorganize the government, and that the President and Professors be requested forthwith to resign their offices, and that the Secretary communicate this resolution forthwith. At an adjourned meeting on the same day, the President of the Board communicated the resignation of the entire Faculty. Professors John LeConte, Joseph LeConte, and Rivers, were immediately re-elected to their respective Chairs, and Mr. Leslie McCandless was elected to the Professorship of Roman Literature, and the Reverend Whitefoord Smith to the Professorship of Moral Philosophy, Sacred Literature and Criticism. The other Professorships and the Chair of the Presidency were left vacant. The Board adjourned to meet the first Wednesday after the second Monday in September. The Summer was one of unprecedented excitement throughout the State. Never since its foundation did the College receive such a measure of attention. The late difficulty, the action of the Board, schemes for reorganization with fundamental changes, these furnished topics for dis-

cussion in the newspapers throughout the State, and from the seaboard to the mountains the cry was, *the College, the College.* The Professors took no part in these discussions. Conscious of the purity of their motives, and the integrity of their conduct, they looked with confidence to the sober second thought of the Trustees and the public. Pursuant to adjournment, the Board assembled September 16. A memorial from Mr. M'Cay, the late President, was presented, and after the reading had commenced, it was suspended, and the memorialist was, by resolution, given leave to withdraw it. September 17, a letter was submitted from the Reverend Whitefoord Smith, declining the Professorship to which he had been elected. The Reverend Dr. Thornwell was elected President of the College, but, being present, declined acceptance. The Reverend Thomas A. Hoyt was elected Professor of Logic, Rhetoric, and Philosophy of the Mind. The Board adjourned at half-past three o'clock, to meet at seven o'clock. At this meeting the Reverend J. L. Reynolds was elected Professor of Roman Literature, the Reverend R. W. Barnwell was elected Professor of Moral Philosophy, Sacred Literature, and Criticism. Several unsuccessful ballotings for the Presidency now took place, in which the Honorable A. B. Longstreet, General Jamison, and Dr. LaBorde, received votes. A member of the Board declined for the Reverend Mr. Hoyt, who had not been notified of his election, the acceptance of the Professorship to which he had been appointed. A ballot was now had for the

Chair of Logic, Rhetoric, and Philosophy of the Mind, and Dr. LaBorde was elected. Professor Pelham was then elected to the Chair of History, Political Philosophy, and Political Economy. The Faculty, by resolution, were authorized to appoint a Chairman. Thus terminated the difficulty; a termination which restored every officer to the Faculty except the late President.

I now part with Mr. M'Cay, and I must avail myself of the occasion to make one or two remarks. I must regard the restoration of the Professors somewhat in the light of a vindication. Surely the Board would not have re-elected men who had "suspended the execution of the laws," and proved themselves unworthy of the trust confided to them. The Professors were not banded together, as he conceived, for his destruction. They did all that was possible to maintain his authority, and when they saw that his administration must terminate, they indulged the hope that he would leave the College in peace and quiet, and exerted their best influence with the students to arrest particular proceedings, which were calculated to do him injury. It is to be regretted that he ever accepted the Presidency. His own testimony, as already given, is, that his election "met with violent opposition in the State, in the public press, in the City of Columbia, and among the Trustees;" and I have already adverted to his distinct declaration, that the Professors gave him a uniform and friendly support until one month before his disconnection. The truth

is, that the opposition was invincible, and instead of diminishing, it grew with time, until at last it was madness to resist it. Nothing could be done, for the case was hopeless. Had he remained in his Professor's Chair, he would have discharged his duties with satisfaction to the people of the State. It is an act of simple justice to declare my certain knowledge of the fact, that the idea of succeeding to the Presidency did not originate with Mr. M'Cay, but that it was suggested by others. It was not until others had declined his own earnest solicitations to be put in nomination, and he was invited by persons high in authority, that he thought of it. It cannot then be said in truth, that he was in the first instance a seeker of the office. It was natural that he should feel flattered by the compliment, and not very extraordinary in the history of the race, that the trials and difficulties by which the future was encompassed, should be obscured by the promptings of an ambition which aims at higher position, and seeks a larger power and influence.

I have now concluded what I had to say of the College when Mr. M'Cay presided over it. I trust that the reader will acquit me of all improper feeling in the matter. I have labored to do him full justice. I have no motive to do him an injury. I am only concerned to lay open the causes of his failure so far as is necessary to a defence of the Professors. This might have been done by another line of argument, but I preferred that the facts should speak for themselves. The subject is burdensome

to me; I feel relief in getting rid of it; and I am almost prepared to say with Johnson, in the memorable words which conclude the preface to his Dictionary, that "I dismiss it with frigid tranquility, having little to fear or hope from censure or from praise."

October 5, the Faculty assembled, and Dr. LaBorde was appointed Chairman. On motion, it was resolved that the Chairman be requested to prepare and submit, at the next meeting, rules for the transaction of business during the sessions of the Faculty. The distinguished Principal of Mount Zion Academy having recently died, many of his students were, on application, admitted to an examination for admission to the College. The examination was concluded on Tuesday, twelve o'clock, and at a meeting of the Faculty, on the afternoon of the same day, about twenty were received. The order of exercises was rearranged, and the course of studies in the several departments entered upon with great zeal and vigor by the respective Professors. The Faculty were fully alive to the responsibilities of their position, and knowing that the College had just passed through a terrible crisis, in which many of its best friends were made to tremble for its safety, they determined, if possible, to restore it to the public confidence. It is but an act of justice to the students to add, that they participated fully in this feeling, and gave a cordial support to their officers. The tone of sentiment among them was high, the spirit of study was remarkable, and offences of a serious grade were unknown. The classes acquitted themselves well at

the public examinations, and the Chairman, in his Annual Report, had the pleasure of making a favorable representation of the College in every particular.

Charles P. Pelham was born in Marlborough District, South Carolina, November 14, 1816. He went to school at Bennettsville and Cheraw, previously to his admission to the South Carolina College. His teachers at Bennettsville were the Reverend Donald M'Queen and Duncan McLaurin, and at Cheraw, T. E. B. Pegues, Reverend Donald M'Queen, and Reverend James H. Thornwell. Mr. Pelham entered the Sophomore Class of the South Carolina College, February 13, 1836, and graduated in December, 1838, with distinction. Immediately upon his graduation, he was elected by the Faculty Tutor in the Department of Languages. In June, 1843, he vacated the office. In May, 1844, he sailed for Europe, and visited England, France, Switzerland, Italy, and Greece. While in Europe he was an industrious traveller, and very few persons within the same period of time, saw so much, and visited so many interesting localities. I will not enumerate them, but content myself by remarking, that there are very few places in Italy particularly remarkable in history, which were overlooked. In August, 1845, he sailed for New York. That such a tour must have been productive of great benefit to him cannot be questioned. At his mature age, and familiar with the great authors of antiquity, it may be readily believed that it was truly a school of wisdom, and in a very special sense important to the life which he

was destined to lead upon his return to Carolina. I think that for the period assigned to his stay in Europe, he could not have employed his time better. In December, 1845, he was called to the Classical Department of Mount Zion College, at Winnsborough, which position he left in the following October. November 30, 1846, he was elected Professor of Roman Literature in the South Carolina College, and December 28, took his seat with the Faculty. September 16, 1857, he was elected to the Chair of History, Political Philosophy, and Political Economy, and his connection with the College terminated November 25, of that year. Thus it will be seen he was a Professor for eleven years. That his labors were of great value, and that they deserve to be held in lasting remembrance, cannot be questioned. He was a careful, pains-taking, indefatigable teacher, and his knowledge of his department was minute and critical. As a disciplinarian, he was one of the best which the College ever had. He maintained the most perfect order in the class room, and never passed, without rebuke, the slightest violation of propriety or decorum. He certainly possessed, in an uncommon degree, the rare talent so important to the teacher, of controlling youth when before him for instruction. At the meetings of the Faculty, he took his position, whenever the occasion demanded, with singular firmness and independence. The key to this is to be found in his love of truth and justice, and in the promptings of a delicate and enlightened conscience. Professor Pelham has pub-

lished little. I am not aware of anything but an article in the Southern Quarterly Review for September, 1856, on Cicero de Officiis. And who that has read it does not regret that he has not written more! This, of itself, is sufficient to prove that he is a master of style, and thoroughly imbued with the true spirit of classical literature. Since his retirement from the College, he has become the proprietor and editor of the Southern Guardian, a daily newspaper published in the City of Columbia, and is now engaged in the arduous labors of his exacting and responsible profession. To him the life was entirely new, and wholly diverse from his previous pursuits; but every enlightened reader must perceive the ability with which he conducts his paper, and the inviting classical aspect which he not unfrequently gives to topics of current discussion in the press of the country.

I turn to the proceedings of the Board of Trustees. November 25, Hon. A. B. Longstreet was elected President of the College. It was resolved that a new arrangement of the departments of instruction be adopted, with special reference to the convenience and fitness of the President elect. The Board assigned to the President, History, Political Philosophy, Political Economy, and Elocution. November 27, Charles S. Venable was elected to the Chair of Mathematics; Joseph LeConte, to the Chair of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology; John LeConte, to the Chair of Natural and Mechanical Philosophy; W. J. Rivers, to the Chair of Greek Literature; R.

W. Barnwell, to the Chair of Moral Philosophy, Sacred Literature, and Evidences of Christianity; J. L. Reynolds, to the Chair of Roman Literature, and M. LaBorde, to the Chair of Logic, Rhetoric, and Philosophy of the Mind. Dr. LaBorde was requested by the Board of Trustees to preside at the Commencement, confer the degrees, and deliver the usual Baccalaureate Address. After the commencement, the Faculty proceeded to the examination of applicants. Fifty-five students were admitted, which, in addition to the number already in College, made a total of about two hundred for the year 1858. The College was now adjourned for the Christmas festivities. It was restored to the confidence of the public; the night which had so long rested upon it had departed, and a day full of brightness and splendor was bursting upon it. The echoes of the thunder had died away, the "elemental strife" had ceased, and a calm serenity spread over the land. The future was again prophetic of glory and honor; and how full of significance that this occurred upon the advent of Christmas; merry, joyous Christmas, when the heart is attuned to gladness, and no sound is heard save the sound of "mirth and music, and the merry twinkling feet!" It was the season of the great festival, when the best and purest affections are brought into activity; the season of happy reunions, when father and son, mother and daughter, meet in love, and when the world and its cares are made to give way to purer and more hallowed thoughts, and are buried in forgetfulness.

And now I may ask, in conclusion, has the College accomplished the great end for which it was established? Has it done its work in educating the people of Carolina? There can be but one response to these questions. Every part of the State, and the up-country particularly, has derived from it an amount of benefit which cannot be estimated by dollars and cents. If it be true, as I think it is, that South Carolina has rivalled her most favored sisters in virtue, intelligence, and public spirit, much of it is due to her College. If her Governors, her Senators and Representatives to Congress, and her Judiciary, have shed a bright lustre upon her name, the College will point to the larger number of them as having been trained in her walls, and thereby fitted for their high positions. I am carried away by no blind enthusiasm when I say, that South Carolina never could have been what she is without it. All honor to the men who conceived the idea of a great State institution, and gave it existence. But its benefits are not limited to South Carolina alone. Her alumni are to be found throughout the South-western States, and no more is claimed for them than they deserve, when I add, that if they have not founded new empires, they have contributed largely to their glory and progress. The College has had success; it has dispensed "a complete and generous education; that which fits a man to perform justly, skilfully, and magnanimously, all the offices, both private and public, of peace and war." It has certainly realized, to as large an extent as could have

been anticipated, the wish expressed by the General Assembly, that it would prevent "a resort to Colleges in other States," and afford to the youth of the State the means of education and literary impulsion within her own borders. While all have cause to rejoice on account of its past history and present condition, there may be danger in great organic changes, or very serious innovations upon its established order and polity. It must be guarded alike against a too great exclusiveness on the one hand, and a too great popularization on the other. The former evil might be produced by a standard so exacting that few could come up to it, and the latter by depressing it to a point which would not secure even a respectable education. While it is a popular institution, and designed for the greatest good of the greatest number, is at the same time to be remembered, that though "it is open to all, all should not go to it;" that, in the language of Cousin, "it will do no good work for those who are not conscious of a lofty destination." I repeat, the College has performed its mission, and there may be danger in radical changes. No doubt we need a more varied culture; such as is adapted to the specific wants of our people. A good work has been done by our excellent Military Schools, and the movement in reference to our Free Schools, under the lead of one of our most distinguished public men, may accomplish much in meeting the general necessity. The College has given an impulse to the whole community; its history has been one of progress, and

without painful anxiety it may repose upon its past achievements. Let its Trustees be cautious of ill-digested schemes and "theoretical platitudes," and, proud of her position among the other similar institutions of the country, and not forgetting the peculiar circumstances by which we are surrounded, weigh well the matter whether a College founded upon any other basis, and having a different organization, would meet as well the wants of our people, and achieve an equal measure of success.

My historical sketch is brought to a close. I have endeavored to trace the College through evil report and good report. It has survived all its shocks and now stands a proud monument of the wisdom and patriotism of its founders. We are not called upon to mourn over its departed glory; to walk with melancholy heart over grounds made desolate, where once stood a majestic temple, with its towers and old ivied turrets—now, alas! in ruins. No! the temple still remains in all its proud and beautiful proportions, with its spires pointing to the skies; a striking emblem of those ennobling and elevating influences which it imparts to all who in faith and humility submit themselves to the teachings of its chosen ministers.

CHAPTER XVII.

The first meeting of the Faculty, under the new organization, was held January 3d, 1858. The Chairman, Dr. LaBorde, submitted the following communication from the Board of Trustees:

"*Resolved*, That the Faculty be authorized to receive one student from each Judicial District of the State, free of any charge for tuition, who shall be recommended by the Commissioners of Free Schools within that District, provided that there shall not be at one time more than one student from the same Judicial District."

January 18th, President Longstreet took his seat for the first time with the Faculty.

Nothing worthy of note occurred until the meeting of March 25th, when the following statement was made: That on the previous night the seats and desks in the lecture rooms and in the chapel were tarred, and that the Professors, therefore, could not meet their respective classes in any of the halls of the College. The Faculty felt that it was their duty to use every effort to carry on the exercises. To this end they opened their studies, and the order was issued by the President that the classes meet their respective Professors at the places designated. The Professors, too, superadded their

own order. The order was disobeyed by a large number, and the absentees were reported. After full discussion, the Faculty came unanimously to the conclusion that their conduct involved a gross and palpable violation of law; that it was an actual and practical combination to resist it, and that it would be fatal to the discipline and good order of the institution if it were not visited with exemplary punishment. It was, therefore, resolved to summon every absentee and put him upon his exculpation. All of them concurred in respect to the material issue, the *issue of authority*. They denied the right of the Faculty to hold recitations in the places which had been selected, and confessed to having disobeyed wilfully and deliberately the order of the President, personally given. As there were some mitigating circumstances in respect to five, they were suspended until the first Monday in May, and the others, ninety-seven in number, were suspended until the first Monday in October. Thus, by one of those unaccountable mistakes in reference to law, and imaginary rights to which sensible young men in a College are more prone than in any other situation in life, the institution was deprived of one hundred and two students, and received a shock which was felt throughout the State. It produced no interference, however, with the usual routine of duties, and the regular Spring Examination of the three under classes, and the May Exhibition of the Senior Class took place as usual. There was quiet until the close of the Session in June, which termi-

nated with the examinations of the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman Classes.

I turn now to the proceedings of the Board of Trustees at their semi-annual meeting. The reports of the President and Professors were referred to a committee, and that portion of the report which relates to the suspension of the students is worthy of notice. The following resolution was adopted by the Board:

"*Resolved*, That the Board of Trustees of the South Carolina College entirely approve the proceedings of the Faculty, in relation to the late insubordination of the students, and are prepared to sustain them in the firm and decided measures which they have taken to enforce the discipline of the College."

After the usual summer vacation, the Faculty assembled October 4th. Most of the suspended students presented themselves, and were re-admitted to their respective classes, upon examination. From this time to the close of the year, nothing of importance occurred; the usual examinations were held, the entire Senior Class was admitted to the Degree, and the Commencement came of with its usual attractions and interest.

The Faculty met January 3d, 1859. The number of students for the year was somewhat diminished by the act of suspension, to which I have referred. The act of discipline, however, sustained as it was

by the Board of Trustees, no doubt in the end accomplished good. There were but few offences, and the year was marked by good conduct on the part of the students, and perhaps an unusual amount of study. The President, in his report to the Board, remarks that "those who have been long acquainted with the Institution say that it has rarely, if ever, been in a more flattering condition."

I have now reached the year 1860. The first meeting of the Faculty was January 2d. The order of the College, until the close of the session, the first of July, was probably as good as was ever experienced. The President, in his semi-annual report, assures the Board that if any change has taken place in the state of the College since his last report, it is for the better; that the students, with very few exceptions, recite well and behave well. Again, in his annual report of November 28th, he remarks, that "the College is doing well in every respect, a little better than ever before since he has been connected with it." The first degree was conferred on all the members of the Senior Class, and the commencement exercises took place as usual.

The year 1861 will ever be remarkable in the history of the College, as the students participated largely in the political excitement which pervaded the State, and which culminated at the close of the year by the formal withdrawal of South Carolina from the Union. I have to mention the revival of the company of College Cadets, by authority of the Trustees, under very stringent conditions. From

day to day the excitement among our people was increasing. and, as was to be expected from a body of patriotic youth, the students, too, were becoming more and more interested. April 12th, the Faculty were assembled to consider the application of the Captain of the Cadets for leave of absence to visit the Governor of the State, and tender his company. The following resolutions were adopted :

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Faculty to do all they can to maintain the regular exercises of the College, and, therefore, they refuse to grant leave of absence to any student for the purpose of joining any military company, which is, or shall be, engaged in the service of the State.

Resolved, That the reorganization of the College Cadets having had reference to the retention of the students here, we deem it contrary to the design, both of the Trustees and Faculty, that it should, in any way, be made instrumental in the disbanding of the College, and the suspension of the College exercises.

Notwithstanding the refusal of the Faculty, the Cadets left for the coast, and the President, by a resolution of the Faculty, communicated the facts to the Board of Trustees. I make the following extract from his semi-annual report: "When the threatened invasion of Charleston harbor reached the ears of the students, they applied to the President, *ad interim*, for permission to participate in the

defence of the State. The President refused the permission, but in nearly every case they received authority from their parents to take dismissions. Some were of age, and took dismissions on their own responsibility. They went, were received by the Governor, were enrolled in the army, and served until last Thursday, when they returned, after an honorable discharge, and most of them resumed their places in the College. As soldiers their praises are on all lips. Their late return renders a May exhibition impossible. The College, in point of order, is in a most healthful condition."

Professor Barnwell repaired to the camp of the College Cadets, on Sullivan's Island, and I beg to be indulged in a short extract from his report: "The Faculty, individually, and as a body, by Faculty action, by public and private appeal, and by protest, opposed the abandonment of their studies, but without effect. Immediately upon being informed of their reception into the service of the State, and position on Sullivan's Island, I repaired to their camp, and continued that portion of my duties which were not suspended by their removal. Of their conduct, I cannot speak in too flattering terms. It exceeded the most ardent hopes I had formed of the morals, order, and dignity of our young men." Accompanying his report, was "an account drawn up for the gratification of their parents," and published in the papers of the State. This account is of considerable length, and is full of interest. It is recorded among the minutes of the Trustees. I give

only the concluding sentence: "As a Professor, I have always been proud of my pupils; but I must confess that I have never known how just was this pride, until I became their Chaplain, on Sullivan's Island."

At a meeting of the Faculty, June 24th, a communication from his Excellency, Governor Pickens, in reference to the Cadets, was submitted. This was in reply to a letter addressed to him by the Chairman of the Faculty, Dr. LaBorde, communicating the fact that the Cadets asked to be allowed to go to Virginia, for the three months' vacation. It was manifest that his Excellency had misconceived the nature of the communication addressed to him, and the Faculty thought proper to make the following record:

1. The Governor seems to have mistaken the purport of Dr. LaBorde's letter to him, as Dr. L. did not intend to request the acceptance of the Cadets.

2. The Faculty have not expressed any desire in regard to the matter.

3. During vacation, the Faculty have no control over the movements of the students, and, therefore, they regard the whole matter as resting upon the Executive of the State, and the parents and guardians.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing record be transmitted to His Excellency, and that the third particular of the record be communicated to the Cadets, as expressive of the views of the Faculty.

November 8th. A committee of the students presented a communication to the Faculty from the Governor of the State, expressing his willingness to allow the College Cadets to report to General Drayton for military duty, provided they have the permission of any of the Faculty. The Faculty unanimously resolved that they have no authority to disband the College. There was now a general meeting of the students, and they resolved to leave for the scene of war. The President waited upon the Governor and made the most strenuous efforts to prevent it. But it was in vain.

November 11th. The President, by authority of the Faculty, addressed a communication to the Governor, from which we make an extract: "The Faculty of the South Carolina College entertain serious apprehension that the sudden departure of the students at this juncture will peril the existence of the institution, unless something can be done to avert the lamentable result. We think this may be accomplished by the immediate return of the Senior Class, a majority of whom, we understand, were strongly opposed to the movement of their associates." In reply, the Governor remarks, that he debated, for a long time, the policy of allowing the students to leave the College, and that he has commissioned Major Stevens, a brave, religious, and good man, to take them under his special charge, and that he knows they will be well taken care of. He also adds that the excitement below is so intense and the emergency so pressing, that he does not

think the Seniors would return, if requested to do so. As there was no examination of the Senior Class, the Faculty declined recommending it for the usual degree. At the meeting of November 29th, the following resolution from the Trustees was communicated :

"*Resolved*, That the Faculty be requested to report the names of such members of the Senior Class as, in their opinion, under existing circumstances, should receive diplomas. The Faculty leaving to the Board the responsibility of the matter, report the entire class, I think, for the first degree, making no distinction among the members in good standing, as they believe that all of them are in the service of their country.

At the close of the session in June, Professor Barnwell went to Virginia, with the view of devoting himself to the noble work of ministering to the sick and wounded in our army. President Longstreet left the service of the College before the period for the annual meeting of the Board, and the Faculty was now deprived of two of its officers.

Augustus B. Longstreet was born in the city of Augusta, Georgia, September 22d, 1790, on the day, as he says in a letter now before me, "when the sun crossed the line."

The most celebrated of the academies which he attended in his youth was Dr. Waddell's, at Willington, Abbeville, South Carolina. After the usual

preparation, he was admitted a student of Yale College, where he graduated in 1813. He now entered the law school of Judges Reeve and Gould, where he remained until 1814, and returning to his native State, was admitted to the Bar in 1815. March 22d, 1817, he was married to Miss Eliza Park, a native of North Carolina, but at the time residing in Georgia. In 1821, he was elected a member of the Legislature of his State, and in 1822 a Judge of the Superior Court, then the highest Court of Judicature in Georgia. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1839, and being elected President of Emory College in the course of the same year, assumed the duties of the office in February, 1840. In 1841 or 1842, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Yale College. He resigned the Presidency of Emory College in 1848, and in the same year accepted the Presidency of Centennary College, Louisiana, which he resigned in 1849, and accepted the Presidency of the University of Mississippi, which he resigned in 1856. At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, in November, 1857, he was called to the Presidency of the South Carolina College, and resigning at the close of 1861, returned to his former home at Oxford, Miss.

Among the honors which he received, it is, perhaps, not unworthy of mention that he was elected an honorary member of the Smithsonian Institute, and that he was one of the delegates from this country to the Statistical Congress, which met in London in July, 1860. But I am to speak of him particularly in his

connection with letters, and as President of the South Carolina College. He has written a great deal for newspapers and periodicals, but these productions, though well received, and not without real merit, must be regarded as fugitive, and never having assumed a permanent form, will be passed by without special notice. The only volumes which he ever published, were the "Georgia Scenes," and "Master Mitten." It is probable that no Southern book has had a larger circulation than the Georgia Scenes, and I am sure that to few works of the kind have been accorded greater merit. While it is true that the author had in view the amusement of the reader, it is also true that he had a higher aim. His chief purpose was to supply a chasm in history; to give the manners, customs, amusements, dialects, forms of speech in certain classes of society, as they were witnessed by him. For this I have the authority of Judge Longstreet himself, and to illustrate his meaning, he points to the Olympic Games: "If we had the comments of the wits and wags in the common walks of life in their own dialects upon the victors and the vanquished, their remarks upon the dresses of the charioteers, their horses, their manner of driving, their blunders, upon the pugilistic combatants, their appearance, if we were permitted, so to speak, to hear the very greetings or groanings, as the favorite champion seemed to gain or lose the chances of victory, if we could be introduced to their own quarrels and fights, what a fund, not only of amusement, but of instruction, would be opened up to

us!" Something like this he has attempted in the Georgia Scenes. The period of his "history" is embraced within the first fifty years of our Republic, and at this time scarcely a trace of the form of society then existing is to be found. Without confining himself at all times to special, historic detail, everything is substantially true, and from the beginning to the end is strictly Georgian. The scenes which he has described are real scenes. The "Gander Pulling" actually occurred at the very place where it is located, the persons who figured in it were well known in the county at that time, and the language is precisely such as was common on these occasions. The horses that were engaged differed, as horses generally do, but to give increased interest, he made one of them break from the ring, strike for Augusta, pass tobacco-sellers on the way, which were common in that day, and the rider receive the greeting which such characters would be sure to give. The exhibition of the "Wax Works" actually came off in Waynesborough, Burke County. Living characters are introduced under fictitious names, and they performed the precise parts which are assigned them. "The Fight" is a description of a combat which was not uncommon, and in almost every county were to be found a Billy Stallings, a Bob Durham, and a Ransy Sniffle. The truth is, that the sketches in the "Georgia Scenes" are from nature, and are given as few could give them. We have the highest skill of the artist, and we know not where to look for more complete delineations. His

portraits are perfect, and thousands among us will bear witness to their exact fidelity. Nor have we been without a personal observation which would give us some right to pass a judgment upon them. To us they seem to breathe and to speak, and, without effort, rise up in all their fullness and proportion. I have before me, too, a Ransy Sniffle, "a little fellow, a sprout, who, in his earlier days, had fed copiously upon clay and blackberries. This diet had given to him a complexion which a corpse would be ashamed to own, and an abdominal rotundity which was quite unprepossessing. Long spells of the fever and ague had conspired, with clay and blackberries, to throw him quite out of the order of nature. His shoulders were fleshless and elevated, his head large and flat, his neck slim and translucent, and his arms, hands, fingers, and feet, were lengthened out of all proportion to the rest of his frame. His joints were large, and his limbs small, and as for flesh, he could not, with propriety, be said to have any. Those parts which nature usually supplies with most of this article, the calves of the legs, for example, presented in him the appearance of so many well drawn blisters. His height was just five feet nothing, and his average weight in blackberry season, ninety-five."

But I conclude my notice of the "Georgia Scenes." Upon it must rest his reputation mainly as an author; and I cannot but repeat my belief that in this peculiar field of labor, none among us have achieved a higher success.

A word or two about "Master Mitten." When Judge Longstreet was President of the Centennary College, there were at the Grammar School connected with it the sons of certain widowed mothers, who exercised no control over them, and who, in consequence, as youths are apt to do, gave more of their time to mischief than to study. The design of the work is to impress upon mothers the danger of allowing their affection for their children to interfere with that parental discipline which is indispensable to the proper training of youth, and to lay before them the evils of indolence, and the rewards of industry and study. Though a most sensible book, full of the most wholesome truths, and inculcating a most useful and too often neglected moral lesson, it seemed not to have touched the great public heart like the Georgia Scenes, and added not much to the reputation of the author.

From what has already been said, the reader will perceive that I regard Judge Longstreet as the portrait painter of one class of humble life. He had a keen perception, and, gifted with fine powers of discrimination, he presents this class in all its variety. May we not say of him what is said of Crabbe, that he sees with a correct, and perhaps "too microscopic an eye," and that if there be any fault in his descriptions and pictures, it is that of a too great minuteness of detail, and, if I may venture the remark, an unnecessary fidelity to nature. One of the most striking features in his mind is his sense of the ludicrous, proofs of which may be seen on

every page of the Georgia Scenes. He is full of humor, but he makes it contribute to a right end, "to harmless laughter and amusement, to scorn for falsehood, and hatred of hypocrisy." Somebody says that a literary man of the humoristic turn is pretty sure to be of a philanthropic nature, to have a greater sensibility to be moved to pain or pleasure. I know of no one in whom the comic vein is more apparent. So strong is his passion, that its indulgence with him is a necessity. I cannot help asking, what would be the effect upon him if the comic muse were to disappear from earth? I am reminded of the Prologue to Goldsmith's celebrated comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," where the speaker is represented as entering, dressed in black, and holding a handkerchief to his eyes, and begs to be excused;

> "Pray would you know the reason why I'm crying?
> The comic muse, long sick, is now a dying;
> And if she goes, my tears will never stop."

His style, judged by the severest tests, must, I conceive, be pronounced good. He expresses his thoughts with clearness and with force, and is never misunderstood. It is too, as it should be, adapted to the nature of the subject. When he thinks proper to lay aside for the moment the ludicrous and the comic, he rises with great ease to the dignity of a moral essayist, and shows that he is no less at home with the one than with the other. Nor is he wanting in a talent for description. Though indulging but seldom, we have proofs of his power; and when dealing with inanimate nature, he is no less faithful

and graphic than when he is portraying human character. I think I could point to passages in his work distinguished not only for neatness and elegance, but for a measure of poetical beauty.

I am now to speak of him as President of the South Carolina College. For this office he was nominated by some of the most distinguished men of the State, who had known him from early life, and who had enjoyed good opportunities for acquainting themselves with his qualifications. Indeed in the absence of this, his fitness might be most obviously concluded from the many honors which he had received, and particularly from his large experience in college life. Under the new arrangement of the departments of instruction, he was required to teach History, Political Philosophy, Political Economy, and Elocution. I think he had all the necessary knowledge. These were his favorite branches of study, those in which he had made his largest attainments, and which, it was believed, from the habits of his life, he could teach with greatest efficiency. He had fine command of language, and was an earnest, forcible talker. I would not claim for him scholarship or profound learning, but he had general and varied knowledge, and a fund of wisdom of special value, which he had accumulated by the observation of society, in its many phases, and which can be acquired in no other way. I may be the better understood when I say that he had common sense, in the popular acceptation of the term; that is, the power to discern what is right and expedient, and

to adopt the best means to accomplish a purpose. In few situations in life is this more needed than in dealing with the youth of a College. He had touched society at both extremes, and had seen men, as he would say, in all "their gyrations and evolutions." He had been a witness of the various influences to which they yield obedience, and he had not looked in vain. He liked the society of youth, and his mind was in constant sympathy with them. He was not wanting in a proper appreciation of genius, of superior mental endowments; but how earnestly would he plead for the young man of humble gifts, who was nobly struggling to cultivate and to improve them! I know that he sympathized with the sentiment of Dr. Arnold; that the generation of scholars to which he looked back with the greatest pleasure, was not that which contained most instances of individual talent, but that which had altogether worked steadily and industriously. And had he, like that great and good man, once lost his patience with a pupil of this kind, and spoken sharply to him, and with a look in his face received the reply, "Why do you speak angrily, sir; indeed I'm doing the best that I can," he, too, in after years would have told the story to his children, with the remark, "that he never felt as much ashamed in his life, and that look and that speech he had never forgotten." No one was more tolerant of the frivolities and indiscretions of young men, and his big heart embraced them all within the circle of its affections. He was loved by them, and I am sure

there was never for a moment a feeling of unkindness excited towards him in the bosom of any. Of all the men I have ever met, I know not that I have been associated with another whose temper was equally cheerful. If I were disposed to indulge envy, here is a most tempting occasion. He was a stranger to depression of spirits. I am reminded of Paley, who had that frame of mind which perceived the goodness of God in everything within and without him, and thus multiplied indefinitely the sources of pleasure and happiness. Lady Montagu, in noticing the death of an eminent literary man of England, says, that his capacity for happiness was so great that he should have gone on forever. Never have I known one with a greater capacity for happiness than Judge Longstreet. He loved all honest pleasures, was a fierce foe to all sin, but a gentle enemy to all sinners. So it was with that great and good man, Dr. Johnson. What a humanity he had! writes a distinguished author of our times. He was free from the constitutional malady of that world-renowned person, but like him he preserved his sympathy with all ages and classes. The following incident related of Johnson, is equally characteristic of Judge Longstreet: "What, boys, are you for a frolic?" he cries, when Topham Beauclerk comes and wakes him up at midnight; "I'm with you," and away he goes, tumbles on his humble old clothes and trundles through Covent Garden, with the young fellows.

I have now concluded my imperfect notice of

Judge Longstreet. Perhaps none of his contemporaries were more generally known in the Southern States, and few received more signal proofs of the popular regard and confidence. In the various positions which he occupied, he illustrated his abiding love of truth and justice, and never incurred the suspicion of having used unworthy means for the accomplishment of his purposes. He passed the usual term allotted to the life of man; and it pleased Providence to continue him longer upon earth that we might have the benefit of the living example of one who united in the highest degree, the sterling virtues of the citizen and the shining graces of the Christian.

Judge Longstreet died at Oxford, Miss., July 16, 1870.

And here, in conclusion, I will avail myself of an able and eloquent address delivered at Oxford, Miss. on the life and character of Judge Longstreet, by Hon. James Jackson. "His death bed," says he, "was at the very threshold of Heaven; so near to the Holiest of Holies that it seems almost profane to attempt to describe it. With the calmness of the Christian philosopher, with his hand upon his wrist he noted the ebbings of the flowing tide, and whispering, 'not a cloud, not a cloud;' his eyes were turned up to Heaven, as if watching for the gates to open, his face lightened up with a heavenly radiance and the soul passed almost visibly into glory." Well, exclaimed his son-in-law, the eloquent Lamar, "I don't know what he saw, but that old man saw

something awe inspiring, sublime, divinely beautiful beyond human ken."

I proceed now to mark some of the principal events which distinguished the year 1862. I cannot do better than to draw from the official Report of Professor LaBorde, the Chairman of the Faculty, which bears date May 7th. "The Session has been one of peculiar trial and embarrassment. This could not be otherwise. The young men of the College were fully alive to the importance of the struggle which is now going on, and it was impossible to resist the impulses of a patriotism which demanded a united effort to drive the invader from our soil. The Board will remember that in April of the last year the students marched in a body to our coast, that during our summer vacation many of them were in the service of the country in Virginia as well as in our own State, and that in November, they left a second time for the Seaboard. At the meeting of your Honorable Body in November, our entire people were in a state of great excitement, and the fortunes of the College were in jeopardy. As there was a prospect of largely diminished numbers for the session, commencing in January, the Board in addition to the usual period appointed for the examination of applicants, ordered that application for admission be received on the first Monday of that month. The order was carried out, and as from time to time applicants and students discharged the service continued to present themselves, the Faculty thought proper to prolong as far as possible

the period of admission. In the end our catalogue reached seventy-two.

I am sure that I speak the opinion of all my colleagues, when I say that rarely has the College had within its walls a body of young men equally distinguished for industry, proficiency, and propriety of deportment. Two of the corps of instructors were absent, but the hours thus vacated, were distributed, and Professors and students were worked to the highest point of exertion. Thus passed the months of January and February. On Saturday, the 8th of March, the order of the Governor and Council was published, which, though not addressed to the College, yet brought within its general provisions all the students except twelve, and subjected them to military duty. On that day, they held a meeting, and believing that the only escape from conscription was to enter the volunteer service, they resolved to withdraw at once from the College. This was accordingly done, with the exception of three or four. In the meantime the bell was rung as usual, and the Professors attended their respective class rooms until Monday, five o'clock, P. M., when, no student attending, the bell was discontinued by my order. There was now an intermission of all exercises. We were without a student, but the Faculty, knowing that they had no authority to close the College, and believing that it was their duty to carry it on, if possible, resolved to reopen it, and advertise accordingly in the public papers. It was entirely certain that, with the reorganization, there would be no

Junior and Senior Classes, but it was hoped that there was sufficient material in the State to form the two lower classes with respectable numbers. But it has turned out otherwise, and I have to report but nine students in the College—five in the Freshman, and four in the Sophomore.

It is not my purpose to arraign the wisdom and policy of the order which proved so diastrous to the College, but I will say that the Faculty did all that circumstances would allow to preserve its numbers and existence. It is, perhaps, not unbecoming in me to add, that our State authorities only anticipated, by a brief interval, the Confederate Congress, which, by its act of conscription, takes from us all the students who were embraced in the order of Council.

It will be observed that the order produced a suspension of the College exercises, but the Faculty gave public notice that they would be resumed on the 17th of the month, March; that on that day the exercises would begin with such students as may then be present, and that applicants for admission will be examined until the first Monday in April. A committee was appointed to report to the Faculty what changes should be made in the terms of admission to the Sophomore and Freshman Classes, in order to meet the exigencies of the College and adapt the instruction to the limited means of the youth of the State. The committee reported certain changes, and the report was adopted. A few of the students returned, and a few applicants were re-

ceived, but, as has been seen by reference to the report of the Chairman, at the May meeting of the Board, the struggle on the part of the Faculty to preserve the College, was in vain. Professor Venable having entered the military service of the country, resigned his Professorship.

Charles S. Venable was born at Longwood, Prince Edward County, Virginia, the family residence of his father, N. E. Venable, April 19th, 1827. He became a student of Hampden Sidney College, in 1839, and graduating in 1842, remained as a resident graduate one year, pursuing Mathematics under Colonel B. L. Ewell, now President of William and Mary College, and English Literature and History, under President Maxwell. In June, 1843, he was made Tutor in Mathematics, and continued for two years in this capacity and as a student of law. In October, 1845, he went to the University of Virginia, and spent one session in the study of Law, Mathematics, and Languages. At the close of the session, July, 1846, he was elected Professor in Hampden Sidney College, to succeed Professor Ewell, and after remaining one year, he obtained a furlough, returned to the University of Virginia, and studied Mixed Mathematics and Engineering, under Professor Courtenay. He graduated on Mixed Mathematics and Engineering, and in those academic schools which were not pursued at the period of his first connection, with the exception of Moral Philosophy. At that time there was no school of Literature and History.

This was the session of 1847 and 1848. He re-

turned to Hampden Sidney in June 1848, and filled the Chair of Mathematics until June, 1852. He then obtained a furlough to visit Germany for the further prosecution of his studies. In Berlin, he studied Astronomy under Professor Encke, then Director of the Berlin Observatory, and Mathematics with Disichlet and Boschhardt, of the University of Berlin. In the Spring of 1853, he went to Bonn, and spent several months in studying practical Astronomy under Professor Argelander, the Director of the Observatory in Bonn. Leaving Bonn, he travelled in Southern Europe, studied for some time in Paris, went to England, visited the Observatories at Cambridge, Greenwich, and Lord Ross', and then embarked for his home in Virginia. He resumed his duties in Hampden Sidney in December, 1853, where he continued until January, 1856, when he was elected to the Chair of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in the University of Georgia, in place of Professor John LeConte. At the close of the session, in November, 1856, he resigned his Professorship, and returned to Virginia. In November, 1857, he was elected Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the South Carolina College, and entered upon his duties in January, 1858. In 1860, he joined the Congaree Rifles, a volunteer corps, and went, with the rank of second Lieutenant, to Charleston, to take part in the attack upon Fort Sumter. As a private in the Governor's Guards, Second South Carolina Regiment, he went to Virginia, and took part in the battle of Manassas, and for some months was on the

Potomac with Hampton as volunteer Aid. In October, 1861, he was appointed Lieutenant of Artillery, Confederate States Army, for engineer duty, but, in consequence of sickness, did not receive his commission until March, 1862. It will be perceived that Mr. Venable, as far back as 1860, entered the military service of the country, and that he had served on the sea-coast of Carolina and in Virginia. It is to be remarked, however, that, thus far, he preserved his connection with the College. March 17th, 1862, he took his seat for the last time with the Faculty, and at the May meeting of the Board of Trustees, his letter of resignation, dated April 1st, was submitted and accepted. He was ordered to New Orleans in March, and rendered valuable service in the defence of that city; was promoted to a Captaincy in April; went to Vicksburg in May, and served as Adjutant to General M. L. Smith, then commanding at that point. On the 11th May, he was made Major and Aid-de-Camp on the staff of General Lee, and reported to him in June. In March, 1864, he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Adjutant-General, and assigned to duty as Aid-de-Camp. He was with that great Chieftain from June 23d, 1862, to April 11th, 1865—that is, until the surrender of his army. August 18th, 1865, he was elected to the Chair of Mathematics in the University of Virginia.

Among the most flattering distinctions of Professor Venable is his appointment as one of five Commissioners to Labrador to observe the eclipse of

July, 1860. The commission consisted of Messrs. Alexander, of Princeton, the Chief, of Bernard, of Mississippi, Smith, of Annapolis, Venable, of South Carolina, and Lieut. Ashe, R. N., of Montreal. Professor Venable had charge of the Meteorological Observations, and his admirable Assistant was Oscar M. Lieber, State Geologist of South Carolina, whose life, short as it was, was marked by the exhibition of rare talent and uncommon knowledge, and whose early death Science and the South have so much reason to deplore. The report of Professor Venable's Observations and Measurements is contained in the Coast Survey Report for 1861.

I have now briefly recorded some of the principal events in the life of Professor Venable. I think the reader will agree with me that thus far it has been marked by singular honor and distinction. We see him a student at twelve years of age in one of the oldest and most reputable Colleges of Virginia, graduating at fifteen and made Tutor in Mathematics at sixteen, graduating at a University at nineteen, and made Professor in Mathematics in a College at this early age. It will be perceived that at the early age of twenty he had graduated in all the Academic Schools of the University, embraced in its curriculum at that time, except one. The least reflecting will see in these honors of his youth the certain presage of that higher distinction which awaited him in the maturity of his powers. Though not long in Europe, few young men who visit it are as well prepared as he was to profit by the

advantages held out by its learned Professors. He made the most of his time, and returned to his home with a large increase of knowledge, and a general culture and accomplishment, which gave him rank among the best educated men of the country.

It is a fact most honorable to him and to the people who could thus appreciate genius and learning, that at the age of thirty he had been Professor in three colleges, in three different States ; and it is worthy of special mention, as his crowning academic honor, that the State which gave him birth resolved that she would bear her warmest testimony to his merits, by connecting him with her most cherished institution of learning. The facts which have been given exhibit his devotion to Mathematical pursuits, particularly, and the positions which he has occupied from his learning and his competency as an instructor. It would be a great mistake, however, to suppose that his knowledge is restricted to the Mathematics. His culture is general, and his attainments embrace the range of all those liberal studies which become the educated gentleman. Nor is this general attention to letters incompatible with excellence in a particular department. It is a strange notion that the way to be learned in one thing is to be ignorant in everything else. This is, in plain language, the proposition. The truth is that all the branches of knowledge are more or less related, and that they reciprocally strengthen and illustrate each other. For the achievement of highest success one

should be made the predominant object of study and attention, while the others should be *compelled* to lend their assistance. And is it the price of greatness in the Mathematician, the Lawyer, and Physician, that they can know nothing beyond their special profession? The fame of Somers and Mansfield is none the less because they loved letters and were the friends of Addison and Pope, and the name of Harcourt loses none of its lustre on account of its association with polite learning and the little man of Twickenham. Lord Campbell, who never conceals his pleasure when he finds a Chancellor who loves letters, says of the renowned Eldon, that he could wish, for the sake of himself as well as others, that the "Literæ humaniores" had been allowed to interest, enlighten and refine him; but in all his correspondence for fifty years he traces only two allusions to books. Aristotle, at the request of Alexander, undertook the task of revising the text of the Iliad. We admire the great Macedonian, not so much for the vastness of his conquests as for his love of Letters, and it is a beautiful incident in his life, that when amid the spoils of Darius a magnificent casket was found, enriched with gold, pearls and precious stones, he exclaimed, "Let that be reserved for me, it shall contain my Homer; it is but just that the richest production of art should preserve the most precious work of the human mind."

Let me be indulged with one more example. I refer to a man who, as has been said, has multiplied the national resources to a degree, perhaps, even

beyond his own stupendous powers of calculation and combination; I mean James Watt. This great Mathematical genius, this immortal Machinist and Engineer, had a variety of knowledge which would seem to be almost superhuman. Amid the arduous labors of his profession he still found time to travel the circle of knowledge. Lord Jeffrey compares his intelligence to the elephant's trunk, which the animal uses with equal facility either to pick up a pin or to rend an oak. Walter Scott, who met him once "surrounded by a little band of northern literati," testifies that his talents and learning overflowed on every subject; that with one gentleman, who was a deep philologist, he talked on the origin of the alphabet as if he had been coeval with Cadmus; with another, a celebrated critic, he talked on Political Economy and the Belles-lettres as if his whole life had been directed to their study, while in science he was conspicuous above all others. To complete the wonder, no novel of the least celebrity had escaped his perusal, and he was as shameless and obstinate a peruser of them as if he had been a very milliner's apprentice of eighteen.

But I have dwelt too long on our topic. My purpose was to suggest that knowledge, in its true sense, implies something more than an acquaintance with a particular subject or department; that the intellectual powers can only be fully developed and stimulated to their utmost capacity by enlarging the circle of objects and multiplying the sources of thought, and that any other view will have the effect

of contracting the mind and engendering a selfish and exclusive, in place of a liberal and a catholic spirit. I repeat, then, that Professor Venable, as distinguished as he is in the Mathematics, has, in his pursuit of knowledge, fulfilled the idea of a liberal culture, and that he is, in its highest sense, a man of learning. In this connection I must add that he has certain accomplishments of education which are possessed by very few persons at the South. It has been seen that he received the usual instruction in the Ancient Languages, but I have now to add that he is familiar with the French and German, and that he speaks them with the fluency of his Vernacular.

I look with peculiar pleasure to his connection with the South Carolina College. There was no disappointment. With the Trustees, the Faculty, and the Students, he was a great favorite, and he left with the people of the State at large the most agreeable impressions. As soon as the Faculty were informed that he was to enter the military service of the country, the Chairman was requested to address to him a communication expressive of the high estimate in which he was held by his colleagues. And the Trustees of the Institution, bearing in mind his faithful services, and anxious to give the highest proof of their appreciation, at the November meeting, in 1867, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. I beg leave to give the following extract from his letter to the Secretary of the Board: "Feeling that the honor is undeserved, I accept, with thanks, this testimonial, of which the worthiest

would be proud. During three bright, happy years, and four more of struggle and trial, my whole allegiance was to South Carolina, and my heart is with her people in their sorrow."

The sketch which has been given, brief as it is, is sufficient to disclose the leading elements of his character. He unites great firmness and determination with a noble generosity of nature. Though of strong will, and a full measure of self-reliance, still he is tolerant of the opinions of others, open to the appeals of reason, and free from all offensive dogmatism. His moral and intellectual powers are well harmonized and adjusted, and, together, fill up the ideal of a true and genuine manhood.

It is not for me to speak particularly of his Army life. The reader is already aware of the eagerness with which he entered upon it. Most freely did he adopt the sentiment of the Roman, that "no man was a private man when the preservation of the liberties of the country was concerned;" that to that country belonged "the nobler portion of our genius, heart and counsel, and that she gave back for our private service only what she could spare from the public interests." Sure I am that none were urged by an honester zeal, or a purer patriotism. He was with the great leader of the Confederate Armies for nearly three years, and earned his highest confidence and regard. But the cause for which he struggled so manfully has failed, and, returning to his first love, he has exchanged the terrible storm of battle for the peaceful pursuits of the University. That

he has entered upon a wider theatre of usefulness than he has ever before occupied as a Professor, I have no doubt. He has written but little. He is now engaged in the preparation of a series of Mathematical Text-books, but, as yet, has only published some elementary volumes. He is in the prime of life, and it is sincerely hoped that his favorite Institution of learning, and the cause of education at large, may long enjoy the benefit of his labors.

At a meeting of the Faculty, June 16th, the Chairman, Dr. LaBorde, stated that the Confederate authorities had made application for the College Buildings, in order to use them as a Hospital for the sick and wounded of the army on the coast of South Carolina; that the application was earnestly urged by the Governor and Council. The Chairman further stated that, at a meeting of the Executive Committee, the Honorable W. F. DeSaussure, on hearing that the Faculty had appointed the twenty-third instant for the Commencement of the Examination of the few students within the College, had requested him to have the examination entered upon and completed as soon as possible, on the ground that the hospital accommodation in Charleston was already exhausted, that the battle on James' Island had begun, and that the emergency, therefore, was of the most pressing character. Under these circumstances the Examination was begun on the seventeenth, and on the twentieth the students were dismissed until the first Monday in October.

October 6th, the Faculty assembled, and the

Chairman, Dr. LaBorde, submitted a statement, with a correspondence, in reference to the appropriation of the buildings for Hospital purposes. From this we learn that the application of the Confederate authorities was refused both by the Chairman and the Executive Committee ; that application was then made to the Governor and Council, and that the buildings were set apart by their order. On the 20th of August, the Chairman asked the Governor that the buildings be returned to the College authorities by the middle of September, that the necessary steps might be taken to fit them for the occupancy of the students. This application was declined for reasons stated at length by His Excellency. When the Chairman concluded his statement, the following resolutions were adopted :

Whereas, the Faculty have reason to believe that arrangements are in progress for abandoning the College buildings as a Hospital, therefore

Resolved, That notice be given that the College exercises will be resumed as soon as the buildings are properly arranged, and that the Chairman of the Faculty be directed to make an urgent appeal to the Medical Director, in order to secure prompt possession of the buildings.

October 16th, the Chairman submitted the correspondence between himself and the Medical Director, and the conclusion of the reply of the Director will be given.

After a statement of the reasons which led to the appropriation of the College buildings, he says, that "under these circumstances I respectfully recommend that the College Hospital be allowed to remain as it is during the war, as the buildings will not be used for any other purpose during that time, and the Confederate and State Governments will both be saved much expense by the arrangement." A suspension of all College exercises now followed as a matter of course. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, November 26th, it was

Resolved, That the Board will await the action of the Legislature before it decides as to the resumption of the exercises of the College, and that the President of the Board communicate to that body all the facts in relation to the suspension of the exercises, and the occupation of the buildings as a hospital.

It was further

Resolved, That the acting President and Professors of the College be requested to retain possession of the respective houses occupied by them, whether the exercises of the Institution be resumed or not.

The Board had its semi-annual meeting May 6th, 1863. It was

Resolved, That the College exercises be resumed at the usual time in October, and that notice be given to the Professors of the College, and to the Confederate authorities, who are now using the building as a Hospital.

At a Faculty meeting on the 11th of May, the resolution in reference to the resumption of the exercises, was communicated, and the Chairman was instructed to correspond with the Confederate Authorities, with the view of securing possession of the buildings by the 1st of July next.

CHAPTER XVIII.

At a special meeting of the Faculty, June 25th, the Chairman announced the death of Professor Barnwell.

Robert W. Barnwell was born in Beaufort, South Carolina, May 23d, 1831. He commenced the study of the classics with Mr. Cotes, at his school in Charleston, and next became a member of the parochial school attached to St. Peter's Church, under charge of Reverend Stiles Mellichamp. When this school closed, he returned to Mr. Cotes, and after remaining some time with him became a pupil of Professor Rivers, with whom he completed his preparation for the South Carolina College. He entered the College in 1847, and graduated with the second honor in the class of 1850. He commenced the study of the law, which he pursued for six months, but making now a profession of religion he decided to become a minister of the Holy Religion of his Saviour. Studying under the direction of his father,

Rev. W. H. Barnwell, he was entered as a candidate in April, 1851. In February, 1854, he visited Europe and devoted himself most assiduously to the study of Hebrew, German, French, Theology, and not neglecting General Literature. He studied at Heidelberg, Erlangen, and lastly at Berlin, under the most celebrated Professors. During the summer months he travelled on foot with a young friend over a portion of Italy and Switzerland. He visited also Holland, Ireland, England, and Paris. Upon his return to Carolina he was admitted to the Ministry, being ordained by Bishop Davis, at Stateburg, September 22d, 1856. He took charge immediately of Zion Church, Richland District, South Carolina. September 17th, 1857, he was elected to the Chair of Moral Philosophy and Sacred Literature in the South Carolina College. He had the honor of declining the Presidency of William and Mary College, Virginia, and the Rectorship of Trinity Church, Washington City.

I have now to speak of Mr. Barnwell as a Professor in connection with the South Carolina College. It was not a period of long service, but it was long enough for him to make the most favorable impressions, and to give him rank among the many gifted and brilliant men who are found on the roll of its Faculty. When a student in College he was distinguished for his proficiency in the ancient languages, and this knowledge was much increased by his subsequent studies. Indeed his genius for language was extraordinary. He returned from Europe with a

thorough knowledge of the French and German, and spoke them with great fluency and correctness. With a mind adorned by varied learning, with a soul full of earnestness and enthusiasm, with a power and force of language rarely equalled, he could not fail to arouse attention in the class room, and to awaken a lively and lasting interest. But his labors were not confined to the lecture room. He was also the Chaplain of the College, and officiated regularly in the pulpit. But he had his Bible class of young men, and the religious exercises of these meetings, in which many of them took part with him, did much in the way of fostering a religious sentiment, and contributing to the good order of the institution. I think he had a character of mind which fitted him well for ethical discussion. He was fond of Metaphysics, and few persons could comprehend more quickly and thoroughly than he, the pages of Plato and Aristotle, of Des Cartes, and Locke. He was familiar with the speculations of ancient and modern philosophy, and this was made apparent by the ease and frequency with which he drew from them. One of the text books of his chair is Butler's Analogy, a work which taxes the highest powers of the human mind, and which few persons indeed are competent to comprehend entirely. In the language of Bishop Wilson, "the mind of a master pervades it; it has fixed the admiration of all competent judges for nearly a century, and will continue to be studied as long as the language in which he wrote endures." He had to be compared with illustrious predecessors;

with a Henry and a Thornwell who had filled the same chair, and of whose fame every graduate of the College and lover of letters was proud. It was a severe trial for one so young, and wholly inexperienced as an instructor. It is honor enough that he performed its duties with great ability, and that the lustre shed upon the chair by the distinguished gentlemen to whom I have alluded, suffered no abatement.

What shall I say of him as a preacher? Here his gifts were peculiar. He must take rank among the first. Nor was he a preacher who would commend himself only to an audience of a particular character. He had those qualities which are alike pleasing to all. His voice was musical, his manner warm and fervid, his elocution most graceful, but with no appearance of art, and his command of language extraordinary. These are things which all admire, and they were ever present with him. But when it is added that his discourses were distinguished for the vigor of their thought, and the soundness of their reflections, that his language was remarkable for its purity and propriety, and that when the occasion demanded, he could indulge in the beautiful creations of fancy, what more, I ask, is wanted to give the highest rank as a preacher! Whether he preached before a mixed audience, or one of highest culture and refinement, he made a deep impression. His style was not that of a philosophical essay, or theological treatise, which would seem to be more appropriate for the closet than for the pulpit, but it

was, as Rogers says, the *agonistical* of Aristotle, the style by which a speaker *earnestly strives* to make a *present* audience see and feel what he wishes them to see and feel. Mr. Barnwell was capable of discussing the highest problems of philosophy, but he avoided the error of thrusting philosophy offensively before his hearers. This is a mistake committed by some of our greatest preachers. But philosophy must not be eschewed; it must be made useful. "It must be philosophy without the forms of it, philosophy in its working dress, philosophy that does not appear to be such. The speaker may have a knowledge of logic, but it must be seen not in the mysteries of mood and figure, but in the greater perspicuity of statement, and the greater closeness of his reasoning."

This is truly a hard lesson; to employ philosophy and learning without letting your hearers know it; but it is a lesson which the greatest masters of the pulpit have learned. It was Mr. Barnwell's fortune to preach elsewhere than in South Carolina. I remember well the admiration which he excited in the enlightened community of Charlottesville, Va., and in other portions of the State. I have before me a notice of a sermon which he preached at a celebrated watering place, and I take the liberty of referring briefly to it. "The visitors here, says the writer, were treated yesterday to an intellectual banquet, in the form of a sermon from a talented young clergyman, Rev. Mr. Barnwell, of South Carolina." He calls particular attention to "the

exquisite modulation and beauty of his voice," to "his impressive reading, to the refinement of his eloquence, and the classic sublimity of his language," and to "a power which foretells the greatest distinction in his calling." His call to Trinity Church, Washington City, can be regarded in no other light than as the highest testimony to his merit. This Church is in the Diocese of Maryland, numbered at the time four hundred communicants, a congregation of a thousand, was eminently peaceful, harmonious and prosperous," and gave to its Rectors a liberal salary.

It remains for me to call attention to another field of his labors, which, I think, gives a more favorable view of his character than anything which has been presented.

I have now to notice him in connection with the Carolina soldiers of the Confederate Army, and the sick in the hospitals. His labors were mostly in Virginia, the theatre of the most active operations, and where most of Carolina soldiers were in service. At the close of the College Session, in June, 1861, he went to Virginia, with the view of devoting the vacation to the relief of the sick of our army. The fact that I accompanied him is here mentioned for the single reason that with the reader it lends additional value to my testimony. He conceived the idea of an Aid Association, consisting of gentlemen from Carolina, of establishing bureaus of supply, hospitals for the sick and wounded, and all this was soon accomplished, and placed in a condition of

the highest efficiency. The headquarters were at Charlottesville, and the principal bureau was at that place, but the Association extended its aid to Orange, Culpepper, Manassas, Fairfax, and other places.

The supplies from the bureau, though mostly distributed to Carolina soldiers, were not wholly confined to them. The first battle of Manassas was now fought, supplies from the people of the State were being sent forward in large quantities, and with this the work of the Association was rapidly increasing. The shipment of supplies from every neighborhood of the State which required acknowledgment, and the hundreds of letters of inquiry after the battle of Manassas, made necessary a most extensive correspondence. Hundreds were in the hospitals of the Association, and the physicians, nurses, and others, were all from South Carolina. The organization was complete, and I think I am justified in the remark, that no hospital of the time was more perfect in its appointments, and better conducted. Though all worked up to the highest point of efficiency, and discharged to the full the obligations of humanity, it must be said that Mr. Barnwell directed every movement and assumed all the responsibility. The labor of the correspondence was immense, but he took it upon himself, and few letters, I am sure, remained unanswered. Supplies were forwarded from time to time to the Carolina forces in the field, and these were always placed in charge of some one connected with the Association. Mr. Barnwell had his

full part in this labor, and personally distributed them to the army.

The first Monday in October—the day for the opening of the College—was rapidly approaching, and he concluded that he could not separate himself from the great work in which he was now engaged. He determined, therefore, to remain in Charlottesville, and he addressed a communication to the Board of Trustees, in which he said, that "the withdrawal of his colleague and himself would seriously derange well ordered plans, and be, in the judgment of all, detrimental to the interest of the sick of our State." He asks the Board to grant such leave of absence as may enable him to give still greater efficiency to his plans. The Board gave leave until the first of January, 1862, at which time he was to resume his duties in the College. He returned to Columbia in December, and addressed another communication to the Board, in which he says, that it is more important than ever that he give his personal attendance and supervision to schemes which promise so much relief to our countrymen. "The cause of humanity, our country, and my own conscience, demand my return to the hospitals in Virginia, and being unwilling to stand in the way of what you regard the highest interest of the College, I am compelled to tender the resignation of my Professorship." On motion of Mr. Petigru, leave of absence was extended to him for six months, from the first January, 1862, "in the hope that circumstances may change his intention of resigning." He returned to Colum-

bia in the Spring, and reported to the Board at their semi-annual meeting, in May. He did but little in his Professorship, as nearly all the members of the Senior and Junior Classes were in military service. In May, the great suffering in Virginia, after the sanguinary battles around Richmond, summoned him again to his field of labor, and confined him there through the remainder of the session and the vacation, until October. He visited Columbia at the usual period for opening the College exercises, but as they were not resumed, he returned to Virginia.

I beg leave to make the following extract from his Report to the Board, dated Richmond, November 22d, 1862: "In thus reporting that I have done little or nothing in the line of my Professorship, I would not have it understood that I have been idle. My conscience fully assures me, that every hour has been spent in the service of the State, and it has been one of the most agreeable circumstances to me, that I have been able to minister to the mental and spiritual, as well as bodily, wants of those very young gentlemen, who were called away from the class room to the field." These are the last words addressed by Mr. Barnwell to the Board of Trustees, and when were words of parting more touching and appropriate.

The progress of the war made Richmond a more favorable place for Mr. Barnwell's operations than Charlottesville; accordingly he removed to it in the course of the year 1862. This was made necessary by the battles around that city. The Central Asso-

ciation, for the relief of South Carolina soldiers, from the earliest period, determined to establish a depot at Richmond, and upon the offer of Mr. Barnwell, who was the superintendent of the South Carolina Hospital Association, the agency was assigned him, and by agreement the packages of the Central were to be deposited in his large and commodious warehouse. The District Relief Associations became auxiliary to the Central; money and supplies flowed in from every point; the General Assembly made heavy appropriations, and soon the large bureau, in Columbia, was full of boxes and packages for the army.

The effect of all this was, of course, to increase largely the labors of Mr. Barnwell. He met fully this additional responsibility, and, forgetful of all personal consideration, struggled day and night for the suffering soldier. He was in close correspondence with the Central Association, and my official connection with it gave me every opportunity for knowing his unflagging zeal and unremitting exertions in the common work. There is no doubt that, in his anxious desire to do his full duty, he took upon himself more than human nature could endure for any long period. But his soul was in his work, and his earnest spirit shut out all calculation in respect to his own health, or personal comfort. It was plainly to be seen that his vigorous constitution was gradually giving way, and that he was soon to be added to the list of youthful martyrs of South Carolina. He was to cease from his labors; the suffering soldier was no more to share in his ministry of love;

he was to be upon his bed of death, and his Heavenly Father was to take him to his own bosom. The first indications of failing health were presented in an attack of jaundice, which resisted with great obstinacy all attempts at removal, and it may be said that, for the last year of his life, he was never entirely free. There was, however, as yet no relaxation from his labors, but nature could not continue the struggle forever, and at last he was obliged by severe illness to confine himself to his chamber. He died on the morning of the 23d of June, 1863.

I have been permitted to read some of his letters written during his last illness to relatives in Carolina. If they give the reader half the pleasure which they have given me, I will be pardoned for a few extracts. "Fever left to-day; have suffered dreadfully. I am grateful for all my sickness and pain. I can not say how unspeakably blessed my sickness has been to me. I have been jaundiced a long time, and the doctor says that my liver is much out of order. God has strengthened my soul so mightily midst the groanings of the flesh." "I write in bed. My sickness has been much blessed to me. Oh! what communion with God I have had! My soul is full of rejoicing. What a glorious service is ours, and what a comforting hope is the believer's! God has vouchsafed me larger measures of his grace than I ever remember to have experienced." Pages might be filled with similar language. The day before he went away, says an eye-witness, his soul seemed to rise into ecstacy. The last night he exclaimed "It is

well with me," and repeated the whole of the hymn, "There is a fountain filled with blood." "Sweet peace and heavenly hope and humble joy divinely beam on his exalted soul." Distinguished as he was for his talents and accomplishments, and more honorably still for his benevolent labors, his death created a profound and wide-spread sorrow. And, as if to deepen the emotion, and to give a keener edge to a sympathy, already overwhelming, his tender and affectionate wife, who had shared with him his labors and had watched over him in his illness, was to follow him in twenty-four hours. Here was a spectacle to move the coldest heart, and to extort even from the stranger the tribute of a tear. At a special meeting of the Faculty of the South Carolina College, June 25th, the Chairman announced his death. Professor Rivers submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

We have heard with deepest sorrow of the death of our colleague, the Rev. Robert W. Barnwell. From early youth his remarkable abilities gave promise of his future eminence. While he was a student in this College, and during his abode in Europe, whither he went to perfect himself in scholarly attainments, the eyes of his numerous admirers remained fixed upon him as one destined, under the providence of God, to a distinguished position in the service of the State. He returned home to devote himself to the sacred ministry of Christ.

Though young in years, yet from the maturity of his mind and his extensive acquirements, he was soon called by the Trustees to fill an important Professorship in this Institution.

In his labors, as an officiating clergyman, in his chair, as a teacher of Moral Philosophy and the Evidences of Christianity, in the pulpit, as Chaplain of the College, his social intercourse with us from day to day, we admire his brilliancy of intellect, his fervid zeal, his masterly eloquence, the rich profusion of his varied learning, and his loftiness of soul that instinctively spurned every principle in theory or practice that bore but the semblance of being in the remotest degree contrary to truth, sincerity, and strict morality.

Prompt to decide and energetic in action, so soon as the present war began, he marked out for himself a course of public usefulness, such as few men would have conceived it possible for a single individual to engage in with any prospect of the complete success which has attended his labors; for few men have his enthusiastic disposition, his boldness, and perseverance in surmounting difficulties, united with his versatility, quickness of resource, activity, and power of endurance. He undertook to be in the vicinity of the army, the recipient of contributions for them from thousands of mothers, fathers, sisters, and wives; and to be the medium of information to anxious ones at home of the wounds, the sickness, the wants, the welfare, or the death or burial place of the brave men who are fighting our battles on the

border of the Confederacy. He has done this and more than this. With undeviating devotion he has continued two years in Virginia, without recompense (for he asked for none), feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, soothing the sick, nursing the wounded, praying with the dying, burying the dead. As the almoner of the State's bounty, he has founded hospitals, erected way-side tents, filled them with patients who would have been otherwise shelterless, gathered at his call physicians, nurses, and stewards, collected and distributed supplies to a vast amount, journeyed from place to place, visited camps and battle-fields, preached in the tented plain, and dispensed the consolations of the Gospel in rooms crowded with bleeding and groaning sufferers. By his assiduous personal attention to all the duties he assumed, he has rendered his name familiar and honored in our armies and throughout the South.

He has fallen in the bloom of youth, a sacrifice to his extraordinary labors; and we have met together, with sad hearts, to offer our tribute to the Professor we have lost, to the benefactor of our South Carolina soldiers, to the noble young philanthropist who has perished through his devoted patriotism.

Ipsa quidem virtus sibimet pulcherrima merces;
Dulce tamen venit ad manes, quum gratia vitæ
Durat apud superos, nec edunt oblivia laudem.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Faculty give publicity, in the papers of this city, to this expres-

sion of our regret for the early loss of Professor Barnwell to the College, the State, and the benevolent cause in which he has lately been so conspicuously and zealously engaged.

Resolved, That the Faculty in a body will attend the funeral obsequies of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit to the family of the deceased a copy of this preamble and these resolutions, as a token of our condolence and heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

Short, indeed, was his life, but most true is it that his rare talents and rich endowment were perseveringly devoted to the glory of God and good of man.

"And Heaven that lent him genius was repaid."

A few words more, and I have done.

The bodies of Mr. Barnwell and wife were brought from Virginia, and buried in the same grave, in the Cemetery of Trinity Church, Columbia, by its Rector, the Rev. Dr. Shand. It was an occasion of peculiar sadness and solemnity, and the hardest hearts were moved to tears. But there were gleams of joy,

"Like stars struggling through the midnight gloom."

To the grave we have traced them, and there we must leave them. We cannot pursue them in their heavenward flight. It is not permitted to

"Track the pure spirit where no chain can bind,
Where the heart's boundless love its rest may find."

July 17th, the Faculty were assembled and informed that in reply to the application made to the Medical Director for the return of the College buildings, with the view of resuming the duties of the College on the first Monday in October, it was officially stated that the public necessity demanded a continuance of the College hospital, and the buildings, therefore, could not be surrendered. By order of the Faculty, the correspondence with the Medical Director was communicated to the Board of Trustees, and it is recorded among the proceedings of November 25th. The demand for hospital accommodation, in the judgment of the authorities, was becoming greater day by day, and in succession all the unoccupied rooms in the College, except the Laboratory, the Apparatus and Mineral Room adjacent, and the halls of the Clariosophic and Euphradian Societies, were impressed. This was the state of matters on the day of the annual meeting. The report of the Chairman and the other officers of the College, and all matters in relation to the suspension of the College exercises and measures dependent thereon, were submitted to a Committee. It is only necessary that I allude to a few of the points in their report. In the opinion of the Committee, "the suspension of the College exercises seems to be a matter of necessity." The Confederate authorities have taken possession for war purposes of all the Colleges, and there are no apartments for the students. If it were otherwise, there could be no Senior Class, and but few members of the Junior.

Past experience shows that they would be within the limits of the conscription age. There could be no Graduating Class, and no diplomas could, with propriety, be conferred, because the curriculum of the studies could not be carried out. If the exercises are suspended, the Professors will be without employment; yet, to disband the present corps of faithful and able Professors is, for obvious reasons, unadvisable. The committee also recommend that application be made to the Confederate Government, or proper officers, to pay for the use of the College Buildings, and that all the buildings and premises within and without the Campus, with the exception of Professors' houses, now occupied by them, and certain rooms and halls, be let out by the Executive Committee during the suspension of the exercises, on reasonable terms. The report was adopted, and the buildings used for hospital purposes were rented to the Government, and the vacant Professor's houses were rented to private individuals. The General Assembly approved the action of the Board. Occasional meetings of the Board took place during the suspension, but, on looking over the proceedings, I perceive nothing worthy of note. Who can think without deepest emotion of the scenes that were enacted within these walls, and the sad fate of many of the youth of the College! It is matter of regret that any necessity should have closed the doors of our time-honored institution, and, to a considerable extent, have sealed up the avenues of education

throughout our State. But the event is not without its consolations. These walls have furnished an asylum for many thousand of our sick and disabled soldiers. Here they enjoyed all the advantages which medical skill could give, and received in full measure that attention which was so freely bestowed by the women of the South, during our recent struggle.

But the sick, the wounded, and the dying, are to be no longer with us; the war has closed, the South has made her sacrifices of blood and treasure in vain, and is now at the mercy of the victor.

The Faculty were assembled by the Chairman, Dr. LaBorde, June 23d, 1865, to consider the following communication, from the Brigadier-General, commanding in South Carolina, addressed to Professor John LeConte:

"General H. desires that the South Carolina College resumes its duties as early as possible, the Faculty declaring their allegiance to the General Government."

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Faculty communicate with the members of the Board of Trustees in reference to the resumption of the exercises of the College, and that in the mean time he confer with the General commanding, in relation to obtaining control of the College buildings, or so much of

them as may be necessary, by the 1st October next. It was also ordered that a circular be addressed to the Trustees, informing them of the facts, and asking that authority be given to the Faculty to advertise the opening of the College.

Upon a call from his Excellency, B. F. Perry, Esq., the Provisional Governor of the State, the Board of Trustees met September 20th. The following resolutions were adopted :

Resolved, That the exercises of the College be resumed on the first Monday in January next, and that the Chairman of the Faculty give notice, by publication, that the College will be open for the reception of students at that time.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee apply to the military authorities of the United States, and request that they deliver to them the possession of the College Buildings by the first of November next, and that the committee cause the buildings to be put in order and repaired, for the reception of students.

Resolved, That the Faculty be authorized to exercise their discretion as to the requisites of applicants for admission into the different classes, and as to the course of studies to be pursued.

The stated annual meeting of the Board was held November 29th. Perhaps the most important act was the passage of the following resolutions :

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Board of Trustees of the College, it is desirable that this institution be converted into a University, and the same is recommended to the Legislature.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to communicate the foregoing resolution to the Legislature.

The Board assembled again on the 2nd December, and, for the last time under its *College* organization, on the 6th December. One of its last acts was an act of justice to the Professors, and Librarian, and Secretary of the Board of Trustees. It is worthy of mention, for the double reason, that it exhibits the anxious desire of the retiring Board to redeem its obligations to the officers of the College, and at the same time testifies to their high appreciation of them. I give the following extract: "The Trustees, unwilling to lose the services of the literary and scientific talent enlisted in the cause of the College, invited the Professors to retain their places and their dwellings. They reported to the Legislature that no appropriation need be made for their services, because the large amount due, and to be due by the Confederate Government, for rent, would enable the Trustees to provide for the salaries of the Professors. But the pressure upon the Confederate Government prevented it from fulfilling its obligations, and the disasters of the war crushed its means. The Professors have abstained from entering into other engagements, and have, in consequence, not had the means of subsistence. Your committee recommend that

application be made to the Legislature to provide the amount reported to be due to the Professors, and Librarian, as this Board has been prevented by the events of the war from providing for the same." The report was adopted and ordered to be communicated to the Legislature.

In the course of events, I have reached the *last* meeting of the Trustees of the *South Carolina College*. The day of its occurrence was the 6th of December, 1865, and the place, "Executive Parlor," which was one of the halls of Nickerson's Hotel. I call to mind the fact that the first meeting of the Board, at which a majority was present, was in the City of Charleston, at the house of Governor Drayton, on Sunday, the 14th February, 1802. The Act establishing the South Carolina College was ratified December 19th, 1801, and the Act establishing the University was ratified December 19th, 1865. Let those who understand better than I do the moral of *coincidences*, and who with prophetic spirit can read the future from them, declare what is the particular augury, and what is the character of the history which is thus foreshadowed for the University. We will hope for a future full of honor to the chief literary institution of the State.

Mr. Simonton asked, and obtained leave to read a Bill, entitled "A Bill to establish the University of South Carolina." After the adoption of a resolution by the Board, requesting a modification of the Bill in a certain particular, it was resolved, that the Board approve the proposed Bill as amended, and recom-

mend its adoption to the Legislature. The Bill was adopted, and the University established.

I have now given the last days of the old College. The list of its Alumni is complete; the long roll will receive no further additions. Let the reader look through it. I am sure that the hundreds of bright names which adorn it will awaken a feeling of pride in the bosom of every Carolinian. Truly has it been a nursery of great men. If, when we think of it as now passed away, there arise thoughts of sadness, the associations are all ennobling and elevating. Its walls and its trees speak not alone of the present, but are full of images of greatness. Thousands were trained by it with tenderness and with care, and thus prepared for the duties of life. The survivors may look back with feelings not unlike those connected with a noble ancestry whose fame is without spot or blemish, and whose example points only to virtuous action.

And let my pen express my last thought in the language, somewhat altered, of a celebrated writer. Survivors, wherever ye be, should these imperfect memorials, in some thoughtful pause of life's busy turmoil, for a moment meet your eyes, let there be towards the writer a few throbs of revived affection in your hearts, for his has never been forgetful of the loves and friendship of his College life.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

SOCIETIES OF THE COLLEGE.

The first Society formed in the College was called the Philomathic. This was sufficient for all the wants of the infant institution, but as the number of students increased, the policy of dividing it into two became apparent, and accordingly, in February, 1806, the Clariosophic and Euphradian Societies were organized. The original Society held its meeting in the College Chapel, and, for several years after the separation, the two continued to assemble at that place at different hours on Saturday. Dr. George W. Glenn, of Newberry, who was admitted to the College, January 14, 1805, and who is now, I believe, the oldest surviving graduate, gives me the following incident: James Lowry and Joseph Lowry, brothers, were received into the College, January 17, 1805. They were poor, and their necessities compelled them to board in their rooms. One of the brothers was appointed bell-ringer, and the other librarian. The College had just opened, the public eye was steadily directed to it, and the heroic efforts of these young men to secure the advantages of a liberal education, excited the warmest interest. Colonel Taylor, Judges Trezevant and Grimke, and others, frequently visited them at their rooms, with the view of testifying their respect, and giving them encouragement; and the Judges, upon their visits to Columbia, often invited them to dine with them at Dr. Green's Hotel, their usual house of boarding. Nor were they less esteemed by their fellow students. Their studious habits and rare virtues commended them to all,

and soon they reached a position of commanding influence. They were selected by the students to be the leaders in the scheme of dividing the Society, and, to use Dr. Glenn's words, "were made captains." The students were now assembled in the Campus, and the brothers "threw up heads and tails for the first choice." In this way the selection was made, and the roll of the Clariosophic and Euphradian Societies determined. This was truly a fraternal parting, for there is a tradition that, in every case, brothers attached themselves to different Societies. The Chapel was the common place of meeting until the year 1820, when, upon application to the Faculty, separate rooms were granted them, the Clariosophic Society occupying the large room above the Chapel, and the Euphradian Society occupying the large room on the third floor of the centre building of DeSaussure College. December 7, 1848, the Euphradian Society moved to the Hall in the centre building of Harper College, on which occasion an address was delivered by Dr. Thornwell, and, February 10, 1849, the Clariosophic Society took possession of its new hall in the centre building of Legare College, when an address was delivered by Dr. Henry. These halls are beautifully fitted up, and are objects of great attraction to the public. I have presented this brief account of the two Societies of the College, because, in estimating the facilities which are afforded here for a liberal education, they are too important to be overlooked. The brotherly spirit in which they originated has never been forgotten, and they present the high example of a noble and generous rivalry. There can be no doubt that they have accomplished a vast amount of good; and it has been an *unmixed* good. They have stimulated the mental energies in a certain direction far more than is done in the collegiate course of instruction; and that without interfering in any way with the proper demands made upon the students by the Faculty. It is, perhaps, not say-

ing too much to add, that in our educational system they are the nursery of eloquence, and that they gave the first impulse to many of the distingushed men of Carolina, who have added so much to her renown in the halls of the State and National Legislatures.

TRUSTEES.

By the Act incorporating the College, passed in 1801, the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Associate Judges, and the Judges of the Court of Equity of the State of South Carolina, were made *ex-officio* Trustees, and these, with thirteen persons appointed by the Legislature, to continue in office for four years, constituted the Board of Trustees. According to provisions enacted, an election by joint ballot of both branches of the Legislature was made in 1805, and has been made every fourth year since, of Trustees *not ex-officio*—thirteen until 1825, and twenty afterwards—and vacancies occurring in the intervals have been filled by the Board.

In 1824, a separate Court of Appeals was established, the term *Associate Judges* was dropped, and that of *Circuit Judges* adopted for the Judges of the Court of Law, who were not members of the Court of Appeals; and the Judges of the Court of Equity were denominated *Chancellors.* In 1825, it was enacted that the Board shall consist of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Judges of the Courts of Appeals, the Circuit Judges of the Court of Law, and the Chancellors, *ex-officio;* together with twenty other persons to be elected by joint ballot of the Senate and House of Representatives, to continue in office four years, and until others shall be elected. In the changes of the Judiciary system, made by the Acts

of 1835, and 1836, the separate Court of Appeals was abolished, and all the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in the State were classed as *Law Judges*, or as Chancellors, and were required to do circuit duty, and made members of one or other of the two Courts of Appeals which the two classes constitute for law and equity respectively, and also members of the Court of Errors, which is composed of the whole of the Judges assembled to hear appeals on certain questions.

By Act of 1853, the Chairman of the Committee on the College, Education and Religion, of the Senate, and the Chairman of the Committee on Education of the House of Representatives, were made *ex-officio* members of the Board—so that the whole number of members which now belongs to a full Board is thirty-six. Nine may constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business, except the appointment of an officer; which can be done only at an annual meeting, and when a majority of the Board are present.

The Governor is *ex-officio* President of the Board: in his absence the Lieutenant-Governor, President of the Senate, or Speaker of the House of Representatives, in the order named; in absence of all these, a President *pro tem.*

1801.—Gov. John Drayton, Lieut. Gov. Richard Winn, President of Senate John Ward, Speaker House of Representatives Theodore Gaillard, Associate Judge John Faucheraud Grimke, Associate Judge Elihu Hall Bay, Associate Judge Joseph Brevard, Associate Judge William Johnson, Associate Judge Lewis Trezevant, Equity Judge Hugh Rutledge, Equity Judge William Marshall, Equity Judge William Dobein James, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Henry William DeSaussure, Thomas Taylor, Sr., D. E. Dunlap, John Brown, of Lancaster, Wade Hampton, Sr., John Chesnut, James Burchell Richardson, Isaac Alexander, Henry Dana Ward, Samuel Yongue, William Falconer, Barthe Smith.

1802.—Gov. James Burchell Richardson, Lieut. Gov. Ezekiel Pickens, President of Senate John Ward, Speaker House of Representatives Robert Stark, John Taylor.

1803.—President of Senate John Gailliard, Abram Nott.

1804.—Gov. Paul Hamilton, Lt. Gov. Thomas Sumter, Jr., President of Senate John Ward, Speaker House of Representatives William Cotesworth Pinckney, Associate Judge Thomas Lee, Associate Judge William Johnson, Jonathan Maxcy.

1805.—Gov. Paul Hamilton, Lieut. Gov. Thomas Sumter, Jr., President of Senate Robert Barnwell, Speaker House of Representatives Joseph Alston, Associate Judge John Faucheraud Grimke, Associate Judge Thomas Waties, Associate Judge Elihu Hall Bay, Associate Judge Lewis Trezevant, Associate Judge Jos. Brevard, Associate Judge Samuel Wilds, Associate Judge William Johnson, Equity Judge Hugh Rutledge, Equity Judge Waddy Thompson, Equity Judge William Dobein James, Thomas Taylor, Sr., Abram Nott, Zachariah Cantey, William Smith, Robert Stark, John Ward, Jonathan Maxcy, Richard Gantt, Henry Deas, David R. Evans, Wade Hampton, Sr., Joseph Blythe.

1806.—Gov. Charles Pinckney, Lieut. Gov. John Hopkins, President of Senate William Smith, Speaker House of Representatives Joseph Alston, John Taylor.

1808.—Gov. John Drayton, Lieut. Gov. Frederick Nance, President of the Senate William Smith, President of Senate Samuel Warren, Speaker House of Representatives Joseph Alston, Associate Judge William Smith, Equity Judge H. Wm. DeSaussure, Equity Judge Theodore Gaillard.

1809.—Gov. John Drayton, Lieut. Gov. Frederick Nance, President of Senate Samuel Warren, Speaker House of Representatives Joseph Alston, Associate Judge John F. Grimke, Associate Judge Elihu Hall Bay, Associate Judge Thomas Waties, Associate Judge Joseph Brevard, Associate

Judge Samuel Wilds, Associate Judge William Smith, Equity Judge Hugh Rutledge, Equity Judge William Dobein James, Equity Judge Waddy Thompson, Equity Judge Henry William DeSaussure, Equity Judge Theodore Gaillard, David R. Evans, Joseph Gist, Robert Stark, John Caldwell Calhoun, Richard Gantt, John Taylor, John Smythe Richardson, Abram Nott, Benjamin Haile, John Murphy, James Ervin, John J. Chappell, James B. Richardson.

1810.—Gov. Henry Middleton, Lieut. Gov. Samuel Farron, President of Senate Samuel Warren, Speaker House of Representatives John Geddes, Judge Abram Nott, James Hibben, Sr.

1811.—Associate Judge Charles Jones Colcock.

1812.—Gov. Joseph Alston, Lieut. Gov. Eldred Simkins, President of Senate Samuel Warren, Speaker House of Representatives John Geddes, Henry Dana Ward, John M. Felder.

1813.—Gov. J. Alston, Lieut. Gov. E. Simkins, President of Senate J. B. Richardson, President of Senate Savage Smith; Speaker House of Representatives John Geddes, Associate Judge John F. Grimke, Associate Judge Elihu Hall Bay, Associate Judge Joseph Brevard, Associate Judge Abram Nott, Associate Judge Charles J. Colcock, Associate Judge William Smith, Equity Judge William D. James, Equity Judge Waddy Thompson, Equity Judge Henry William DeSaussure, Equity Judge Theodore Gaillard, Equity Judge Thomas Waties, Joseph Gist, Richard Gantt, Walter Crenshaw, Henry Dana Ward, Robert Stark, Jonathan Maxcy, Daniel Elliott Huger, James Hibben, John Hooker, William Harper, John Caldwell, John Murphy, James Ervin.

1814.—Gov. David Roger Williams, Lieut. Gov. President of Senate James R. Pringle, Speaker House of Representatives Thomas Bennett.

1815.—Associate Judge Richard Gantt, Associate Judge David Johnson, Abram Blanding.

1816.—Gov. Andrew Pickens, Lieut. Gov. Cuthbert, Associate Judge Langdon Cheves, President of Senate James R. Pringle, Speaker House of Representatives Thomas Bennett, Edward Fisher, William Edward Hayne.

1817.—Gov. Andrew Pickens, Lieut. Gov. Cuthbert, President of Senate James R. Pringle, Speaker House of Representatives Thomas Bennett, Associate Judge John F. Grimke, Associate Judge Elihu Hall Bay, Associate Judge Charles Jones Colcock, Associate Judge Abram Nott, Associate Judge Richard Gantt, Associate Judge David Johnson, Associate Judge Langdon Cheves, Equity Judge Henry William DeSaussure, Equity Judge Theodore Gaillard, Equity Judge Thomas Waties, Equity Judge William D. James, Equity Judge Waddy Thompson, Jonathan Maxcy, William Harper, Abram Blanding, John Keitt, Jacob Bond Ion, Francis Kinloch Huger, John Taylor, Warren Ransom Davis, John Belton O'Neall, Robert Stark, Joseph Gist, David Roger Williams, John G. Brown.

1818.—Governor John Geddes, Lieut. Gov. William Youngblood, President of Senate James R. Pringle, Speaker House of Representatives Robert Yongue Hayne, Speaker House of Representatives Patrick Noble, Associate Judge John S. Richardson, Josiah J. Evans, William Edward Hayne, George McDuffie, Daniel Elliott Huger.

1819.—President of Senate, Benjamin Huger.

1820.—Gov. Thomas Bennett, Lieut. Gov. William Cotesworth Pinckney, President of Senate Benjamin Huger, Speaker House of Representatives Patrick Noble, Stephen Elliott.

1821.—Gov. Thomas Bennett, Lieut. Gov. William Cotesworth Pinckney, President of Senate Benjamin Huger, Speaker House of Representatives Patrick Noble, Associate Judge Elihu Hall Bay, Associate Judge Abram Nott,

Associate Judge Charles J. Colcock, Associate Judge Richard Gantt, Associate Judge David Johnson, Associate Judge John S. Richardson, Associate Judge Daniel E. Huger, Equity Judge Henry William DeSaussure, Equity Judge Theodore Gaillard, Equity Judge Thomas Waties, Equity Judge William D. James, Equity Judge Waddy Thompson, Josiah J. Evans, Jacob Bond Ion, James S. Deas, John Lide Wilson, Stephen Elliott, Warren Ransom Davis, William Edward Hayne, John Taylor, William A. Bull, Benjamin T. Elmore, James Gregg, William Crafts, John Ramsay.

1822.—Gov. John Lide Wilson, Lt. Gov. Henry Bradley, President of Senate Jacob Bon Ion, Speaker House of Representatives Patrick Noble, John Belton O'Neall, William C. Preston, William J. Grayson.

1824.—Gov. Richard Irvine Manning, Lieut. Gov. William A. Bull, President of Senate Jacob Bond Ion, Speaker House of Representatives John Belton O'Neall.

1825.—Gov. Richard Irvine Manning, Lieut. Gov. William A. Bull, President of Senate Jacob Bond Ion, Speaker House of Representatives John Belton O'Neall, Judge Ct. Ap. Abram Nott, Judge Ct. Ap. Charles J. Colcock, Judge Ct. of Ap. David Johnson, Ch. Henry W. DeSaussure, Ch. Waddy Thompson, Circuit Law Judge Elihu Hall Bay, Circuit Law Judge Theodore Gaillard, Circuit Law Judge Richard Gantt, Circuit Law Judge Daniel Elliott Huger, Circuit Law Judge William D. James, Circuit Law Judge John S. Richardson, Circuit Law Judge Thomas Waties, Josiah J. Evans, David R. Williams, Stephen Elliott, William J. Grayson, Stephen D. Miller, Baylis John Earle, Alfred Huger, Franklin H. Elmore, William A. Bull, James S. Deas.

1826.—Gov. John Taylor, Lieut. Gov. James Harvey Witherspoon, President Senate Jacob Bond Ion, Speaker House Representatives John Belton O'Neall, Richard J. Manning, Wade Hampton, Jr.

1828.—Gov. Stephen D. Miller, Lieut. Gov. Thomas Williams, President Senate Henry Deas, Speaker House Representatives Benjamin Fanuiel Dunkin, Chan. William Harper, Circuit Law Judge John Belton O'Neall, Jacob Bond Ion, Davis Lewis Wardlaw.

1829.—Gov. Stephen D. Miller, Lieut. Gov. Thomas Williams, President Senate Henry Deas, Speaker House Representatives Benjamin Fanuiel Dunkin, Judge Ct. Ap. Abram Nott, Judge Ct. Ap. Charles J. Colcock, Judge Ct. Ap. David Johnson, Ch. Henry W. DeSaussure, Ch. William Harper, Circuit Law Judge Elihu H. Bay, Circuit Law Judge Richard Gantt, Circuit Law Judge Daniel Elliott Huger, Circuit Law Judge John S. Richardson, Circuit Law Judge John Belton O'Neall, Circuit Law Judge Josiah J. Evans, Jacob Bon Ion, Richard J. Manning, David R. Williams, Stephen Elliott, William J. Grayson, Baylis John Earle, Alfred Huger, Franklin H. Elmore, Whitemarsh B. Seabrook, James S. Deas, William Campbell Preston, Hugh Swinton Legare, Wade Hampton, Jr., James Gregg, Thompson T. Player, David Lewis Wardlaw, Job Johnston, David J. McCord, Andrew Pickens Butler, Henry Laurence Pinckney.

1830.—Gov. James Hamilton, Lieut. Gov. Patrick Noble, President Senate Henry Deas, Speaker House Representatives Henry L. Pinckney, Ch. Job Johnson, Circuit Law Judge William D. Martin, Circuit Law Judge Baylis J. Earle, Waddy Thompson, Philip Edward Pearson, Thomas Smith, Daniel E. Huger, Robert B. Campbell.

1832.—Gov. Robert Yongue Hayne, Lieut. Gov. Charles C. Pinckney, President Senate Henry Deas, Speaker House Representatives Patrick Noble, James Hamilton, Jr.

1833.—Gov. Robert Yongue Hayne, Lieut. Gov. Thomas Wright, President Senate Henry Deas, Speaker House Representatives Patrick Noble, Judge Ct. Ap. David Johnson, Judge Ct. Ap. John B. O'Neall, Judge Ct. Ap. William

Harper, Ch. Henry William DeSaussure, Ch. Job Johnston, Circuit Law Judge Elihu Hall Bay, Circuit Law Judge Richard Gantt, Circuit Law Judge John S. Richardson, Circuit Law Judge Josiah J. Evans, Circuit Law Judge Baylis J. Earle, Circuit Law Judge Andrew P. Butler, Franklin H. Elmore, James Gregg, Wade Hampton, Jr., Alfred Huger, Daniel E. Huger, William Frederick Davie, Richard J. Manning, David J. McCord, Thompson T. Player, Philip E. Pearson, Whitemarsh B. Seabrook, Waddy Thompson, Jr., James Rose, David Lewis Wardlaw, Pierce M. Butler, Thomas W. Glover, Thomas Jefferson Withers, Edward Fisher, Sr., William Ford DeSaussure, Christian P. Bookter.

1834.—Gov. George McDuffie, Lieut. Gov. W. B. Seabrook, President Senate Henry Deas, Speaker House of Representatives Patrick Noble, James Hamilton, Jr., Robert Y. Hayne.

1835.—James Louis Petigru, Robert W. Barnwell.

1836.—Gov. Pierce M. Butler, Lieut. Gov. William Dubose, President Senate Patrick Noble, Speaker House Representatives David Lewis Wardlaw, Thomas Smith, Joseph Newton Whitner, David H. Means, George McDuffie.

1837.—Gov. Pierce M. Butler, Lieut. Gov. William Dubose, President Senate Patrick Noble, Speaker House Representatives David L. Wardlaw, Law Judge Richard Gantt, Law Judge John S. Richardson, Law Judge John Belton O'Neall, Law Judge, Josiah J. Evans, Law Judge Baylis J. Earle, Law Judge Andrew P. Butler, Ch. David Johnson, Ch. William Harper, Ch. Job Johnston, Ch. Benjamin F. Dunkin, Joseph E. Jenkins, James Gregg, Wade Hampton, Jr., Christopher Gustavus Memminger, William F. Colcock, Abram Blanding, David J. McCord, Thompson T. Player, James Hamilton, Jr., Robert Yongue Hayne, James Louis Petigru, George McDuffie, Thomas J. Withers,

Edward H. Anderson, Joseph N. Whitner, Maximilian LaBorde, William Ford DeSaussure, Robert W. Barnwell, Thomas Smith, David H. Means.

1838.—Gov. Patrick Noble, Lieut. Gov. B. K. Henagan, President Senate, Patrick Noble, President Senate Angus Patterson, Speaker House Representatives David L. Wardlaw.

1839.—James Gillespie, Thomas N. Dawkins.

1840.—Gov. John Peter Richardson, Lieut. Gov. W. K. Clowney, James H. Hammond, Robert Francis Withers Allston.

1841.—Gov. John Peter Richardson, Lieut. Gov. William K. Clowney, President Senate Angus Patterson, Speaker House Representatives William F. Colcock, Judge J. S. Richardson, Judge John B. O'Neall, Judge Josiah J. Evans, Judge Baylis J. Earle, Judge A. Pickens Butler, Judge David Lewis Wardlaw, Ch. David Johnson, Ch. William Harper, Ch. Job Johnston, Ch. Benjamin F. Dunkin, James Gregg, Wade Hampton, Jr., George McDuffie, Christopher G. Memminger, Thomas J. Withers, Joseph Newton Whitner, Maximilian LaBorde, William Ford DeSaussure, Robert W. Barnwell, Thomas N. Dawkins, Thomas Smith, James Gillespie, Robert F. W. Allston, James H. Hammond, Whitemarsh B. Seabrook, Edmund Bellinger, Jr., Daniel E. Huger, William McWillie, John Lawrence Manning, James H. Adams.

1842.—Gov. James H. Hammond, Lieut. Gov. Isaac Donnom Witherspoon, President Senate Angus Patterson, Speaker House Representatives William F. Colcock.

1843.—Judge Edward Frost, Wm. Campbell Preston, Robert Henry.

1844.—Gov. William Aiken, Lieut. Gov. John F. Ervin, President Senate Angus Patterson, Speaker House Representatives William F. Colcock.

1845.—Gov. William Aiken, Lieut. Gov. John F. Ervin,

President Senate Angus Patterson, Speaker House Representatives Willam F. Colcock, Judge John S. Richardson, Judge John B. O'Neall, Judge Josiah J. Evans, Judge A. Pickens Butler, Judge David Lewis Wardlaw, Judge Edward Frost, Ch. David Johnson, Ch. William Harper, Ch. Job Johnson, Ch. Benjamin F. Dunkin, James Gregg, William Ford DeSaussure, Robert W. Barnwell, Thomas Smith, James Gillespie, Edmund Bellinger, Jr., W. B. Seabrook, James H. Adams, Benjamin F. Perry, William F. Davie, Wade Hampton, Christopher G. Memminger, Thomas J. Withers, Joseph N. Whitner, Thomas N. Dawkins, John L. Manning, Robert F. W. Allston, John Buchanan, Henry C. Young, Isaac Donnom Witherspoon.

1846.—Gov. David Johnson, Lieut. Gov. William Cain, Ch. James J. Caldwell, Judge Thomas J. Withers.

1847.—Francis Hugh Wardlaw, Ch. George Washington Dargan, Robert Wilson Gibbes.

1848.—Gov. Whitemarsh B. Seabrook, Lieut. Gov. William H. Gist, President Senate Angus Patterson, Speaker House Representatives John Izard Middleton.

1849.—Gov. Whitemarsh B. Seabrook, Lieut. Gov. William H. Gist, President Senate Angus Patterson, Speaker House Representatives John Izard Middleton, Judge John S. Richardson, Judge John Belton O'Neall, Judge Josiah J. Evans, Judge David Lewis Wardlaw, Judge Edward Frost, Judge Thomas J. Withers, Ch. Job Johnston, Ch. Benjamin F. Dunkin, Ch. James J. Caldwell, Ch. George W. Dargan, Thomas N. Dawkins, Robert W. Barnwell, Robert F. W. Allston, John Buchanan, Joseph N. Whitner, Francis Hugh Wardlaw, Benjamin F. Perry, Wm. F. DeSaussure, Christopher G. Memminger, John L. Manning, Isaac D. Witherspoon, Wade Hampton, Henry C. Young, James H. Adams, Edmund Bellinger, Jr., Thomas Smith, James Gillespie, James Louis Petigru, John S. Preston, David Johnson.

1850.—Gov. John Hugh Means, Lieut. Gov. Joshua John Ward, President Senate Robert Francis Withers Allston, Speaker House Representatives James Simons, Ch. Francis Hugh Wardlaw, Judge Joseph Newton Whitner, Robert Wilson Gibbes, John Izard Middleton, Franklin J. Moses.

1851.—William Campbell Preston.

1852.—Gov. John Lawrence Manning, Lieut. Gov. J. H. Irby, President Senate Robert F. W. Allston, Speaker House Representatives James Simons.

1853.—Gov. John L. Manning, Lieut. Gov. J. H. Irby, President Senate Robert F. W. Allston, Speaker House Representatives James Simons, Ch. Com. Ed. Sen. J. F. Townsend, Ch. Com. Ed. H. R. C. P. Sullivan, Judge John Belton O'Neall, Judge D. Lewis Wardlaw, Judge Thomas J. Withers, Judge Joseph N. Whitner, Judge Thomas W. Glover, Judge R. Munro, Ch. Job Johnston, Ch. Benjamin F. Dunkin, Ch. George W. Dargan, Ch. Francis H. Wardlaw, Thomas N. Dawkins, Benjamin F. Perry, John Izard Middleton, John Hugh Means, James Chesnut, Jr., William F. DeSaussure, Robert W. Barnwell, John S. Preston, William C. Preston, J. Donnom Witherspoon, C. G. Memminger, Thomas Smith, James H. Adams, James Gillespie, David Johnson, John Buchanan, Franklin J. Moses, Wade Hampton, Sr., James L. Petigru, Robert W. Gibbes.

1854.—Gov. James H. Adams, Lieut. Gov. Richard DeTreville.

1856.—Gov. R. F. W. Allston, Lieut. Gov. G. Cannon, President Senate James Chesnut, Jr.

1857.—Gov. R. F. W. Allston, Lieut. Gov. Gabriel Cannon, President Senate James Chesnut, Jr., Speaker House Representatives James Simons, Ch. Com. Ed. Sen. J. F. Townsend, Ch. Com. Ed. House Representatives C. P. Sullivan, Judge John Belton O'Neall, Judge D. Lewis Wardlaw, Judge Thomas J. Withers, Judge Joseph N.

Whitner, Judge Thomas W. Glover, Judge R. Munro, Ch. Job Johnson, Ch. B. F. Dunkin, Ch. George W. Dargan, Ch. Francis H. Wardlaw, James H. Thornwell, John A. Inglis, Thomas N. Dawkins, Benjamin F. Perry, J. Izard Middleton, J. H. Means, W. F. DeSaussure, R. W. Barnwell, John S. Preston, C. G. Memminger, Thomas C. Perrin, Merritt E. Carn, Thomas Smith, John Buchanan, F. J. Moses, J. L. Petigru, John L. Manning, Samuel McAlilley, James H. Adams, James Farrow.

1858.—Gov. W. H. Gist, Lieut. Gov. M. E. Carn, President Senate W. D. Porter, Ch. Com. Ed. Sen. James P. Carroll, Ch. Com. Ed. House Representatives S. McGowan, R. F. W. Allston.

1859.—Gov. W. H. Gist, Lieut. Gov. M. E. Carn, President Senate W. D. Porter, Speaker House Representatives James Simons, Ch. Com. Ed. Sen. James P. Carroll, Ch. Com. Ed. House Representatives Samuel McGowan, Ch. Job Johnston, Ch. B. F. Dunkin, Ch. G. W. Dargan, Ch. F. H. Wardlaw, Judge J. B. O'Neall, Judge D. L. Wardlaw, Judge T. J. Withers, Judge J. N. Whitner, Judge T. W. Glover, Judge R. Munro, T. N. Dawkins, B. F. Perry, J. I. Middleton, J. H. Means, W. F. DeSaussure, R. W. Barnwell, J. S. Preston, C. G. Memminger, T. C. Perrin, R. F. W. Allston, Thomas Smith, John Buchanan, F. J. Moses, J. L. Petigru, John L. Manning, S. McAliley, J. H. Adams, James Farrow, J. H. Thornwell, J. A. Inglis.

1860.—Gov. W. H. Gist, Lieut. Gov. M. E. Carn, President Senate W. D. Porter, Speaker House Representatives James Simons, Ch. Com. Ed. Sen. Edmund Rhett, Ch. Com. Ed. House of Representatives Samuel McGowan, Chief Justice J. B. O'Neall, Associate Justice Job Johnston, Associate Justice F. H. Wardlaw, Ch. B. F. Dunkin, Ch. J. P. Carroll, Ch. J. A. Inglis, Judge D. L. Wardlaw, Judge T. J. Withers, Judge J. N. Whitner, Judge T. W. Glover, Judge R. Munro, T. N. Dawkins, B. F. Perry, J. J. Middle-

ton, J. H. Means, W. F. DeSaussure, R. W. Barnwell, J. S. Preston, C. G. Memminger, T. C. Perrin, R. F. W. Allston, Thomas Smith, John Buchanan, F. J. Moses, J. L. Petigru, John L. Manning, S. McAliley, J. H. Adams, James Farrow, J. H. Thornwell.

1861.—Gov. F. W. Pickens, Lieut. Gov. W. W. Harllee, President Senate W. D. Porter, Speaker House Representatives James Simons, Ch. Com. Ed. Sen. Edmund Rhett, Ch. Com. Ed. House Representatives Samuel McGowan, Chief Justice J. B. O'Neall, Associate Justice Job Johnson, Associate Justice F. H. Wardlaw, Ch. B. F. Dunkin, Ch. J. P. Carroll, Ch. J. A. Inglis, Judge D. L. Wardlaw, Judge T. J. Withers, Judge J. N. Whitner, Judge T. W. Glover, Judge R. Munro, T. N. Dawkins, B. F. Perry, J. I. Middleton, J. H. Means, W. F. DeSaussure, R. W. Barnwell, J. S. Preston, C. G. Memminger, T. C. Perrin, R. F. W. Allston, Thomas Smith, John Buchanan, F. J. Moses, J. L. Petigru, John L. Manning, S. McAliley, J. H. Adams, James Farrow, J. H. Thornwell, Wade Hampton.

1862.—Gov. F. W. Pickens, Lieut. Gov. W. W. Harllee, President Senate W. D. Porter, Speaker House Representatives James Simons, Ch. Com. Ed. Sen. Edmund Rhett, Ch. Com. Ed. House Representatives Samuel McGowan, Chief Justice J. B. O'Neall, Associate Justice Job Johnson, Ch. B. F. Dunkin, Ch. J. P. Carroll, Ch. J. A. Inglis, Judge D. L. Wardlaw, Judge T. J. Withers, Judge J. N. Whitner, Judge T. W. Glover, Judge R. Munro, T. N. Dawkins, B. F. Perry, J. I. Middleton, J. H. Means, W. F. DeSaussure, R. W. Barnwell, J. S. Preston, C. G. Memminger, T. C. Perrin, R. F. W. Allston, Thomas Smith, John Buchanan F. J. Moses, J. L. Petigru, John L. Manning, S. McAliley, James Farrow, J. H. Thornwell, Wade Hampton.

1863.—Gov. M. L. Bonham, Lieut. Gov. Plowden C. J. Weston, President Senate W. D. Porter, Speaker House Representatives A. P. Aldrich, Ch. Com. Ed. Sen. Edmund

Rhett, Ch. Com. Ed. House Representatives Samuel McGowan, Chief Justice J. B. O'Neall, Associate Justice Job Johnston, Ch. B. F. Dunkin, Ch. J. P. Carroll, Ch. J. A. Inglis, Judge D. L. Wardlaw, Judge T. J. Withers, Judge J. N. Whitner, Judge T. W. Glover, Judge R. Munro, T. N. Dawkins, B. F. Perry, J. I. Middleton, J. Townsend, W. F. DeSaussure, R. W. Barnwell, J. S. Preston, C. G. Memminger, T. C. Perrin, R. F. W. Allston, Thomas Smith, J. Simons, F. J. Moses, R. Yeadon, John L. Manning, S. McAliley, James Farrow, W. D. Johnson, Wade Hampton, Wm. Whaley.

1864.—Gov. M. L. Bonham, Lieut. Gov. Plowden C. J. Weston, President Senate W. D. Porter, Speaker House Representatives A. P. Aldrich, Ch. Com. Ed. House Representatives Wm. Whaley, Ch. B. F. Dunkin, Ch. J. P. Carroll, Ch. J. A. Inglis, Judge D. L. Wardlaw, Judge T. J. Withers, Judge T. W. Glover, Judge R. Munro, T. N. Dawkins, B. F. Perry, J. I. Middleton, J. Townsend, W. F. DeSaussure, R. W. Barnwell, J. S. Preston, C. G. Memminger, T. C. Perrin, R. F. W. Allston, Thomas Smith, J. Simons, F. J. Moses, R. Yeadon, John L. Manning, S. McAliley, James Farrow, W. D. Johnson, Wade Hampton.

1865.—Provl. Gov. B. F. Perry, Gov. J. L. Orr, Lieut. Gov. W. D. Porter, Speaker House Representatives C. H. Simonton, Ch. B. F. Dunkin, Ch. J. P. Carroll, Ch. J. A. Inglis, Judge D. L. Wardlaw, Judge T. J. Withers, Judge T. W. Glover, Judge R. Munro, T. N. Dawkins, B. F. Perry, J. I. Middleton, J. Townsend, W. F. DeSaussure, R. W. Barnwell, J. S. Preston, C. G. Memminger, T. C. Perrin, F. W. Pickens, Thomas Smith, J. Simons, F. J. Moses, R. Yeadon, John L. Manning, S. McAliley, James Farrow, W. D. Johnson, Wade Hampton, Wm. Whaley.

Secretaries of the Board of Trustees S. C. C.—1804, Benjamin Haile; 1805, Clement Early; 1806, James Guignard, (declined to accept;) 1806, Anderson Crenshaw; 1808,

Walter Crenshaw; 1813, J. J. Goodwyn; 1813, William F. DeSaussure; 1826, Ezek H. Maxcy; 1834, Edward W. Johnston; 1836, Alester Garden; 1843, James D. Blanding; 1854, L. L. Fraser.

PRESIDENTS.

NAMES.	DEPARTMENTS.	ELEC.	EXIT.	REMARKS.
Jonathan Maxcy.....	B. Lett , Crit. and Met.	1804	1820	
Thomas Cooper	Chem., Min. and Geol.	1820		Pro. tem.
Thomas Cooper.....	" " "	1821	1834	
Robert Henry	Mor. Philos. and Met.	1834		Pro. tem.
Robert W. Barnwell...	" " "	1835	1841	
Robert Henry.....	" " "	1842	1845	
William C. Preston.....	Belles Let. and Crit.	1845	1851	
James H. Thornwell...	Sac. Lit. and Ev. Chris.	1851	1855	
Charles F. McCay.....	Mathematics.	1855	1857	
A. B. Longstreet..	His. Pol. Phi. and B. L	1857	1861	

PROFESSORS.

NAMES.	DEPARTMENTS	ELEC.	EXIT.	REMARKS.
Enoch Hanford	Languages,	1804	1806	
Clement Early	"	1805	1805	
Elisha Hammond.....	"	1805	1806	
Thomas Park.....	"	1806	1835	
Paul H. Perrault.....	French Language,	1806		
Paul H. Perrault	Math. and Nat. Phi.,	1807	1811	
John Brown.....	Logic and Moral Phi.,	1809	1811	
Charles Dewar Simons..	Chemistry,	1811	1812	
Benj. R. Montgomery..	Logic and Moral Phi.,	1811	1818	
George Blackburn.....	Math. and Astronomy.	1811	1815	
Edward Darrill Smith...	Chem. and Nat. Phi.,	1812	1819	
Christian Hanckel.....	Mathematics,	1815	1820	
Robert Henry..... ..	Moral Phi. and Logic,	1818		Elected Pres. 1842.
Thomas Cooper	Chemistry,	1819		Elected Pres. 1820.
James Wallace..	Mathematics,	1820		Pro Tem.
James Wallace.....	"	1821	1834	
Lardner Vanuxem.....	Geology and Miner'gy.,	1821	1827	
Henry Junius Nott.....	Logic E. Crt. and P. L.	1824		
Robert W. Gibbes	Chemistry,	1827		Adjunct Prof.
Thomas Cooper.....	Chem. and Mineralogy	1834		
Robert W. Gibbes	" "	1834	1835	Pro tem.
Lewis R Gibbes.....	Mathematics,	1834	1835	" "
Henry J. Nott	Logic and Belles Let.,	1834	1837	
William H. Ellet.....	Chemistry,	1835	1848	
Francis Lieber.....	History and Pol. Econ.,	1835	1856	
I. W. Stuart.....	Greek and Roman Lit.,	1835	1839	

NAMES.	DEPARTMENTS.	ELEC.	EXIT.	REMARKS.
Thomas S. Twiss.....	Mathematics,	1835	1846	
William Capers..... ...	Sacred Literature,	1835		Accepted temp'rily.
Thomas Park.....	Greek and Roman Lit.,	1835		Adjunct Professor.
Stephen Elliott.....	Sacred Literature,	1835	1840	
James H. Thornwell...	Logic and Belles Let.,	1837	1840	
William Hooper.....	Greek and Roman Lit.,	1839	1846	
James H. Thornwell...	Sac. Lit. and Ev. Chris.	1840		Elected Pres. 1851.
Maximilian LaBorde...	Logic and Belles Let.,	1842	1873	
Robert Henry.....	Greek Literature,	1845	1856	
Matthew J. Williams ..	Math. and Mechan.Phi.	1846	1853	
Charles P. Pelham.....	Roman Literature,	1846	1857	
Richard T. Brumby....	Chem., Miner., Geol.,	1848	1856	
J. L. Reynolds.....	Belles Let. and Elocu.,	1851		
Charles F. McCay	Math. and Mech. Phi.,	1853		Elected Pres. 1855.
James L. Reynolds.....	Sac. Lit. and Ev. Chris.,	1855		
John LeConte.....	Nat. and Mech. Phi.,	1856		
William J. Rivers.....	Greek Literature,	1856		
Joseph LeConte.....	Chem. and Geology,	1856		
R. W. Barnwell, Jr....	History and Pol. Econ.,	1856		
Charles S. Venable	Math. and Astronomy,	1857		

TUTORS.

NAMES.	DEPARTMENTS.	ELEC.	EXIT.
Edward Hooker.....	Mathematics,	1807	1808
Nicholas Herbemont.....	French Language,	1807	1818
James Gregg.....	Mathematics,	1808	1812
—— Phillips.....	Languages,	1811	
John Reid.....	Mathematics,	1813	
Christian Hanckel.....	"	1815	
James Camak		1817	1818
Hugh McMillan.....		1818	1820
Timothy D. Porter.....	Languages,	1819	1823
William K. Clowney.....	Mathematics,	1820	1824
Alpheus Baker.....	Languages,	1823	1827
James Divver.....	Mathematics,	1824	1827
John R. Davis.....	Classics,	1827	1830
Isaac W. Hayne.....	Mathematics,	1827	1831
Lewis R. Gibbes.....	"	1831	1834
James W. Wilkinson.....	Classics,	1835	1836
William Blanding.....	Mathematics,	1835	1837
Charles K Johnston.....	Classics,	1836	1839
George E. Hawes.....	Mathematics,	1838	
Charles P. Pelham.....	Classics,	1840	1843
R. W. Denton.....	"	1844	

NOTE.—Tutors were elected by the Board previous to 1834, and subsequent to that date by the Faculty.

TREASURERS AND LIBRARIANS.

1805, Enoch Hanford, Treasurer; 1805, Elisha Hammond, Librarian; 1806, Thomas Park, Treasurer; 1806, Joseph Lowry, Librarian; 1808, Thomas Park, Librarian; 1823, James Divver, Treasurer and Librarian; 1824, Joseph A. Black, Treasurer and Librarian; 1829, M. Michaelowitz, Librarian; 1829, Ezek H. Maxcy, Treasurer; 1834, Thomas Park, Librarian; 1836, Elias Hall, Librarian; 1839, Thomas Park, Treasurer and Librarian; 1844, Henry C. Davis, Librarian; 1844, Thomas E. Peck, Treasurer; 1845, G. W. Landrum, Treasurer; 1847, A. D. Goodwyn, Treasurer; 1848, John S. Green, Treasurer; 1848, F. W. McMaster, Librarian; 1850, F. W. McMaster, Librarian; 1856, B. W. Means, Librarian.

The following explanation is believed to be necessary. It would be a great mistake to suppose that the instruction of the several members of the Faculty was restricted to the departments assigned them in the preceding schedule. I have given the department to which *the officer was elected*. In many cases a department was seriously modified, and in some an officer transferred to a different one altogether. The most important of these changes will be given; Dr. Cooper, in addition to his instruction in Chemistry, was also teacher of Political Economy; Professor Nott had a portion of the instruction in Latin; Dr. Henry, when President, had devolved upon him the instruction of the Senior Class in Greek, in addition to Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics; President Barnwell had committed to him the teaching in Metaphysics, but upon the election of Professor Thornwell it was transferred to him, and Mr. Barnwell added to his department, International Law; and Professor Thornwell, though elected to the Belles-lettres Chair, soon vacated it, and for the greater part of his term as Professor,

was successively the Teacher of Metaphysics, and Sacred Literature and Evidences. I will add that, when, in 1845, Mr. Preston was called to the Presidency, the department of Belles-lettres was assigned him, and Professor LaBorde took charge of Metaphysics. Professors Reynolds, Barnwell, and Pelham, were transferred respectively to the departments of Roman Literature, the Evidences, and History, in 1857.

ALUMNI.

1806.—Anderson Crenshaw.

1807.—John Caldwell, Walter Crenshaw, George W. Glen, John Wesley Harper.

1808.—William Brantly, John N. Davis, Charles M. Dewitt, William J. Dubose, Josiah J. Evans, Ivy Finch, James Gaillard, John Gill, James T. Goodwyn, James R. Gregg, Anthony W. Hampton, William Harper, William Jones, James Lowry, Joseph Lowry, John Mayrant, John K. McIver, John Evander McIver, William H. McKenzie, Stephen D. Miller, Thomas Mills, John Murphy, Thomas Palmer, Thomas W. Robertson, Isaac Smith, Charles Stephens, Charles Strong, Henry P. Taylor, Nathaniel A. Ware, William R. Waring, Benjamin R. Waring.

1809.—Alexander Bowie, George Butler, Robert Blair Campbell, George Davis, James Truman Dent, Elias Dubose, Thomas Dupont, Thomas Gaillard, Robert Gill, William John Grayson, Richard Hutson, John Wilson Lide, Curtis Clifton Patrick, James Louis Petigru, Billington M. Sanders, John Shaw, William Taylor, Benjamin Franklin Whitner.

1810.—James Bradley, William A. Bull, William Butler, Warren R. Davis, James Dillet, Samuel G. Earle, Benjamin T. Elmore, James Frierson, William Gill, John R. Golding, Elias Gregg, Robert A. Gregg, Job Johnston, William

Lowry, John B. Muldrow, Christopher B. Pegues, Joseph Pyatt, John Pyatt, Charles A. Saxon, Joseph Vann Shanklin, Wyatt Starke, Daniel Tillinghast, William C. Wade, John Waties, George Witherspoon.

1811.—William Arthur, John Bell, John F. Brevard, John G. Brown, John Buchanan, John Carter, David Cuttino, Henry Davis, Jeptha Dyson, Baylis J. Earle, John Futhey, Simon Peter Gray, Burr Johnston, Samuel B. Lewers, Richard Irvine Manning, Charles Mayrant, William Mayrant, William Marshall, John B. McCall, John R. McMillan, John Scott, Thomas Smith, Robert A. Taylor, James R. Verdier, James D. Zimmerman.

1812.—Robert Adams, Nimrod E. Benson, Alfred Brevard, Whitfield Brooks, William Cain. James Campbell, Thomas Cahusac, Charles D. Connor, Henry Connor, Willis Crenshaw, William H. Fleming, Richard Footman, Jesse H. Goodwyn, Robert H. Goodwyn, Hardy Herbert, William Johnson, John Ward McCall, Russel P. McCord, Albert J. McGinney, Samuel McMillan, James Massey, Charles C. Mayson, Arthur Harper O'Hara, John Belton O'Neall, Benjamin Franklin Pepon, Henry Laurens Pinckney, William Campbell Preston, John Reid, Ebenezer Thayer, John L. Thompson, George Trescot, John Waring, Thomas Waties, Beaufort T. Watts.

1813.—Robert Anderson, Samuel G. Barkley; Christian P. Bookter, Robert Bradley, John G. Creagh, Joseph Fickling, Matthew Fleming, James Gillespie, Andrew R. Govan, James W. Gray, Francis B. Higgins, Robert W. James, Josiah Kilgore, Thomas Lang, John Miles Lee, George McDuffie, David Harper Means, Robert Means, Robert R. Nance, Francis Peyre, Jesse Pope, Joseph J. Pope, James Rodgers, James H. Taylor, Daniel H. Trezevant, William Vernon, William B. Whitaker, Thomas Willison, James E. Wilson, Roger M. Wilson, John Wilson, Robert M. Wilson, Francis Withers.

1814.—Hugh L. Allison, Stobo Bedon, Frederick S. Belser, Symmes Bonneau, John Boykin, Samuel Boykin, Edward Breed, William A. Brickell, James Camac, Alexander Campbell, George Chisolm, Robert T. Chisolm, Daniel Dupre, John D. Edwards, Frederick G. Fraser, John Gaillard, Samuel R. Gibson, Robert B. Gilchrist, James Haig, John Lingard Hunter, Charles Huggins, William L. Kirkland, Hugh Swinton Legare, Thomas Legare, John McComb, David R. Williams McIver, William A. Marshall, Robert Anderson Maxwell, Ramsay Mayson, Samuel J. Murray, Henry Junius Nott, Michael O'Brien, John M. Partridge, Philip Porcher, Henry Ravenel, Charles R. Thomson, Waddy Thompson, Henry Trescot, John L. Wallace, Daniel James Waring, Joshua Ward, William Weston, John W. Whitaker, John White, Richard White.

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1834.—James S. Alston, James Noble Baskin, Milledge

Luke Bonham, William F. Daniel, John Chesnut Deas, Samuel M. Earle, Elisha Young Fair, Peter C. Gaillard, Sanders Lestergette Glover, Robert Laroche Heriot, Benjamin R. Jenkins, John S. Marion, William E. Martin, James Patterson, Benjamin Franklin Reid, James S. Reid, Thomas Jefferson Seibles, Charles Pinckney Sullivan, John Summer, J. Theus Taylor, John Wallace, Benjamin Wilkinson.

1835,—William Blanding, John Henry Boatwright, Gustavus Adolphus Cain, Daniel J. C. Cain, Mathias Clarke, Thomas Baker Haynesworth, W. S. Jenkins, David Johnson, Charles Kershaw, Edward Manigault.

1836.—James T. Baskins, Levi S. Bowers, Benjamin Rush Campbell, Isaac Foreman, George M. Gunnels, Elias Hall, Wade Hampton, Jr., Shields L. Hussey, Jacob Pearson, John Jacob Seibles, Arthur Simkins.

1837.—George A. Addison, George M. Bates, James L. Baxtrom, James J. Boyd, Campbell Robert Bryce, Benjamin Franklin Buckner, Simeon J. Chapman, Iley Coleman, Abram D. Cleckley, Jonathan R. Davis, Edwin H. DeLeon, Benjamin Elliott, John N. Frierson, James E. L. Fripp, Allen Jones Green, James Washington Harrison, George E. Hawes, Robert L. Hart, G. Henry, Albert P. Hill, Washington G. Hunt, W. E. Jenkins, Christopher Columbus Johnson, John A. Leland, John Foster Marshall, Orlando B. Mayer, James W. McCants, John Laurence Manning, William M. McIver, William C. McIver, Hugh G. Middleton, William C. Moragne, Henry Muller, Ezekiel Pickens Noble, John F. Pyatt, Frederick Raoul, Duncan W. Ray, Robert H. Shaffer, James Munroe Wallace, Louis Trezevant Wigfall, David J. Williams, John D. Wilson.

1838.—Thomas Salmond Anderson, Dixon Barnes, Edmund E. Bellinger, Edward Mortimer Boykin, George S. Brown, James Cantey, William Davie DeSaussure, Nathan H. Davis, James H. Elliott, Alexander Gregg, George

Cooper Gregg, William R. Goss, Samuel H. Hay, Oliver J. Hart, Joseph Cox Haynesworth, Henry Alexander Jones, Isaac Lesesne, Samuel J. Marshall, Leslie McCandless, Allen T. McIver, Edward F. Morrall, Robert B. Muldrow, Charles P. Pelham, Lawrence Benton Prince, John E. Rivers, James W. Robert, Edward Anderson Salmond, S. John Singletary, William H. Sinkler, Mathew Richard Singleton, John C. Smith, David G. Sparks, William H. Stringfellow, Edward Smith Tennent, James H. Wilson, C. Bruce Walker, John Witherspoon.

1839.—William H. Evans, Daniel Flood, David E. Frierson, James G. Gilchrist, James Burgess Gordon, Isaac M. Hutson, Henry Campbell King, Horace W. Leland, Isaac N. Lenoir, Lorraine McCord, Warren A. Muldrow, Joseph Palmer, Henry F. Porcher, Julius St. Julien Pringle, Samuel A. Randell, Vans Randell, William W. Renwick, Charles Augustus Stanhope Sams, Andrew Baxter Springs, John S. White, Benjamin H. Wilson, John J. Wilson.

1840.—William Isaac Ball, William M. Bostwick, Samuel Bradley, John Taylor Brown, Joseph F. Bythewood, Paul Green Chappell, James B. Dawkins, Wilmot Gibbes DeSaussure, Peter C. Edwards, Chesley D. Evans, John Taylor Goodwyn, Evander A. Gregg, James M. Grimke, Wesley Harper, Stephen Elliott Habersham, Columbus Haile, Thomas M. Hanckel, John Oldfield Heriott, Joseph A. Johnson, John Berwick Legare, William A. Lucas, Heyward Manigault, John D. McCullough, John Crosskey Oswald, Thomas E. Peck, Haskell Rhett, Josiah Scott, John Gibbes Shoolbred, Edward Darrell Smith, Leonidas W. Spratt, Samuel Tompkins, William Alexander Walker, Daniel J. J. Wilkinson, William F. Whaley, Samuel H. Wilds, Richard S. Wright.

1841—Joseph D. Aiken, John Moore Anderson, Samuel H. Bacot, James Douglas Blanding, Robert Bentham Boylston, Samuel E. Bratton, Cornelius D. Burckmyer,

William B. Carlisle, James Davis, Alfred Huger Dunkin, James F. Ervin, John P. Fell, Eben B. Flagg, Frederick William Fraser, William Godfrey, Winchester Graham, Edward Gregg, Julius St. Julien Guerard, Christopher Fitzsimons Hampton, Derrill A. Hart, William Alston Hayne, Arthur P. Hayne, Richard E. Jenkins, William F. Lester, James A. Mars, James B. McCants, John C. McIntyre, Samuel McGowan, Alexander McQueen, Edward B. Means, Edward W. Duval Nesbit, William Adger Player, William Alston Pringle, William H. Rice, William J. Rivers, William Royal, Edward S. Rugely, Marion Washington Sams, Donald Decatur Sams, John H. Screven, Ralph Scurry, Ephraim M. Seabrook, John G. Seabrook, William M. Shannon, Benjamin R. Smith, Albertus C. Spain, Benjamin F. Stairley, Edward Fisher Taylor, Thomas Talbird, Charles A. Thornwell, Chappell O. Trapp.

1842—William W. Adams, W. Louis Anderson, William Armstrong, John Gamble Baskin, Andrew W. Bowie, B. Warburton Bradley, J. Rufus Bratton, John S. Bratton, James Carroll Brooks, John L. Broughton, John Milleken Buchanan, A. K. Calhoun, Charles Louis Crane, W. Mosely Fitch, William Washington Fripp, John Milledge Galphin, Robert H. Goodwyn, Halcot Pride Green, Isaac Paul Grimball, James C. Hicklin, Joseph C. Hooper, Samuel Jones, Benjamin Johnson, James Kincaid, Edward Kinsler, J. M. Landrum, John F. Laroche, J. W. Lauhon, John W. Lesly, Jesse T. Owens, Edward G. Palmer, William A. Paul, Christopher C. Pegues, Edward S. Percival, Joseph B. Pyatt, James W. Red, Frederick J. Shaffer, William Pinckney Starke, Hiram Tilman, James Davis Trezevant, Thomas B. Wadlington, John S. Wilson.

1843—J. B. Adams, David L. Anderson, E. McKenzie Anderson, Samuel J. Barnett, Benjamin W. Dudley Culp, James Willis Cantey, J. Lungsford Douglas, J. McFaddin Gaston, Julien E. Gibbes, J. P. George, George W. Gill,

Charles B. Glover, John W. Harrington, George W. Hill, Lawrence Manning Keitt, J. W. W. Marshall, Cyrus Davis Melton, James M. Perrin, Thomas J. Robertson, Franklin Fripp Sams, William D. Simpson, John Wistar Simpson, John T. Wetherall, David Roger Williams, Thomas J. Workman.

1844—John Ball, William M. Bratton, James H. Carlisle, Simeon E. Caughman, Charles Cheves, David Creswell, James M. Crosson, Henry C. Davis, Richard Watson Denton, A. Warren Debardelaben, Henry Bolivar DeSaussure, Richard Manning Dyson, Jacob C. Eichelberger, Edward Evans, Andrew Fuller, Christopher P. Gadsden, William Goodwyn, William F. Baker Haynesworth, William C. Kilgore, Samuel W. Leland, John Henry Logan, Alfred M. Martin, Andrew J. McLaughlin, Samuel Mobley, Patrick Henry Nelson, Edward Noble, William McKenzie Parker, Augustus H. Porcher, Francis P. Porcher, William E. Porcher, Samuel Reynolds, David Rice, Emmet J. Seibles, D. Sullivan, William Wallace, Leonard Williams, Andrew Jackson Witherspoon.

1845.—Charles Alston, Benjamin Franklin Arthur, James S. Boone, Robert Boyce, Augustus Broyles, J. Thornton Carpenter, Henry Chappell, Martin P. Crawford, James E. Crosland, Robert H. Deas, Thomas Dill, Jesse E. Dubard, Thomas Boone Fraser, Edwin Gaillard, Robert Garlington, Wyatt J. Goin, Theodore S. Gourdin, Charles Henry, Edward Barnwell Heyward, Christopher Gadsden Hume, Henry Kinsler, George W. Landrum, Brown Manning, Edward Howard Martin, Thomas B. Neil, Joseph James Pope, Thomas Taylor, Charles R. Thompson, Peleus A. Waller, Edward C. Whaley, Laurens E. Wilson, John S. Winn, James H. Wideman.

1846.—William E. Aiken, Julius Anderson, William Wallace Anderson, Samuel W. Buchanan, James Boatwright Crane, Stephen L. Deveaux, David A. Elliott,

Charles E. B. Flagg, Ladson Lawrence Fraser, Henry William Harrington, William H. Huger, John K. Jackson, Thomas B. Jeter, Samuel W. Jordan, John C. Lang, Thomas J. Lipscomb, Henry McIver, Isaac H. Means, Jerome Charles Miller, Richard Manning Moore, Henry Thomas Moore, Albert A. Morse, William H. Parker, Edward L. Patton, Archibald Simpson Johnston Perry, John Ratchford, Robert H. Reid, Joseph Rice, James G. Spann, William Blackburn Wilson, Hamilton G. Witherspoon.

1847.—Orsamus W. Allen, P. Bacot Allston, Henry William Blanding, Edward J. Bostwick, Henry Buist, John T. Dupre, James Farrow, Thomas Frost, Summerfield Massilon Glenn Gary, James G. Gibbes, William C. Gist, Artimus Darby Goodwyn, John S. Green, Evander M. Griffin, Edward Haile, Oscar P. Hay, William G. P. Hazel, Walter Izard, S. Yates Levy, James M. Lipscomb, William Logue, Joseph Manigault, Dugal McDermot McLeod, Fitz William McMaster, James Moultrie, Alexander Noble, Philip E. Porcher, Francis D. Quash, Robert Henry Rembert, Julius J. Sams, Paul H. Seabrook, William B. Telfourd, Frederick L. Villipigue, Isaac T. Weston, Furman E. Wilson.

1848.—James Picket Adams, William Anderson, William Alston, John William Avery, Jacob F. Belser, Jesse T. Bethea, Louis Septimus Blanding, John Brumfield, Robert Hayne Cheves, William S. Dogan, James B. Ewart, Henry D. Frazer, Francis Gamewell, Robert Henry, John B. LaBorde, Benjamin H. Matheson, Dandridge McRea, Julius T. Porcher, Thomas F. Porcher, Edward J. Rembert, Geo. W. Rodgers, Edwin W. Scibles, Archibald J. Shaw, Augustus M. Smith, Samuel Sparks, Christian H. Suber, William R. Taber, William Henry Talley, Alexander N. Talley, A. Wallace Thompson, W. B. Thompson, Charles S. West, William S. Whaley, W. Randolph Withers.

1849.—D. Wyatt Aiken, Thomas Ashby, Samuel H.

Bailey, Theodore G. Barker, E. M. Baynard, J. C. Bickley, Samuel W. Bookhardt, John D. Boyd, James Edward Calhoun, Jr., John W. Carlisle, Henry A. Clinch, N. B. Clinch, James Connor, James E. Cureton, George B. Cuthbert, John F. Debardelaben, Franklin Gaillard, Rush F. Gaillard, Robert W. Gibbes, Jr., Thomas Girardeau, John E. Glenn, Thomas Jefferson Glover, Thomas T. Gourdin, E. Jones Henry, Thomas H. Holleyman, William J. Holt, Jesse Malachi Howell, R. H. H. Jordan, J. B. Lang, George E. Leitner, William Z. Leitner, William J. Ligon, Thomas M. McCants, J. Y. McIver, Robert H. McKinnon, James H. Mellichamp, George H. Moffett, Isham Moore, Jno. B. Moore, Thomas W. Neeley, T. E. Nott, John C. Oeland P. J. Oeland, William C. Poe, Octavius T. Porcher, Perciveal Porcher, Rufus K. Porter, William L. Pou, Charles Richardson, John Peter Richardson, John E. Robertson, R. F. Ross, Edward J. Seabrook, J. L. Shanklin, E. C. Simkins, Charles H. Simonton, William Stevens, Franklin A. Tompkins, Daniel Tucker, J. H. Tucker, William H. Wallace, Thomas E. Wannamaker, W. Weston, J. Evans White.

1850.—Samuel Adams, William Samuel Alston, Adam Perry Amaker, William Franklin Ayer, John E. Bacon, Robert W. Barnwell, Jr., Robert C. Beck, John Bratton, Robert M. Braerly, James M. Buford, James M. Carson, John T. Cauthen, Hugh L. Charles, David G. Coit, McNeely Dubose, Robert McFaddin Durant, Berryman W. Edwards, George M. Eichelberger, William Eichelberger, Wm. C. S. Ellerbe, Stephen Elliott, Alfred F. Felder, William Burt Fraser, States Rights Gist, John V. Glover, Joseph Glover, Thomas Jefferson Goodwyn, Jr., Wm. H. J. Govan, Langdon C. Haskell, E. S. J. Hays, Joseph R. Hill, Saunders G. Jamison, Edward E. Jenkins, Peter H. Larey, Robert Lebby, Robert Charles McFadden, James P. MacFie, George Hunter McMaster, Gabriel H. McPheeters, Charles E. Maybin, M. Berry Metts, John H. Miller,

William C. Mitchell, John Glover Mobley, William G. Muller, Joseph J. Murray, John A. Player, Edwin H. Pooser, John Smythe Richardson, James H. Rion, Horace H. Sams, Thomas E. Scriven, J. R. Shuler, Joseph Berryman Sloan, James Thomson, Paul Thomson, Elias Venning, James F. Walker, William Weaver, Henry S. Williams, George McWillie Williamson, John A. Wharton, Robert Aiken Yongue.

1851.—Isaac M. Aiken, Joseph B. Allston, B. W. Ball, T.C. Bauskett, J.M. Beaty, J.W. Bold, J M. Brice, A. Brevard Brumby, Howard H. Caldwell, Wm. L. Calhoun, James R. Chalmers, R. H. Clarkson, John H. Elliott, J. A. Ferguson, A. Fripp, C. Fripp, Samuel Gaillard, Franklin S. Gillespie, Samuel J. Gillespie, Walter A. Goodman, A. B. Gordon, Douglas Harrison, R. S. Heriott, E. Herndon, Joseph Hill, Richard G. Howard, Henry Izard, W. R. Jones, Jas. P. Kinard, J. G. King, Robert D. Linton, Simons Lucas, Eugene McCaa, J. J. McDaniel. J. S. McLure, Wm. B. Metts, W. S. Norris, J. R. Pou, Wm. G. Rice, David G. Robertson, Cato A. Seabrook, J. M. Seabrook, J. W. Seabrook, Wm. R. Taylor, Samuel J. Townsend, Henry Tucker, Robert L. Wier.

1852.—H. Walker Adams, Thomas W. Allen, William Creighton Buchanan, Augustus H. Bush, James C. Calhoun, J. Wood Davidson, Nicholas W. Edmunds, A. F. Edwards, William H. Frean, J. Brown Gaston, J. Lucius Gaston, Peter E. Griffin, Harry Hammond, John W. Holman, J. Ward Hopkins, Joshua Hilary Hudson, William W. Irby, A. H. Jackson Dennis F. Jones, Ellison S. Keitt, Nathaniel R. King, James Gregg Leitner, Charles H. Leverett, J. William Livingston, John H. Marshall, James McDowell, Thomas McLure, Thomas E. McNeill, William A. McPheeters, Waddy Thomson Means, Samuel Warren Melton, Sumter Robert Mills, John D. Neely, Samuel Bonneau Noble, David H. Porter, William Bull Pringle, Andrew

Burnett Rhett, John A. Ruff, Wm. C. Scott, Charles J. Stroman, William M. Thomas, Hiram Alexander Troutman, Andrew Bowie Wardlaw, Joel Adams Tucker Weston, Joseph Newton Whitner, Jr., Jeremiah N. Williams, Leroy F. Youmans.

1853.—J. Benjamin Anderson, Mason G. Anderson, Lucius Cuthbert, Robert DeTreville, John H. Evans, John Jesse Goodwyn, Charles Edward Leverett, John Izard Middleton, Fritz W. Pape, James Wardlaw Perrin, N. C. Whetstone.

1854.—John William Adams, John Hampden Brooks, John Robinson Buist, William Benjamin Culp, William Lowndes Daniel, Oliver Hawes Gillespie, James Lowndes, William Adams Marshall, Robert Yongue Hayne McMeekin, Thomas Peter Oliver, John Rutledge Riley, William Burriss Russell, John Gaines Scarborough, Benjamin Rhett Stuart, Charles Pinckney Townsend, George Sewell Trezevant, Joseph John Wade, Joseph Moore Ward, John Camden West, James Harrison Whitner, Isaac Donnom Witherspoon.

1855.—Patrick Henry Adams, Sandford W. Barker, Jr., Josiah Bedon, Warren Pinckney Belcher, Charles Wesley Boyd, Burgh Smith Burnet, James Zachariah Burns, William Loudon Butler, James Chesnut, Henry Mazyck Clarkson, Morgan Calhoun Conner, James Moore Davis, Stephen Carr DeBruhl, Jr., Jacob Emanuel DeLaMotta, Henry William DeSaussure, Richard DeTreville, Jr., Leonard White Dick, Charles Edward Dupont, Alexander Christie Elder, Charles Atwood Fisher, Charles Edwin Fleming, John Cantzon Foster, Joseph Henry Foster, William Washington Fraser, William Francis George, Alfred Young Glover, Edward Myddleton Goodwyn, John Miller Harris, Chesley Worthington Herbert, James Robert Jones, William Kennedy, Jr., Thomas Deas Leadbetter, Thomas Whitfield McCants, James McCutchen, Alexander Hamil-

ton McGowan, David Gregg McIntosh, Robert Charles McIntyre, Adam Whitfield Mason, Samuel Earle Mays, William Burney Means, Jr., Zlegman Phillips Moses, James Witsell O'Hear, Philip Smith Postell, John Baker Pou, John Preston, Jr., Miles Brewton Pringle, Francis Mandeville Rogers, William Seabrook, John Randolph Shelton, Hugo Grotius Sheridan, Doctor Joseph Simpson, Landgrave Thomas Smith, Benjamin Walter Taylor, Rutherford Presley Todd, John Robert Tolbert, Richard Augustus Tompkins, Robert William Pinckney Tompkins, William Lee Trenholm, John Rives Wade, Edmund Rhett Walker, Alfred Wallace, Alpheus Turrentine Watson, Robert Adams Weston, John McKamy White, Benjamin Franklin Whitner, James Washington Williams.

1856.—Preston Adams, Thomas Cooper Boykin, John Hicklin Buchanan, Joseph Palmer Cain, George Erasmus Coit, Harris Covington, Louis McPherson DeSaussure, William James Durant, William Strother Durham, George Milton Fairlee, William Edward Ferrini, Isaac Newton Gaston, Laurent Berney Hallonquist, James Pinckney Harris, Thomas Benton Harris, Richard Woodward Hutson, Edward Henry Kellers, Guido Norman Lieber, Joseph Banks Lyle, Adam Alexander McKittrick, Thomas Bennett Memminger, Thomas Allston Middleton, John Robert Milling, Whitemarsh Seabrook Murray, William Judson Ready, James Barkley Rosser, Ossian Adams Rutherford, Robert Martin Taft, Joseph Patterson Thomson, Joseph Edgar Way, William Henry Whitner, John Christopher Winsmith, Bartlett Jones Witherspoon.

1857.—Samuel Gaines Cothran, Joseph P. Cunningham, Thomas Waties Dinkins, Leonidas Kennedy Glasgow, George Goldthwaite, Robert Bones Hughes, Henry Marsden Larey, Milledge Bonham Lipscomb, James Carroll LaBorde, Homer Leonidas McGowan, James McIntosh, Saraus Franklin McQueen, James Douglas Mathesohn, Henry

Carleton Mitchell, Henry Junius Nott, Thomas Erasmus Powe, Elias Lynch Rivers, John Houseal Thomson, Thomas Sabb Thomson, George Allen Wardlaw, William Henry White.

1858.—Talbot Adams, Jr., Marian Kennan Alston, Frederick Gustavus Behre, Holloway Bird, Usher Parsons Bonney, Simon Peter Boozer, Edward Henry Buist, William Robinson Caldwell, John Chesnut, Charles Mayson Creswell, Edmund J. Felder, Louis Perrin Foster, Henry Frost, Thomas Fisher Gadsden, Mortimer Glover, Smile Alexander Gregg, William Chollet Hallonquist, Isaac Hayne, Orson Valentine Howell, Abram Huguenin, William Matthews Lawton, Jr., Edgar Marks Lazarus, William White Legare, Thomas Lyles, Andrew Charles Moore, Edward Burt Perrin, Lewis Wardlaw Perrin, William Henry Perrin, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Jr., Daniel Townsend Pope, Grimke Rhett, Julius Newton Ross, Isaac Rosser, William Cooke Scott, William Jefferson Singletary, Willis Carey Smith, Samuel Walker Spencer, William Walter Spencer, Robert Stark, David Alphonzo Todd, Edward Wallace, William Clark Wardlaw, Elihu Wesley Watson, James Grier White.

1859.—Samuel Mandeville Banks, Arthur Beck, William Ellison Boggs, Benj. Franklin Boulware, Duff Green Calhoun, William Thomas Cleveland, William Caleb Coker, Peter James Coutourier, Alexander Washington Ellerbe, Francis Lejau Frost, Robert James Fulton, William Murena Gist, William Clarence Hane, John LeConte Harden, Campbell G. Henderson, Andrew Inabinet Horger, Oscar LaBorde, Thomas Hunter Lake, Thomas K. Legare, Milton Maxcy Leverett, Edmund Mazyck, Edward McIntosh, Francis Strother Morrissett, Joseph Edward Nettles, Josiah Clinton Patrick, Ephraim Clark Seabrook, Robert Wallace Shand, Eldred James Simkins, Ossian Freeborn Simpson, Richard Casper Simpson, William Wright Smith, William

Grafton Stevenson, Barnwell Smith Stuart, John Beaufort Wallace, Francis H. Weston, Thomas P. Weston, Abbott Brisbane White, Washington Albert Williams, Christopher Scott Wilson.

1860.—James Dorrah Anderson, Gabriel Henry Barnwell, William F. Barnwell, David Hamilton Bellot, William Huggins Brawley, Robert Power Bryce, Robert Newton Chatham, William Anderson Clarkson, James Cordes Doar, John Boyd DuBose, William Eugene Dupont, Hugh Richardson Garden, Edward Allen Glover, William Franklin Glover, Richard Wallack Goldthwaite, Alexander Cheves Haskell, Theophilus Thomas Hill, William Howe, Charles Woodward Hutson, Elias Pope Leitner, Thomas Muldrup Logan, Benjamin Marshall, David Gregg Marshall, William Dickinson Martin, William Hutson Martin, Thomas Edward Maxwell, William Alexander McQueen, J. Columbus Mills, William Wilson Mills, Henry Claremont Moses, William Tully Norwood, Charles Brewster Prentiss, Jared Young Sanders, John Christian Smith, Henry Hopson Thomson, John Sharpe Rowland Thomson, Thos. Lamar Wardlaw, Daniel Zimmerman.

1861.—The College Company having been ordered by the Governor to the defence of the coast on the fall of Port Royal, the usual examination of the Senior Class did not take place in November, nor the Commencement Exercises in December. But, at the suggestion of the Board of Trustees, the Faculty recommended the names of those of the Graduating Class who were in the service of the country, for the Degree of A. B., to wit:

Wm. R. Atkinson, John M. Bell, H. C. Cunningham, J. Kinsler Davis, Thos. S. Dupont, R. W. B. Elliott, John Newton Fowles, John Hillary Gary, Thos. West Gary, William T. Gary, Peter Gullatt, Joseph Clay Habersham, Wade Hampton, Jr., I. Keith Heyward, F. H. Macleod, Robt. S. McCutchen, J. Petigru Mellard, J. Poinsett Mel-

lard, C. G. Memminger, Jr., Henry W. Rice, Samuel M. Richardson, E. Dawkins Rogers, Henry M. Stuart, L. C. Sylvester, Wm. J. Taylor, John J. Walker, Ernest Walworth, Alfred H. Watson, William Whitaker, John Adams Wilson, W. H. Youmans.

Persons upon whom Honorary Degrees have been Conferred, besides those that are included amongst the Alumni.— 1807, John Drayton, LL.D.; 1807, William Percy, D. D.; 1807, Richard Furman, D. D.; 1807, Joseph Alexander, D. D.; 1807, Moses Waddle, D. D. 1808, Edward Hooker, A. M.; 1808, Thomas Park, A. M.; 1808, Daniel McCalla, D. D.; 1808, Benjamin Allen, LL.D. 1809, ——— Montgomery, D. D.; 1809, Henry Holcombe, D. D. 1812, ——— Flinn, D. D.; 1812, Solomon Halling, D. D. 1813, Nathaniel Brown, D. D. 1814, Joseph Summer, D. D.; 1814, Aaron W. Leland, D. D.; 1814, James Ramsay, A. B.; 1814, Samuel Caldwell, D. D. 1815, Benjamin M. Palmer, D. D.; 1815, James White Stephenson, D. D.; 1815, Christopher Gadsden, D. D.; 1815, John M. Roberts, D. D.; 1816, Rene Godard, A. M.; 1817, ——— Waldo, A. M.; 1818, William Capers, A. M.; 1819, Jeremiah Chaplin, D. D.; 1833, Thomas Cooper, LL.D.; 1834, Robert Henry, D. D.; 1837, Reuben Post, D. D.; 1837, P. C. Gaillard, A. M.; 1838, Joseph Henry, LL.D.; 1839, Samuel A. Marshall, A. M.; 1840, James W. McCants, A. M.; 1840, James Smith, A. B.; 1841, William H. Prescott, LL.D.; 1842, Robert W. Barnwell, LL.D.; 1846, W. J. Hand, A. M.; 1850, John Bachman, LL.D.; 1852, John Douglas, A. M.; 1853, J. B. Adger, D. D.; 1853, Henri Herrisse, A. M.; 1854, Henry Buist, A. M.; 1854, Eugene McCaa, A. M.; 1854, E. S. J. Hayes, A. M.; 1854, J. Felip Walker, A. M.; 1855, A. B. Brumby, A. M.; 1855, James Wood, Davidson, A. M.; 1855, James C. Calhoun, A. M.; 1856, H. W. Adams, A. M.; 1856, Josiah Bedon, A. M.; 1856, H. M. Clarkson, A. M.; 1856, W. B. Culp, A. M.;

1856, C. E. Fleming, A. M.; 1856, Alfred Wallace, A. M; 1857, John G. Scarborough, A. M.; 1858, A. C. Elder, A. M.; 1858, Prof. Greene Harrison, LL.D.; 1858, Samuel Tyler, LL.D.; 1859, G. E. Coit, A. M.; 1859, G. M. Fairllee, A. M.; 1859, H. Covington, A. M.; 1859, Wm. Royall, A. M.; 1859, Right Rev. Alexander Gregg, D. D.; 1860, H. C. Mitchell, A. M.

Names of all Students admitted into the College who in any way whatsoever left it without a Diploma.—1805–'6: *Freshman.*—John E. Chesley, Wilson Nesbit, J. Turner Rivers. *Sophomore.*—William Capers, Charles Course, James Postell, Robert Raymond Reid.

1806–7.—*Freshman.*—Charles Ellis. *Sophomore.*—Barnaby Branford, James Chappel, Edward Watson. *Junior.*—Stephen Ford, William Goodwyn, John Muldrow.

1807–8.—*Sophomore.*—John Boykin, Samuel B. Cantey, Daniel Fisher, William Lang, John McKa, John Postell, Timothy Williamson. *Junior.*—John Dent, James Dinkins, Daniel Hart, Jesse Taylor, Benjamin Taylor, Rufus Mayrant, John D. Murphy, John Stark, John F. Trezevant. *Senior.*—George Davis, William Davis, John J. Goodwyn, Benjamin Heriot, Powel McRaa.

1808–9.—*Sophomore.*—Frank Hampton, James Martin, Peter J. Nephew. *Junior.*—Henry Adams, Jr., James Bowman, Elias Dick, Charles Gignilliatt, Wade Hampton, Isaac Johnson, Charles S. Sims.

1809–10.—*Sophomore.*—John Burgess, James Holmes, John Pope, George Pegues, Henry Seibles, Nathan Wade. *Junior.*—B. Bostick, John T. Creswell, Robert B. Cuthbert, John Neman, Peter Perry.

1810–11.—*Freshman.*—William Fludd, Robert Hailes. *Sophomore.*—John B. Gaston, William H. Hay. *Junior.*—Jacob Guerard, Philip Heron, James W. Mayrant. *Senior.*—John McCord, Robert Lowry, B. Thomas Thomas, William Woodward.

1811–12.—*Sophomore.*—John Bell, Elias S. Bennett, Anthony T. Graves, Felix Haile, Richard Haile, Thomas M. Stuart, Thomas Taylor, Tristram N. Thomas, James B. White, William C. Young. *Junior.*—John Burgess, William K. Boykin, Burrel B. Cook, Robt. Giles, Zachariah Herndon, Thomas Hartley, James S. McGregor, Alex. R. Parkins, John Righton, Robert Starke.

1812–13.—*Sophomore.*—Joseph M. Alston, Benjamin C. Crapp, John J. Frierson, Daniel A. Jenkins, George D. Miller, Francis G. Rolando, James Sealey. *Junior.*—Alexander M. Bochet, James Douglas, Nathan Fuller, James Ramsay. *Senior.*—Robert Barkley, Fred. W. Dalton, John Gayle, James Hopkins, John McLeod, Charles N. Rolando, Robert Wilson.

1813–14.—*Sophomore.*—Augustus T. Gaillard, Thomas McIver, William S. Partridge, Philemon Waters. *Junior.*—Joseph S. Bossard, Thomas Broughton, Thomas Cuthbert, Jeremiah Ficklin, John L. Finley, Thomas Goddard, Robert Hailes, Philip S. Porcher, Thomas W. Porcher, B. H. Rutledge, Joel A. Tucker. *Senior.*—William A. Brickell, Charles A. Hunter, John Alexander Keith, David J. McCord, William B. Nott.

1814–15.—*Freshman.*—Z. Rudolph. *Sophomore.*—George S. Smith. *Junior.*—James Johnson, John W. Simpson. *Senior.*—Thomas Hutson Colcock, William A. Graham, John Lide, Melton Mellett, John Porter.

1815–16.—*Freshman.*—Robert Hagood. *Sophomore.*—E. Cuthbert, James E. Hogg, John Izard Middleton, Oliver H. Middleton. *Junior.*—George W. Cuthbert, William J. Eddings, John M. Fludd, John Geddes, Joseph Jenkins, John Jones, Solomon Legare, John Legare, Isaac McPherson, William Seabrook, Ephraim Seabrook, Richard D. Smith, John Townsend, Henry Vaughan. *Senior.*—James Campbell, Andrew Pickens Earle, William Irby, William A. Mays, John P. Moore, William Overstreet.

1816–17.—*Freshman.*—Samuel Chisolm, Abel E. Evans. *Sophomore.*—John Adamson, Wm. H. Bonneau, James Caldwell, Alexander Campbell, W. Falconer, Frederick Rutledge Laurens, William Smith Price, Charles E. Rowand, William Sams, Richard L. Simms, Stephen H. Maxcy, William S. Price, Frederick Rutledge. *Junior.*—William Baynard, James Eddings, Charles Pinckney Elliott, Hugh McMillan, Thomas Boykin, John Chapman, John Herbert, Hopkins Holsey, Joseph D. Maybank, Thomas J. Roach, Thomas Singleton, John A. Stuart. *Senior.*—John A. Lilly, John Hunter, Samuel B. Marsh, James Raysor, Henry D. Roberts.

1817–18.—*Freshman.*—William Carson. *Sophomore.*—John A. Edwards, Thomas P. Falconer, Samuel P. Gaillard. *Junior.*—Lemuel W. Boykin, David Gaillard, John James, Charles A. Lide, E. A. Love, John D. Means, David G. McKee, John J. Murrell, John C. Taylor, William Webb. *Senior.*—William E. Baynard, Joseph Fraser, Nicholas Hodges, Thomas F. Williamson.

1818–19.—*Freshman.*—Cornelius K. Ayer, Ludovicus Harris. *Sophomore.*—John E. Irby, ——— Kenner, Eugenius A. Nesbit, Abner B. Parrott, William S. Partridge. *Junior.*—Fitzgerald Bird, John S. Bobo, William J. Bobo, Rhydon G. Hill, Herndon McKee, Richard S. Youngblood. *Senior.*—John P. Richardson, Thomas D. Singleton.

1819–20.—*Sophomore.*—Joseph W. H. Cook, Charles A. DeSaussure, Henry Dupont, William M. Myers, M. H. Waring. *Junior.*—John C. Aiken, Edmund Bellinger, William A. Boykin, John J. Chambers, Nathan P. Cook, James S. Guignard, Thomas J. Hailes, William L. Lewis, Jacob H. McMichael, Ambrose W. O'Bannon, Cotesworth Pinckney Smith. *Senior.*—Alexander J. M. Brevard, Charles P. Connors, John J. Murrell, William G. Webb, James M. Witherspoon.

1820–21.—*Sophomore.*—Charles C. Strohecker, J. W. Vereen, Oliver Wheeler. *Junior.*—Leontine Butler, William H. H. Hay, Henry L. Sims, Jeremiah D. Yates. *Senior.*—John W. Bacon, John Kilpatrick Campbell, John R. Gibson, Charles T. Godbolt, William A. Goodwyn, Lodovicus Harris, John J. Myers, John Phillips, —— Waties.

1821–22.—*Freshman.*—John Mixon. *Sophomore.*—William Brantwaite, James Magill, Hampden Wigfall. *Junior.* Henry J. Abbott, John W. Baker, John D. Cantzer, Myer M. Cohen, Washington Contourio, Henry Fullenwider, Calvin Foster, William T. Gist, Charles C. Henderson, William Hopkins, Thomas Hopkins, Henry Marshall, M. Cohen Myer, Charles Porcher, John J. Potts, John Smythe Richardson, Lydall Saxon, I. Donnom Witherspoon. *Senior.*—Jeremiah Brown, Francis Eppes, William J. Gault, Elias Horlbeck.

1822–23.—*Freshman.*—John E. Carew. *Sophomore.*—Robert Holmes, G. J. Pope. *Junior.*—J. G. Cogdell, David Dubose, Harris S. Evans, John Gist, —— Haskell, Robert James, James D. McWillie. *Senior.*—Wm. M. Lee.

1823–24.—*Freshman.*—John Black. *Sophomore.*—Henry Cantey, James L. Edwards, John A. Edwards, Wilmot R. Gibbes, Peter F. LaBorde, John C. Martin. *Junior.*—Henry B. Brickell, Charles F. Butler, John R. Charles, Arthur F. Holmes, Edward C. Keckeley, William Myers, Hezekiah W. W. Rice. *Senior.*—John M. Blocker, James M. Daniels.

1824–25.—*Sophomore.*—George P. Elliott, —— Hawkins, Robert Holmes, —— Levy, J. McCants, Robert Saxon. *Junior.*—A. Bradley, Charles F. Butler, Turner Bynum, Charles C. Gregorie, Samuel McAlliley, James R. Tucker, George W. William. *Senior.*—Lydall Saxon.

1825–26.—*Freshman.*—John M. Davis, Wm. T. DeWitt, Wm. T. Holmes. *Sophomore.*—H. Chapman. *Junior.*—Joseph Alston, James C. Boyd, William E. Boyd, Martin

Phillips, John J. J. Pringle, James T. Starke, Robert Henry Wardlaw. *Senior.*—James C. Bonham, Robert Bradley, Algemon S. Clifton, John P. Creyon, Thomas English, William English, Benjamin Fishburne, John M. Huger, Hart S. H. Maxcy, Daniel A. Zimmerman.

1826–27.—*Freshman.*— —— Arthur, —— Coachman, Wm. Ellerbe. *Sophomore.*— —— Jenkins, —— Levin, —— McMahan, —— Mazyck, Augustus Noel, Osman Woodward. *Junior.*—William Boone, Edward Buist, Henry S. Cook, J. H. Degraffenreid, William H. Gist, Edward L. Goodwyn, Henry Haigler, J. Cordes Keith, Thomas W. Lockhart, Thomas W. Porcher, Thomas R. C. Richardson, Reuben Ruff, David Rumph. *Senior.*—Joel R. Adams, Wm. B. Adams, James C. Bonham, James Parsons Carroll, Robert F. Charles, James Davis, William Davis, John F. Ervin, Robert Fishburne, Henry Foster, Henry L. Fuller, Robert Wilson Gibbes, Isaac W. Hayne, John N. Herndon, David F. Jamison, John J. Landrum, John Lofton, Samuel McClanahan, Richard B. McMichael, Robert Means, William B. Means, Robert Miles, John F. O'Bannon, William Oswald, Francis Wilkinson Pickens, Reese Price, James B. Richardson, William W. Smith, Thomas B. Spratt, James W. Thomson, Henry H. Thomson, Edward J. Webb, Joseph A. Woodward.

1827–28.—*Freshman.*—Thomas McQueen. *Sophomore.* — —— Boyce, A. Haig, George Ioor. *Junior.*—Thomas Clarkson, Edward Lowndes, William Millikin, Jonathan T. Waties. *Senior.*—Thomas Furman, Washington Miller.

1828–29.—*Sophomore.*—John A. Scott. *Junior.*—Wm. Roberts.

1829–30.—*Sophomore.*—Peter S. Bacot, Sampson G. Boatwright, Thomas G. Carr, John M. D. Cheney, Samuel F. Gibson, Benjamin H. Johnson, Henry W. McGowan, Nicholas A. Peay, Benjamin G. Shields. *Junior.*—Timothy

Center, William T. Ellerbe, Francis W. Fickling, James M. Nelson. *Senior.*—George Taylor.

1830–31.—*Sophomore.*—John Bayle, William H. Cannon, John Gaillard, Madison T. Perry, Charles Thomson. *Junior.*—William L. Alston, Thomas E. Evans, George W. Lawton, William A. McKay, William McCreary, Alexander Montgomery, Samuel S. Stith, Washington Taylor, Thomas N. Waul. *Senior.*—Andrew H. Cheves, Peter C. Gaillard, Benjamin F. Scott.

1831–32.—*Sophomore.*—E. D. Miller, Demophon Tureaud, James Wheeler. *Junior.*—Edward B. Bailey, H. P. Johnson, John M. Lowry, Lewis A. Raoul, Calvin P. Sandefur, John C. Simkins, Thomas J. Starke, Henry T. Thomson. *Senior.*—Andrew P. Calhoun, Henry H. Clark, William S. Lyles, Rufus A. Nott, Edward Porcher.

1832–33.—*Junior.*—H. W. Adams, J. G. Adams, J. H. Adams, Joel Adams, A. H. Boykin, John A. Boykin, W. H. W. Brooks, John B. Campbell, Robert L. Campbell, Elias F. Couturier, J. Paris Cunningham, Ephraim M. Clarke, George Hailes, Pinckney S. Huger, David Johnson, G. C. Muldrow, Adolphus G. Nott, Erasmus H. Powe, Govan Roach, William Roper, Henry J. Rowe. *Senior.*—J. S. Gibson, Henry Gray, Owen F. McCartley, Abram A. McWillie, J. B. Massey, Benjamin B. Mixon, John M. Pearce, Samuel F. Rice.

1833–34.—*Senior.*—John H. Adams, Daniel Johnson.

1835–36.—*Freshman.*—William F. Pratt, James R. Scott, John J. Stoney. *Sophomore.*—Robert Gibbes Barnwell, David L. Cohen, —— Moorer, George F. Strobhart. *Junior.*—Edward H. Anderson, Thomas P. Butler, Joseph W. Doby, Milton H. Fair, James L. Hunter, Rollin H. Kirk, W. S. McGehee, Charles A. Sparks. *Senior.*—Richardson Harrison.

1836–37.—*Freshman.*—Theodore Dawson, —— Pegues. *Sophomore.*—Edward M. Chambers, Benjamin Hames,

Cheves Johnson, James Perry, A. E. Moorer, George W. Trezevant. *Junior.*—George Allen, William S. Coleman, D. W. Cuttino. P. M. Edmonston, John H. Pearson, Theodore W. Percival, George W. Polk. *Senior.*—Augustus Dorrill, Franklin English, James L. Gantt, Washington Hunt, Paul Johnson, John W. Johnson, James W. Miles, Josiah B. Perry, David J. Red, Robert H. Rosborough, Samuel M. Woodbridge.

1837–38.—*Freshman.*—Joel Adams, Jos. B. Cosnahan, Nathanlel Gist, James A. Hart, Law H. Roberts, Maurice Simons. *Sophomore.*—Charles T. Darby, L. H. Fishburne, Joseph Gist, Edwin Heriot, Robert S. Hope, John C. R. Key, Junius A. Mayes, Ralph Perry, H. B. Rugely. *Junior.*—Francis Capers, John A. Noble, Carver Randall, Owen Richardson. *Senior.*—W. B. Hutchinson, John J. McMahan, Lewis E. Simons.

1838–39.—*Freshman.*—L. M. Ayer, Charles Bentham, Henry F. Ferguson, W. B. Fickling, James M. Murphy. *Sophomore.*—William Henry Belton, Edward A. Gibbes, Wesley Graham, R. E. Jenkins, R. J. Larroche, Charles Lining, Thomas C. Means, Robert C. Myers, William Smith, W. R. Thompson, Thomas B. Whaley. *Junior.*—Joseph W. Fitch, Elias Henry. *Senior.*—Thomas B. Bird, Preston S. Brooks, John Coleman, Edward Magrath.

1839–40.—*Freshman.*—William Black. *Sophomore.*—Robert Campbell, Ralph Bailey, Henry S. Hayne, Edward Jermain, John F. Portius, Henry S. Rogers, James Stoney. *Junior.*—Oliver S. Gregg, James C. Kennedy, William H. Roberts, Benjamin S. Whaley, Radcliff Wilson. *Senior.*—Joseph S. Crane, John S. Cripps.

1840–41.—*Freshman.*—Robert Fuller, S. G. Henry, T. G. Lawton, Richard Laroche,——Mayrant. *Sophomore.*——Boone, James Boykin, J. H. Cuthbert, Adam Felder. Samuel Earle Harrison, F. C. Johnson, Samuel Prioleau. *Junior.*—B. W. Blocker, Edward D. Laroche. *Senior.*—

Halcot Jones Pride, Alexander S. Salley, James C. Swinton.

1841–42.—*Freshman.*—Bobert Brown, Thomas Black, William D. Cannon, A. P. Martin, Benjamin R. Maybin, C. J. White. *Sophomore.*—P. W. Blackburn, F. W. Debardelaben, W. Ford, John H. Logan, T. R. McConnel, G. D. Peeples, T. G. Prioleau, John Ramsay, William Workman, *Junior.*—D. H. Bythewood, R. B. Clarke, Edward H. Earle, F. H. Earle, J. W. Ervin, T. E. Haile, J. L. Kilgore, H. T. Stokes, M. Weston, T. J. Workman, George Young. *Senior.*—R. J. M. Dunnovant, William A. Hay, Duncan Lang, B. B. McCaa, Adam McWillie, James P. Starke, J. E. Tobin, J. C. Warley.

1842–43.—*Sophomore.*—Augustus Barnett, Boggan Cash, John Cantey, David C. Means, John B. Tillman, Elisha J. Waller. *Junior.*—H. R. Aiken, James Crawford, John S. Dyson, R. M. Frierson, Thomas Jones, J. K. Vance. *Senior.* R. H. Bishop, T. L. Goodwyn, W. L. Hunter, Thomas Lang, J. L. Wilson.

1843–44.—*Freshman.*—John T. Bryce, William D. Gregorie, Milton G. Roberts, John H. Tucker, Thomas H. Willingham. *Sophomore.*—Luther M. Caldwell, Alexander Herbemont, Edward Sill, Edward C. Steele. *Junior.*—David Adams, J. H. Addison, L. H. Belser, E. Dubose, John B. Eichelberger, Robert Johnson, E. M. Keith, Robert Maxwell, Charles J. Shannon, John W. Stark, W. L. Williamson. *Senior.*—Frederick L. Green, Thomas Ravenel, D. Sullivan, Robert H. Simons.

1844–45.—*Sophomore.*—Louis M. Gillam, Augustus Shoolbred, H. Walker. *Junior.*—Goddard Bailey, C. E. Broyles, Rene Ravenel, B. R. Scott, Silas P. Thomas. *Senior.*—Whitefield B. Brooks, Stanmore Griffin.

1845–46.—*Freshman.*—Benjamin L. Posey. *Sophomore.*—William C. Foreman, John A. Michel, Theodore Parker, Edward M. Seabrook, John R. Scott, D. H. Trezevant,

Robert J. Turnbull. *Junior.*—Jesse T. Bethea, John T. Green, Thomas C. Hooper, James T. O'Bannon, Richard S. Porcher, Thomas C. Smith, John Sistrunk, P. Smith. *Senior.*—W. H. Campbell, Richard C. Laurens, Alexander D. Sparks.

1846–47.—*Freshman.*—David E. Ewart, John P. Feaster, William Geiger, James W. Lipscomb, W. E. Seabrook, W. Seabrook, Lucius Williamson. *Sophomore.*—A. L. Eichelberger, Calhoun Haile, Edward B. Lang, Thomas M. Legare. *Junior.*—John W. Avery, Perry Butler, Edward B. Cuthbert, T. L. Daniel, Edward E. Elmore, John D. Hopkins, William G. Kennedy, M. J. Kirk, Charlton H. Leland William W. Logan, Robert Means. *Senior.*—C. L. Anderson, Henry Middleton.

1847–48.—*Freshman.*—T. B. Brown, E. B. Donnelson, F. C. Dunlap, H. W. Goin, William M. Otterson, R. C. Starr, T. H. Wade. *Sophomore.*—Benjamin Bailey, E. J. Belser, Joseph Heyward, J. Hopkins, R. E. Johnston, Giles J. Patterson, M. J. Sanford, George H. Waddell. *Junior.*—John S. Barnwell, Charles P. Cheves, Benjamin H. Green, Henry M. Haig, Thomas Jones, William Lowndes, Belton Mickle, J. B. Nott, B. S. Screven, Henry W. Waties *Senior.*—T. H. Johnson.

1848–49.—*Freshman.*—W. H. Seabrook. *Sophomore.*—J. B. Blackburn, Thomas Woodward, W. E. Zimmerman. *Junior.*—Sims E. Brown, Thomas Bruce, L. D. Connor, P. G. Gourdin, William Haile, R. C. Johnston, J. G. Logan, A. Miot, J. C. Seabrook. *Senior.*—William Fuller, J. J. Mickell, Julian Porcher.

1849–50.—*Sophomore.*—J. D. Allen, Austin Black, Gaillard Fitzsimmons, J. M. Hobdy, Joseph Jones, S. J. King, W. E. McCall, H. M. Parker. *Junior.*—E. F. Allston, Jesse Beme, E. G. W. Butler, Edward Brevard, J. O. G. Campbell, Richard Bruce, E. M. Davis, H. R. Easterling, W. C. Freeman, J. G. Hardy, W. Heyward, W. C. Johnston, C. C. Jones, Samuel Logan, Warren Nelson, L. C.

Nesbitt, J. J. Rodgers, O. D. Steele, W. L. Witherspoon. *Senior.*—Reuben O. Starke.

1850–51.—*Freshman.*—J. J. Frierson. *Sophomore.*—W. M. Bradford, Henry Laurens, C. W. Mayrant. *Junior.*—R. C. Ferguson, H. M. Parker. *Senior.*—J. H. Anderson, J. A. Baker, J. G. Barnwell, W. C. Freeman, G. S. James, W. C. Johnstone, J. S. Moore, A. Sanders, M. Stuart.

1851–52.—*Freshman.*—J. R. S. Alston, W. J. Goodman, R. H. Rives, H. J. Seibels, H. J. Smith, J. R. Stuart. *Sophomore.*—Joel W. Anderson, E. L. Bailey, R. H. Barnwell, Lemuel Boykin, J. Dozier Broome, S. N. Burgess, W. H. Cain, A. L. Caldwell, J. L. Chapman, P. S. Clarke, D. D. R. Cole, J. A. Dozier, T. Stobo Farrow, G. H. Fort, J. C. Fort, W. E. Fripp, J. W. Graham, W. C. Inglis, J. M. Kinard, J. C. Levy, T. J. Lipscomb, W. R. McConnell, J. R. McKelvy, Peyton A. Philpott, T. P. Stoney, A. G. Turnbull, J. T. Walsh, A. L. Yongue, E. H. Youngblood, *Junior.*—Robert Adams, T. P. Alston, E. M. Atkinson, Edward Barnwell, T. C. Bookter, R. W. Boyd, J. F. Calhoun, T. B. Clarkson, W. C. Clifton, J. C. Coit, D. B. De Saussure, A. J. Dozier, J. E. Dunlop, P. A. Eichelberger, Paul Fitzsimmons, J. G. Gaillard, M. W. Gary, T. H. Gœttee, J. W. Hance, T. G. Herbert, M. N. Holstein, E. Kinder, Theodore Lang, P. P. Lock, James Lowndes, M. C. McLemore, E. C. McLure, B. W. Means, D. H. Mordecai, J. A. Napier, E. W. Nowell, T. P. Oliver, J. R. D. Palmer, J. D. Porcher, W. A. Ramsay, Edmund Rhett, J. G. Riley, J. B. Steedman, H. R. Stephens, J S. Strong, J. M. Timmons, R. J. Willingham, T. W. Woodward, B. F. Young. *Senior.*—O. Hawes Marshall, W. E. Zimmerman.

1852–53.—*Freshman.*—D. W. Barton, P. W. Herbert, J. H. Powe, C. Prentiss. *Sophomore.*—B. M. Cromwell, N. W. Culclasure, T. L. Cuthbert, B. A. Hallum, W. H. Hawkins, R. H. Scaife, Anderson Wannamaker. *Junior.*—William Freeman, C. O'Neill.

1854.—*Freshman.*—S. A. Goodman, R. H. Martin. *Sophomore.*—John Beatty, W. Hampton Gibbes, W. Preston Hix, J. S. A. Legare, J. C. McLemore, Wm. Martin, Jr., Francis More, J. T. Rhett. *Junior.*—Hamlin Beatie, W. Scott Brice, W. J. Duffie, J. B. Erwin, G. P. Harley, G. M. Jordon, T. Hutson Lee, J. E. McKnight, Robert Martin, Samuel Perryman, D. Irwin Rast, H. A. Seabrook, Allen Stuart, Albert R. Taber, R. J. White, Anderson Whiteside. *Senior.*—James D. McConnell.

1855.—*Freshman.*—C. E. L. Allison, H. Cenas, F. J. Moses, Jr., —— Ottolingui, Albert Rhett, M. G. B. Scaife, W. H. Sullivan. *Sophomore.*—Hyder D. Bedon, C. J. Bryan, F. H. Elmore, T. H. Harllee. *Junior.*—T. H. D. Hanahan, D. B. McCreight. *Senior.*—Jesse Beaty, A. M. Reid.

1856.—*Freshman.*—William Allen, Thomas P. Cleveland, Edward B. Cureton, Charles Franklin Davis, Rawlins Lowndes. *Sophomore.*—Cornelius Ayer Butler, James Morgan Butler, Edward Belton Dunlap, DeSaussure Edwards, Benjamin C. Garlington, James Garland Hardwick, Charles James McDowall, John J. Roberts, William Alston Sanders. *Junior.*—Charles H. Barnwell, John Smith Barnwell, W. Capers Bird, Alfred Brevard, Matthew C. Butler, Thomas W. Fuller, G. Washington Jordan, John C. McClenaghan, Duncan McIntyre, Joseph M. Meggett, Edward Niles, James Deas Nott, Albert Rhett, Wm. B. Seabrook, William H. Taylor. *Senior.*—Edward M. Barnwell, George R. Black, John Thomson Darby, James D. Ferguson, Robert F. Graham, William C. Preston, Jr., Robert L. Preston, Robert Pringle, Albert M. Rhett, John Taylor Rhett, Wm. Hutson Wigg.

1857.—*Freshman.*—Robert McCay.—*Sophomore.*—Theodore D. Dupont, Samuel A. Goodman, Zebulun Mobley, Philip D. Morcock. *Junior.*—Edwin Bookter, John D. Kennedy, Philip P. Mazyck, Robert W. Memminger, Wm. M. Myers, Lucius Northrop, Wm. H. Perry, Thomas P.

Sterling. *Senior.*—James F. Caldwell, Wm. Calhoun Keith, Wm. W. Walker, Jr.

1858.—*Freshman.*—James M. Dent, William B. Gracey, Isaac C. Moses, James P. Royall, James T. Scott. *Sophomore.*—Philip P. Barker, Alex. D. Barrow, Baylis E. Boozer, Lemuel H. Boozer, Andrew P. Butler, James Caldwell, Alfred E. Doby, James T. Douglass, Thomas M. Durant, Benj. P. Fishburne, Saunders Glover, Elliott M. Lucas, Andrew F. O'Bryan, Milledge A. Roundtree, Hugh Strong, William Thomson, George White, John K. Young. *Junior.*—Woodward Barnwell, Joseph W. Garvin, John Kennerly, John Fox Miller, James Simons, Jr. *Senior.*—Wm. J. Bull, Jr., John C. Cain, John Collins, Richard V. Gist, George W. Marshall, A. G. Mills, John C. Minott, Reuben B. Patterson, James A. Ross, Wm. D. Rutherford, Maximilian O. Scott.

1859.—*Freshman.*—Stephen Elliott Barnwell, Nathan Bookter, Edward Julien Butler, Waddy Thompson Irby, Richard Thomas King, Joseph Matthew Mayo, George Miller, Robert Mandeville Rogers, Lawrence James Sweat, Nathaniel Lawrence Westcoat. *Sophomore.*—Barnwell Boykin, John Thomas Bynum, Stephen Soloman Clark, Artemas Elliott Darby, George Archibald Douglas, Albert Drake, Robert Fishburne, William Theodore Gary, Rufus Baker Geiger, William Alfred Goodwyn, Benjamin Rush Jones, Henry Russell Lesesne, James Martin, Julius Howell Means, Richard Septimus Venning. *Junior.*—Edward Mitchell Crews, John Toomer Davis, Paul Baringer Harris, Charles Jones Colcock Hutson, Richard Irvine Manning, John Bradley Macleod, Wallace Pearson, Cotesworth Pinckney Seabrook, Preston Davis Sill, William Baxter Stinson, George Taylor, William Hutson Townsend, James William Wrenn. *Senior.*—Robert James Cunningham.

1860.—*Freshman.*—Cotesworth Pinckney Bellinger, Walter Norwood Glover, Albert Taylor Goodwyn, Joshua

Kennedy Hastie, John Francis Hughes, John Andre Keitt. *Sophomore.*—William Marion Beckham, John Wallis Brumby, John Thomas Bynum, Richard Monteith Harley, George Anderson Ligon, Samuel Lucullus McCreary, Edward Hayne Martin, Bartlett Franklin Massey, Stobo Richard Perry, Medicus Rickenbaker, Augustus Smith Sayre, Cato Ashe Seabrook, Julius Constantine Seabrook, Stephen Horatio Sheldon. *Junior.*—William Robert Atkinson, John Hampden Belcher, William Hayne Belcher, John Kinsler Davis, Thomas Screven Gadsden, Stobo Dickie Garlington, John McLaren McBryde, Francis Simons Parker, David Henry Reid, William Jessie Taylor, Andrew Samuel Tarver, William Johnson Verdier, Thomas Whitaker, John Alfred Witherspoon.

1861.—*Freshman.*—Frederick Bailey, Samuel Boykin, John Samuel Cureton, James Edward Davis, Styles Plumer Dendy, Edward Elliott Dennis, Wilds Perkins DuBose, Bohun Cater Dupont, Albert Rhett Elmore, Leslie Glover, Joseph Cheves Haskell, John Henry Huiett, Henry Patrick Jennings, Robert Raiford Pearson, Thomas Stuart Rhett, Patrick Robinson, William Jesse Rook, Daniel Paul Sojourner, James Pope Spratt, Charles Paddock Storrs, Jared Dunklin Sullivan, Gillespie Robbins Thornwell, John Chappell Vance, Joseph Benjamin Watson. *Sophomore.*—William Alexander Ancrum, John Caldwell Calhoun, William Taylor Charles, James Belton Cureton, James Henry Fowles, Thomas Preston Hampton, Patrick Henry, John LaRoche Jenkins, John Maner Richardson, Horace Wingfield Stevenson, George M. Stoney, Edmund Rhett Stuart, John Taylor, William Kilgore Thompson, William Windham Trapier, James Watts, Laurens Hayne Watts. *Junior.* Stephen Elliott Barnwell, John Bauskett, John Frederick Byrd, Robert Kelso Charles, Washington Augustus Clark, John Barnwell Elliott, Angus Augustus Faust, Robert Franklin Fleming, Thomas Chiles Gray, J. N. Guerard,

Robert Armstrong Harllee, John Cheves Haskell, Edward Houstoun, Jr., Milton Tillotson Hutchinson, William Gaillard Ingraham, James Morrow Ivy, Samuel Lafayette McAliley, John Gregg McCall, James Madison McCarley, Langdon Cheves McCord, H. George McCutchen, Samuel McGowan, Jr., Walter Shields Monteith, Christian Eber Smith, Ralph Henry Smith, Warren Pinckney Sullivan, Jesse Howell Trezevant, Thomas Anthony Watson.

Honors awarded from the period of the first Commencement, to the Commencement in 1858, inclusive.—The first honor is awarded to the Valedictory Orator, and the second to the Salutatory:

1807.—Walter Crenshaw, Valedictory; John Caldwell, Salutatory.

1808.—James R. Gregg, Valedictory; John Murphy, Salutatory.

1809.—James L. Petigru, Valedictory; Alexander Bowie, Salutatory.

1810.—James Dillett, Valedictory; William Lowry, Salutatory.

1811.—B. J. Earle, Valedictory; William Arthur, Salutatory.

1812.—Henry L. Pinckney, Valedictory; John B. O'Neall, Salutatory.

1813.—George McDuffie, Valedictory; John G. Creagh, Salutatory.

1814.—Hugh S. Legare, Valedictory; Henry Trescott, Salutatory.

1815.—Elijah Gibert, Valedictory.

1816.—David L. Wardlaw, Valedictory; Henry A. Gibbes, Salutatory.

1817.—Charles Fishburn, Valedictory; Archibald Baynard, Salutatory.

1818.—Francis H. Wardlaw, Valedictory; Josiah J. Kilpatrick, Salutatory.

1819.—Thomas H. Taylor, Valedictory; C. G. Memminger, Salutatory.

1820.—James Terry, Valedictory; Richard Yeadon, Salutatory.

1821.—Basil Manly, Valedictory; Amzi W. Alexander, Salutatory.

From this time the Salutatory was declared by the Board of Trustees to be the first honor, and the Valedictory the second.

1822.—William J. Wilson, Salutatory; J. W. Grant, Valedictory.

1823.—Wm. F. Colcock, Salutatory; Robert Spencer, Valedictory.

1824.—Richard T. Brumby, Salutatory; James W. Daniel, Valedictory.

1825.—Randall Hunt, Salutatory; T. J. Withers, Valedictory.

1826.—Edmund Bellinger, Salutatory; R. G. Quarles, Valedictory.

1827.—This was the year of a great rebellion, when twenty-four Seniors were expelled, and it appears that no honors were awarded.

1828.—Nicholas Summer, Salutatory; Hiram McKnight, Valedictory.

1829.—Lewis R. Gibbes, Salutatory; Wm. J. Boone, Valedictory.

1830.—B. F. Johnston, Salutatory; John A. Mills, Valedictory.

1831.—James H. Thornwell, Salutatory; Richard S. Gladney, Valedictory.

1832.—Joseph W. Lesesne, Salutatory; Nelson Mitchell, Valedictory.

1833.—James Simons, Salutatory; Elisha Hamlin, Valedictory.

1834.—C. P. Sullivan, Salutatory; M. L. Bonham, Valedictory.

1835.—William Blanding, Salutatory.

1836.—J. Pearson, Salutatory; A. Simkins, Valedictory.

1837.—John N. Frierson, Salutatory; D. W. Ray, Valedictory.

1838.—A. Gregg, Salutatory; E. Bellinger, Valedictory.

1839.—Isaac M. Hutson, Salutatory; David E. Frierson, Valedictory.

1840.—Haskell S. Rhett, Salutatory; Thomas M. Hanckel, Valedictory.

1841.—Wm. J. Rivers, Salutatory; Robert B. Boylston, Valedictory.

1842.—W. P. Starke, Salutatory; J. W. Landrum, Valedictory.

1843.—S. J. Barnett, Salutatory; C. D. Melton, Valedictory.

1844.—Patrick H. Nelson, Salutatory; J. H. Carlisle, Valedictory.

1845.—Robert Garlington, Salutatory; Thomas B. Fraser, Valedictory.

1846.—E. L. Patton, Salutatory; A. A. Morse, Valedictory.

1847.—Thomas Frost, Salutatory; John S. Green, Valedictory.

1848.—James P. Adams, Salutatory; L. S. Blanding, Valedictory.

1849.—C. H. Simonton, Salutatory; T. J. Glover, Valedictory.

1850.—J. H. Rion, Salutatory; R. W. Barnwell, Valedictory.

1851.—J. H. Elliott, Salutatory; J. R. Chalmers, Valedictory.

1852.—J. H. Hudson, Salutatory; D. H. Porter, Valedictory.

1853.—J. I. Middleton, Salutatory; C. E. Leverett, Valedictory.

1854.—James Lowndes, Salutatory; Benj. R. Stuart, Valedictory.

1855.—C. W. Boyd, Salutatory; W. L. Trenholm, Valedictory.

1856.—G. M. Fairlee, Salutatory; H. Covington, Valedictory.

1857.—Wm. H. White, Salutatory; Elias L. Rivers, Valedictory.

1858.—Edward H. Buist, Salutatory; Grimke Rhett, Valedictory.

1859.—William Thomas Cleveland, Salutatory; William Ellison Boggs, Valedictory.

1860.—Thomas Muldrup Logan, Salutatory; Alexander Cheves Haskell, Valedictory.

EXTRACT FROM THE CATALOGUE OF 1862.

Board of Trustees.—F. W. Pickens, Governor of the State, President of the Board of Trustees; W. W. Harllee, Lieutenant Governor; W. D. Porter, President of the Senate; James Simons, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Edmund Rhett, Chairman of Committee on Education, Senate; Samuel McGowan, Chairman of Committee on Education, House of Representatives; Chief Justice J. B. O'Neall; Associate Justice Job Johnston; Chancellors B. F. Dunkin, J. P. Carroll, J. A. Inglis; Judges D. L. Wardlaw, T. J. Withers, J. N. Whitner, T. W. Glover, R. Munro; Messrs. T. N. Dawkins, B. F. Perry, J. I. Middleton, J. H. Means, W. F. DeSaussure, R. W. Barnwell, J. S. Preston, C. G. Memminger, T. C. Perrin, R. F. W. Allston, Thomas Smith, John Buchanan, F. J. Moses, J. L. Petigru, John L. Manning, S. McAliley, James Farrow, J. H. Thornwell, Wade Hampton; L. L. Fraser, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Board of Visitors.—John S. Preston, John I. Middleton,

Samuel McGowan, David Ramsay, C. B. Cochrane, Rev. D. McNeill Turner, Henry Summer, Octavius Porcher, J. F. J. Caldwell, Joshua Nichols.

Faculty.—Maximilian LaBorde, M. D., Professor of Logic, Rhetoric and Philosophy of the Mind, and Chairman of the Faculty; Rev. J. L. Reynolds, D. D., Professor of Roman Literature; John LeConte, M. D., Professor of Natural and Mechanical Philosophy; Wm. J. Rivers, A. M., Professor of Greek Literature; Rev. R. W. Barnwell, Professor of Moral Philosophy, Sacred Literature, and Evidences of Christianity; Joseph LeConte, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology; Charles S. Venable, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy; B. W. Means, Librarian; K. S. Dargan, Bursar; W. W. Deane, Marshal.

Circular.—The attention of parents, guardians, and teachers, is particularly called to the requisitions for admission into the Freshman Class, and to the studies of the other classes of the College. The Faculty have resolved that, except in very peculiar and extraordinary cases, no young man shall hereafter be examined for *any* class who has not both read and thoroughly *reviewed* all that is required for admission. When the certificate of his teacher does not distinctly state this fact, the applicant will be asked whether or not he has done so, and in all cases in which a negative answer is given, an examination shall be refused to the candidate. Hereafter applicants may expect to be thoroughly examined in Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, and teachers are requested to pay special attention to this requisition. A thorough knowledge of Arithmetic being essential to success in all the classes of the College, applicants must be prepared for a full and searching examination in this study. All applicants will be held to an examination in English Grammar, Geography, and Ancient History.

Course of Studies, Exercises, etc.—A candidate for admission must satisfy the Faculty, by written testimonials, that he sustains a good moral character. In ordinary cases, the certificate must be signed by his last instructor. If from another College, his standing in that College must be shown to have been good at the time of his leaving it. The stated time for the examination of applicants is the day after Commencement; and hereafter, except in extraordinary cases, none will be examined at any other time. Applicants from other States will be examined at any time during the session. Students admitted to advanced standing, in addition to the requisites for admission to the Freshman Class, must be prepared for an examination in the studies which have been pursued by the class that they desire to enter, and by the preceding classes, or in other studies equivalent to them.

For Admission to the Freshman Class.—A candidate is required to have an accurate knowledge of the English, Latin, and Greek Grammars, including Prosody; Morse's or Worcester and Woodbridge's Geography; Mitchell's Ancient Geography; Arithmetic, including fractions, simple and compound proportion, and the extraction of roots; Bourdon's Algebra, to Chapter IX., or Loomis' Algebra, to Sec. XVIII.; Sallust; Virgil (Georgics, Bucolics, and six books of the Æneid); Select Orations of Cicero, consisting of the four against Catiline, *Pro Legc Manilia*, *Pro Archia Poeta*, *Pro Milone*, and the first Philippic; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, Latin Prosody; Kuhner's Greek Exercises (as far as Syntax); Jacob's Greek Reader; Homer's Iliad, the first six books; Xenophon's Anabasis, six books.

Studies of the Freshman Year.—Grecian and Roman Antiquities (Eschenburg); Livy, twenty-first book; Horace, except the Art of Poetry; Homer's Iliad, completed; Latin Exercises; Greek Exercises (Kuhner Elem. Gr.); Geometry (Loomis'), with Original Problems; Ancient History;

Review of Algebra, and the Theory of Logarithms; Arithmetic, Theoretical (Bourdon); Applications of Algebra to Geometrical Problems.

Sophomore Year.—Elocution; Tacitus (Germany, and Life of Agricola); Select Satires of Juvenal and Persius; Exercises in Latin Composition; Demosthenes de Corona; Selections from Greek Orators and Historians; Greek Exercises; Plane Trigonometry and its applications; Conic Sections (Loomis'); History of the Middle Ages; History of the Bible—Connection of Sacred and Profane History; Physiology; Heat (Fowne's); Mechanics, Gravity (Laws of Motion); Falling Bodies, Composition of Forces, Centre of Gravity; Chemistry of Non-Metallic Elements; Chemical Philosophy (Fowne's.)

Junior Year.—Cicero—De Officiis, or Lucan's Pharsalia; Horace's Art of Poetry; Septem Contra Thebas, of Æschylus: Œdipus Tyr. of Sophocles, Medea of Euripides, Greek Composition; Exercises in Latin Composition; Spherical Trigonometry; Analytical Geometry (Davies'); Lectures on Differential and Integral Calculus; Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism, and Electro-Magnetism; Mechanical Philosophy (Olmsted's), concluded; Hydrostatics and Hydraulics; Chemistry; Moral Philosophy; Sacred Literature and Evidences of Christianity; Whateley's Logic; Whateley's Rhetoric; Elements of Criticism; Political Philosophy.

Senior Year.—Terence's Andria; Plautus' Captivi; Pindar. Olym. I., II, Pyth., I., Plato's Crito; Selections from Aristotle; Exercises in Latin and Greek Composition; Astronomy (Norton's and Herschel's); Political Economy; Political Ethics; Philosophy of the Mind; Criticism and Elocution; Mineralogy; Geology; Agricultural Chemistry; Butler's Analogy; Natural Philosophy (Olmsted's); Pneumatics, Meteorology; Acoustics and Optics. There are three recitations in each class, daily; one after morning

prayers; one at eleven o'clock, A. M.; one at four o'clock, P. M. On Saturday morning there is one in each class. The recitations continue for one hour. Besides the recitations, there are lectures, rhetorical exercises, and especial attention is paid to English composition in all the classes.

Libraries.—The College Library contains *twenty-four thousand* volumes. A liberal sum annually granted by the Legislature, provides for the constant increase of the number of books. The Library is opened Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, for the accommodation of the students. Resident graduates, in common with under-graduates, have the privilege of taking out books. Besides the College Library, there are libraries belonging to the two literary societies, which are respectively reserved for the use of their members.

Scholarships.—There are five scholarships in the College: One founded by Hon. J. L. Manning, yielding an income of $350 a year; two by Wade Hampton, Jr., yielding each an income of $210; one by Hiram B. Hutchinson, yielding $350; and one by Hon. R. F. W. Allston, with an income of $420. These are awarded by the Faculty to young men of more than ordinary merit and attainments, whose circumstances require that they should be aided in their College course. Candidates who have not been members of the College, and whose character and scholarship are not known to the Faculty, have to undergo a special examination in order to be put on any of these foundations. They are not designed to be simply aids to indigence, but compliments to excellence.

Beneficiaries.—The literary societies generally have each a beneficiary, and sometimes a class supports one of its members through College.

Resolution.—The attention of the Commissioners of Free Schools is called to the following resolution of the Board of Trustees:

Resolved, That the Faculty be authorized to receive one student from each Judicial District in the State, free of any charge for tuition, who shall be recommended by the Commissioners of Free Schools within that District: *Provided*, That there shall not be more than one student at any one time from the said Judicial District.

Prize Essays.—Four gold medals, worth $50 each, are annually awarded to the Senior, Junior, and Sophomore Classes, for the best Essays on subjects assigned by the Faculty.

Apparatus.—The College possesses the necessary apparatus for pursuing all the Philosophical, Astronomical and Chemical studies prescribed in the course.

Expenses.—The stated expenses of the College term, consisting of nine months, paid quarterly in advance, exclusive of books, clothes, room furniture and traveling expenses, are as follows, viz:

Board (in commons) about thirty-seven weeks, at $3 50; per week, $129 50; Tuition, room-rent, and use of library, $50 00; Fuel, from $15 to $25 00; Washing, from $12 to $15 00; Servant hire, $9 00; Lights, from $6 to $12 00.

Total $240 50.

Board at the licensed boarding-houses varies from $4 to $5 per week.

Terms, Vacations, and Public Examinations.—The College year has only one session, consisting of nine months. It begins on the first Monday in October, and ends about the first of July. In this session three weeks holiday is given, extending from the second Monday in December to the first Monday in January. There are three public examinations of the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman Classes during the session: one in April, one in June, and the rising examination in December. The Senior Class has but one public examination, which begins on the third Monday before Commencement.

The Annual Commencement is on the first Monday in December.

The May exhibition is on the nights of the first Thursday and Friday after the first Monday in May. At each of these, the members of the Senior Class, who receive distinctions, are required to deliver speeches.

AN ACT

TO ESTABLISH THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Whereas, The proper education of youth is a matter of vital importance to this State in its present condition, and ought to be the special object of Legislative attention: *And, whereas*, The conversion of the South Carolina College into an University will meet its great demand, and will foster all the elements which have heretofore contributed to its intellectual and moral power, and will preserve its unity and glory:

I. *Be it, therefore, enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same*: That the corporation heretofore created by an Act, entitled "An Act to establish a College at Columbia," ratified the nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, shall hereafter be known by the name of the University of South Carolina, and, as such, shall be entitled to all the rights, and be liable to all the duties conferred or imposed upon the said original corporation by the said Act, and all amendments thereto, except where the same shall be modified by the provisions of this Act.

II. That the Board of Trustees of the University of South Carolina shall, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this Act, establish schools and provide for competent Professors in the following departments, to wit: First, a School of Ancient Languages and Literature; second, a School of Modern Languages and Literature; third, a School of History, Political Philosophy and Economy; fourth, a School of Rhetoric, Criticism, Elocution, and English Language and Literature; fifth, a School of

Mental and Moral Philosophy, Sacred Literature and Evidences of Christianity; sixth, a School of Mathematics, Civil and Military Engineering and Construction; seventh, a School of Natural and Mechanical Philosophy and Astronomy; eighth, a School of Chemistry, Pharmacy, Mineralogy and Geology.

III. The Board of Trustees shall take care that one of the Professors therein before provided for, shall be a Minister of the Gospel, who shall also be charged with the duties of Chaplain to the said University, under such regulations, and with such additional salary, as may be fixed by the said Board.

IV. That no student shall matriculate until he shall have attained the age of fifteen years, and shall agree to enter at least three of the schools provided for by this Act: *Provided, however*, that in special cases the Chairman of the Faculty may, at his discretion, permit any applicant to take less than three schools. The fees to be paid by each student shall be as follows: If the student enters three schools or more, for each school he shall pay twenty-five dollars per annum; if the student enters two schools only, for each school thirty-five dollars per annum; if the student enters only one school, fifty dollars per annum. The compensation for room rent, use of Library, and such damages to the property of the corporation as may be done by each student, shall be regulated by the Board of Trustees.

V. The Board of Trustees may, if it is deemed proper, give a license to one or more persons learned in the Law, and one or more Professors of Medicine, to give instruction in their respective professions in the said University, and assign to them, or any of them, a lecture room, or lecture rooms, in which, at times, and under terms and conditions, and with tuition fees prescribed by the said Board, they may respectively form classes and deliver instructions in

their respective professions; and the same license may, if deemed proper by the said Board, be given to a person or persons qualified to instruct in any mechanical or practical pursuit. None of the branches of instruction provided for in this section shall be considered as schools, or included in the number necessary to be taken by any person before matriculation.

VI. Each Professor hereinbefore provided for shall be allowed to occupy a house belonging to the corporation, free of rent; and be entitled to receive a salary of one thousand dollars, to be paid quarterly, in advance, by the Treasurer of the State, and shall also be entitled to receive such tuition fees as may be paid by the students entering the school at the head of which such Professor may be.

VII. The Board of Trustees shall appoint a Librarian, who shall act as Treasurer of the corporation and Secretary to the Faculty, and perform such other duties and receive such salary as the Board of Trustees may prescribe.

VIII. The various Professors appointed to give instruction in the various schools provided for in this Act shall constitute a Board, to be called the Faculty of the University of South Carolina, one of whom shall be chosen by the Board of Trustees as Chairman of the said Faculty, who shall perform the duties heretofore imposed upon the President of the South Carolina College, except where the same has been altered or modified by this act.

IX. That nine members of the Board of Trustees, at any stated or occasional meeting thereof, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business which is entrusted to the said Board; and in case of the absence of the President of the Board at any meeting, the majority of those present, provided there be a quorum, may proceed to elect a President *pro tempore*.

X. That the Members of the General Assembly from each Election District in this State, or a majority of them,

are hereby authorized and empowered, from time to time, to select one youth from each of their respective Districts, who shall be received into this University, and be allowed to matriculate in this institution, and enter any three of the schools provided for in this Act which may be selected by him, without any charge for tuition, room rent, or use of the Library; and each Professor hereinbefore provided for shall be elected upon condition that he will give gratuitous instruction in his school to such of the said youths as may enter his school: *Provided, however*, That no person receiving the benefit of this section shall be exempt from any charge which may be made for damages done by him to the property of the corporation.

XI. That the Board of Trustees may, if deemed advisable, elect a Bursar, who shall hold his office upon such terms and conditions, perform such duties, and be entitled to receive such salary or compensation as the said Board may prescribe.

In the Senate House, the nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

W. D. PORTER,
President of the Senate.
C. H. SIMONTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved: JAMES L. ORR.

AN ACT

To amend the Act establishing the University of South Carolina.

I. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, that the fifth section of an Act entitled "an Act to establish the University of South Carolina," ratified on the nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, be so amended as to require the Board of Trustees of the University of South Carolina to establish, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this Act, a School of Law, with one Professor, and a School of Medicine, with two Professors.

II. That the Board of Trustees shall determine and regulate the course of studies in the said schools, and the duties of the Professors in the respective departments thereof; and shall, as soon as practicable, select competent persons to the Professorships so established.

III. That the Professors in said schools shall be entitled to the same salary as is provided by law for the other Professors of the University, and shall receive such fees of the students who enter their schools as are required, or may hereafter be required, under and by virtue of the fourth section of the Act aforesaid, of the students who enter the schools by said Act provided for.

IV. That the said Professors shall be members of the Faculty of the University of South Carolina, in like manner as the other Professors, and shall in all respects be, in like manner, subject to the provisions of the aforesaid Act, and to the rules and regulations imposed by the Board of Trustees.

V. That the Board of Trustees of the University, on the recommendation of the Chairman of the Faculty and of the Professors of the Schools of Law and Medicine, shall confer the degrees of Bachelor of Law and of Doctor of Medicine upon the graduates of the said schools, for satisfactory attainments in all the subjects of instruction in their respective schools.

VI. That the graduates of each of these schools, upon whom the said degrees may be conferred, shall be entitled to pursue and practice their respective professions.

VII. That the Faculty have authority to license a Demonstrator of Anatomy, and other persons of suitable attainments, character and habits, to give private instruction in aid of the public teachings in any of the schools of the University. The said licentiates be not at liberty, without special leave of the Faculty, to receive pupils who are not members of the school or schools for which they are licensed, nor to give instruction on subjects not embraced in the plan of the same. The employment of the licentiates to be at the option of the students, and the compensation a matter of private arrangement.

In the Senate House, the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

W. D. PORTER,
President of the Senate.

CHARLES H. SIMONTON,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Approved December 20th, 1866: JAMES L. ORR, Governor.

EXTRACT FROM THE CATALOGUE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, OF 1867.

Board of Trustees.—James L. Orr, Governor; W. D. Porter, Lieutenant Governor; Hon. J. B. Kershaw, Hon. C. H. Simonton, Hon. John Townsend, Hon. T. P. Mikell, Hon. B. F. Dunkin, Hon. D. L. Wardlaw, Hon. J. A. Inglis, Hon. J. P. Carroll, Hon. W. D. Johnson, Hon. H. D. Lesesne, Hon. T. W. Glover, Hon. R. Munro, Hon. T. N. Dawkins, Hon. F. J. Moses, Hon. A. P. Aldrich. Messrs. B. F. Perry. J. I. Middleton, W. F. DeSaussure, J. S. Preston, C. G. Memminger, T. C. Perrin, Thomas Smith, J. L. Manning, Samuel McAliley, James Farrow, Wade Hampton, James Simons, Richard Yeadon, F. W. Pickens, E. J. Arthur, Henry McIver, J. N. Frierson, James H. Carlisle, M. L. Bonham. Rev. C. Bruce Walker, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Faculty and Officers.—Hon. R. W. Barnwell, LL.D., Chairman.

Literary and Scientific Schools.—Hon. R. W. Barnwell, LL.D., Professor of History, Political Philosophy and Political Economy. Wm. J. Rivers, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature. A. Sachtleben, Professor of Modern Languages and Literature. M. LaBorde, M. D., Professor of Rhetoric, Criticism, Elocution, and English Language and Literature. Rev. J. L. Reynolds, D. D., Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Sacred Literature and Evidences of Christianity. E. P. Alexander, Professor of Mathematics, and Civil and Military Engineering and Construction. John LeConte, M. D., Professor of Natural and Mechanical Philosophy, and Astronomy. Joseph LeConte, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, Mineralogy and Geology.

Law School.—A. C. Haskel, Professor.

Medical School.—John T. Darby, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery; A. N. Talley, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Obstetrics; Joseph LeConte, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy; M. LaBorde, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene; John LeConte, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, and Medical Jurisprudence; Edward D. Smith, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy; Rev. C. Bruce Walker, A. B., Librarian, Treasurer and Secretary of the Faculty; W. H. Orchard, Bursar and Marshal.

Resident Graduates.—Jas. Wood Davidson, A. M., C. Woodward Hutson, A. B., H. W. Rice, A. B.

Schools, Courses of Study, &c.—The University consists of ten distinct and independent Schools. Students are allowed to choose the departments which they wish to pursue, provided they enter at least three Schools. In certain cases, however, students will be allowed to enter less than three Schools. The applicant for admission to the University must be at least fifteen years of age, and must have a good moral character, certified in writing, by his last preceptor, or some other suitable person. If from another University or College, his standing must be shown to have been good at the time of his leaving it. In all the different Schools the method of instruction is by means of lectures and the study of text-books, accompanied in either case by rigid daily examinations.

I.—School of History, Political Philosophy, and Political Economy.—Prof. R. W. Barnwell, LL.D., Chairman of Faculty.

Requirements for Admission.—Applicants for this School are expected to have studied *Ancient and Modern Geography*, and will find it much to their advantage to have also studied some elementary work on history.

Course of Study—Junior Class.—History, ancient and modern, considered chiefly in its elucidation of the spirit, institutions, and civilization of nations.

Text Books.—Weber's Outlines of Universal History; Guizot's Lectures on Civilization in Europe.

Recommended for reference: Taylor's Manual of Ancient and Modern History.

Senior Class.—Political Philosophy and Political Economy.

Text Books.—Paley's Political Philosophy, and Wayland's Elements of Political Economy.

Recommended for reference: Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, and Say's Political Economy.

II.—School of Ancient Languages and Literature.—Professor W. J. Rivers, A. M.

Requirements for Admission.—Applicants for this School are expected to have completed the following studies, or their equivalents. They may enter on one or both Languages.

Latin. Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Cæsar's Commentaries; Sallust's Conspiracy of Cataline; Virgil's Bucolics, and six books of Æneid; Cicero's four Orations against Cataline, Pro Lege Manilia, and Pro Archia Poeta.

Greek. Greek Grammar, including Prosody; Jacob's Greek Reader; Homer's Iliad, three books; Xenophon's Anabasis, six books.

It is recommended also that the applicant should read attentively Eschenberg's or Bojesen's Grecian and Roman Antiquities, and Mitchell's Ancient Geography.

Course of Study.—Junior Class.—Latin. Arnold's Latin Prose Composition; Livy, twenty-first book, with other selections; Horace, except the Art of Poetry; Tacitus' Germany and Agricola.

Greek. Kuhner's Exercises in Greek Syntax (Elementary Grammar); Homer's Iliad, continued; Selections from Herodotus and Thucydides; Xenophon's Memorabilia; Demosthenes de Corona.

Senior Class.—Latin. Latin Composition. Selections from Cicero's Philosophical Treatises. Horace's Ars Poetica. A Drama of Plautus, and one of Terence.

Greek. Greek Composition. Selections from Plato's Dialogues. A Drama of Æschylus, one of Sophocles, and one of Euripides, or a Comedy of Aristophanes. Selections from Lyric Poets.

Throughout the course Lectures are delivered on Grammar, and Greek and Roman Literature.

In both the Junior and Senior years, private and collateral studies are prescribed, including portions of the authors named in the course, or of others.

In use: Freund's Latin Lexicon; Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon; Zumpt's Latin Grammar, and Kuhner's Greek Grammar, in connection with the simpler ones that the students may have been accustomed to use.

III.—*School of Modern Languages and Literature.*—Prof. A. Sachtleben.

Course of Study.—Junior Class.—French. Pujol's French Course. *German.* Otto's German Grammar; Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell."

Senior Class.—French. Ploetz's Manuel de la Literature Francaise; Pujol's French Course.

IV.—*School of Rhetoric, Criticism, Elocution, and English Language and Literature.*—Professor M. LaBorde, M. D.

Course of Study.—Junior Class.—History and Philosophy of English Language. Rhetoric. Verbal Criticism. Composition.

Senior Class.—Outline of English Literature. Notices of distinguished Authors, with Criticisms of their Works.

Text Books. Whately's Rhetoric, and Newman's Rhetoric.

Recommended for reference: Spalding's History of English Literature; Shaw's Outlines; Hallam's Introduction

to the Literature of Europe; Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric; Latham's or Fowler's English Language.

It is not expected to give a course of lectures which will present a full history of Literature, taking the term even in its most restricted sense. The subject will be considered, however, in respect to its grand epochs, and enough will be said, it is hoped, to distinguish each epoch and give its true character and genius. To this end, leading authors, *representative men*, as they may be called, will be introduced.

The subjects of Arguments, or Conviction and Persuasion, as it is styled in Whately's Work on Rhetoric, will form a part of the Senior course.

Very special attention will be paid to English Composition and Criticism.

V.—*School of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Sacred Literature, and Evidences of Christianity.*—Professor J. L. Reynolds, D. D., Chaplain.

Course of Study.—Junior Class. 1. Logic—the science of the laws of thought—is studied as the introduction to the subsequent studies, and underlying them; and is treated as General (and this under its two-fold aspect of Pure and Applied,) and Special. 2. Logic—applied to Evidences of Christianity. Analysis of Paley's Evidences. 3. Mental Philosophy, begun.

Senior Class.—1. Mental Philosophy, finished; Lectures on the History of the Science. 2. Moral Philosophy; Lectures on the History of the Science. 3. Butler's Analogy analysed, and the nature, extent, and validity of the argument from analogy stated and applied to Butler's Work 4. Lectures on the recent forms of Scepticism, and the relations which they sustain to metaphysical and moral speculation.

Text Books. Whately's Logic; Paley's Evidences; Hamilton's Metaphysics; Butler's Analogy; Paley's Moral

Philosophy; Butler's Sermons on Human Nature; Alexander's Moral Science.

VI.—School of Mathematics, and Civil and Military Engineering and Construction.—Professor E. P. Alexander.

Requirements for Admission.—Arithmetic in all its branches, including the Extractions of Square and Cube Roots. Algebra, through Equations of the second Degree. A knowledge of the first four books of Geometry, though not indispensable, is very desirable.

Course of Study.—Junior Class in Mathematics.—Algebra, from Equations of second Degree to general Theory of Equations and Logarithms, inclusive. Geometry. Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. Surveying and use of Instruments.

Senior Class of Mathematics.—Descriptive Geometry, Shades, Shadows, and Perspective, Analytical Geometry, Calculus, Mathematical Drawing.

TEXT BOOKS.—Loomis' Algebra; Loomis' Geometry; Loomis' Trigonometry; Church's Descriptive Geometry (including Shades and Shadows, Perspective and Isometric Drawing); Loomis' Analytical Geometry and Calculus.

Class in Engineering.—Civil Engineering; Architecture; Stone Cutting; Engineering Drawing; Military Engineering.

VII.—School of Natural and Mechanical Philosophy and Astronomy.—Professor John LeConte, M. D.

There are three classes in this School, viz: two in Natural Philosophy, and one in Astronomy.

Requirements for Admission.—The applicant must have a knowledge of Algebra and Geometry. It is necessary, also, that he should acquire a knowledge of Plane Trigonometry before taking up Mechanics, which, for this reason, is introduced, as seen below, in the latter part of the Junior year.

Course of Study.—Junior Class in Natural Philosophy.—The Course of Lectures in this Class embraces Heat, including theory of Steam Engines and Radiant Heat. In

the latter part of the course, Mechanics proper is commenced; embracing Laws of Motion, Laws of Gravity, Falling Bodies, Composition and Resolution of Forces and Motion, Centre of Gravity.

Senior Class in Natural Philosophy.—The Course of Lectures in this Class will embrace Mechanics continued, including Machines, and Theory of Machinery, Friction, Motion on Planes, Pendulum, and Projectiles, Electricity, Magnetism, including Electro-magnetism, and Magneto-electricity; Hydrostatics; Hydraulics; Pneumatics; Meteorology; Acoustics and Optics.

TEXT BOOKS.—Fownes' Chemistry, (Heat); Olmsted's Natural Philosophy, (8vo. ed.)

Recommended for reference; Silliman's Principles of Physics, Lardner's Hand-books of Natural Philosophy.

Class in Astronomy.—The Course of Lectures in this Class embraces the Principle of Astronomy, and the Theory of Astronomical Instruments.

TEXT BOOKS.—Loomis' Astronomy.

Recommended for reference: Herschel's Outlines of Astronomy, and Norton's Astronomy.

VIII.—*School of Chemistry, Pharmacy, Mineralogy, and Geology.*—Professor Joseph LeConte, M. D. There are three classes in this School, viz: two in Chemistry and Pharmacy, and one in Mineralogy and Geology.

Requirements for Admission.—The applicant must have good Elementary acquaintance with Arithmetic and Algebra. He will find it much to his advantage, also, to have some acquaintance with Physics.

Course of Study.—Junior Class in Chemistry and Pharmacy. The Course of Lectures in this Class embraces Chemistry of the Non-metallic Elements; Principles of Combustion and Illumination; Chemical Philosophy; Chemistry of Voltaic Battery; and Chemistry of the Metals of the Alkalies and Earths.

Senior Class in Chemistry and Pharmacy.—The Course of Lectures in this Class embraces the Chemistry of the metals proper, with its applications to Metallurgy; Organic Chemistry and Agricultural Chemistry.

Pharmacy will be taught in connection with Chemistry, special attention being given to the practical applications of Chemistry to this subject.

TEXT BOOKS. Fownes' Chemistry; Stockhardt's Agricultural Chemistry.

Recommended for reference: Regnault's Chemistry; Graham's Chemistry; Johnson's Agricultural Chemistry; and Parrish's Pharmacy.

Class in Mineralogy and Geology.—The Course of Lectures in this Class embraces: 1. Physical and Chemical Geology, or the study of agencies now in operation modifying the surface of the earth. 2. Structural Geology, including the Structure of the Earth, Classification of Rocks, Formation of mountain chains and valleys, Theory of metamorphism of rocks and of mineral veins. 3. Historical Geology, or history of the Earth, including a description of the rocks, and the fauna and flora of each successive epoch, the gradual evolution of continental forms, and the laws of distribution of organisms in time.

In the departments both of Chemistry and Geology, special attention will be devoted to the practical application of these sciences to Metallurgy, Mining, and Agriculture.

TEXT BOOK. Dana's Text Book of Geology.

Recommended for reference: Dana's Manual of Geology; Lyell's Principles of Geology; and Lyell's Elements of Geology.

IX.—*School of Law.*—C. D. Melton, Professor. The design of this School is to acquaint the student with the principles, and prepare him for the practice of his profession.

The Course of Instruction embraces the various branches

of the Common Law, and of Equity; Commercial, International, and Constitutional Law. Instruction is given through Text Books and daily examinations upon the subject taught, and by oral lectures. A Moot Court is held in connection with the School to perfect the student in the details of practice—at which a case is assigned, argued and conducted, legal papers drawn, and opinions delivered, by the students, under the immediate supervision of the Professor.

The students are divided into two classes, and the course of studies so arranged as to be completed into two academical years; though by entering both classes a student may possibly complete the course in one year.

Course of Study.—Junior Class. Blackstone's Commentaries; Chitty on Contracts; Kent's Commentaries; Constitution of South Carolina; Constitution of the United States; Lectures with reference to Vattel on the Law of Nations; and other Treatises on Public and Constitutional Law.

Senior Class. Stephen's Pleading; Greenleaf's Evidence; Williams' Law of Executors; Bayley on Bills; Smith's Mercantile Law; Russel on Crimes.

Equity.—Mitford's Pleadings, Adams' Equity.

The Statute Laws and State Reports to be treated in connection with the subjects as they arise.

X.—School of Medicine.—The Session of the Medical Department commences with the nine other Schools composing the University, and continues uninterrupted for nine months.

Two equal terms, each of four months and a half, form the Session; one beginning on the first Monday in October; the other on the 15th of February.

The buildings for the use of the Medical Department are comfortable and commodious, and a generous appropriation has been made for the purchase of "material" for illustrating the several branches.

The general Library contains over twenty-five thousand

volumes, and by the annual fund for the purchase of books in all the Schools, the Medical portion, already valuable, will become enlarged and comprehensive.

The climate of Columbia is unsurpassed in the South for health during the whole year.

The Courses are conducted and arranged in all the Schools, but especially in the Medical, with the view that students may enter without disadvantage at the commencement of the Second Term. Great advantages are afforded those who may wish to combine literary and scientific studies with the professional course selected; thus, in the Medical Department, one or more branches can be followed in conjunction with one or more of the literary or scientific Schools, and, by the law of the University, "the candidates for the degrees of Doctor of Medicine, who have been declared Graduates in Chemistry, or Proficients in Anatomy, Human Physiology, or Medical Jurisprudence, shall not be required to undergo examinations on these subjects anew." The necessity of high literary and scientific attainments is each day increasing with the advance of Medicine, and for those wishing to prepare for a Medical education, no institution affords superior advantages to the University of South Carolina.

Degrees, Qualifications, and Examinations.—The degree of Doctor of Medicine is conferred upon those who are of good moral standing, and who present upon examination "satisfactory attainments in all subjects taught in the Medical Department, with the exception of Botany and Practical Chemistry."

The examinations are of three kinds: those held daily are oral and precede the lecture; those held at the end of each term are written and oral, and afford opportunity for the degree of "Proficient;" those for Graduation are held at the end of the Session, are written and oral, and conducted in the presence of three Professors.

The questions submitted, are the same for each applicant, and have numerical values attached; therefore, the test is made upon a just and equal basis.

No Thesis is required, as the list of written questions will furnish sufficient evidence of the attainment, scholarship and power of the applicant to treat, not one, but several subjects, over a difficult and extended field. It is advisable for students applying for Graduation, to obtain the degree of Proficient upon the several branches allowed by law during one Session, or whilst pursuing their literary and scientific courses. The number of months constituting a course in other colleges, is regarded only as an equivalent for the same number of months in this; thus, those students who have attended courses of four months and a half, will be regarded, on entering the University, as having followed half the Session, or one term.

John T. Darby, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.

Course of Instruction.—First Term.—General and Descriptive Anatomy of the Osseous, Ligamentous, Muscular, Arterial, Venous, Lymphatic, and Nervous Systems, including the Surgical Anatomy of the Neck, Axilla, Elbow, Popliteal, and Inguino-Femoral Regions. On Surgery, the course comprises the Principles of Surgery, the first portion being particularly devoted to Surgical Pathology.

Second Term.—The General and Descriptive Anatomy of the Viscera, Organs of Voice and Respiration, Organs of Sense, and the Surgical Anatomy of Inguinal and Femoral Hernia, with the Laryngo-Tracheal, the Pernineum and Ischio-Rectal Regions. The Surgical course covers the subjects classed under the Practice of Surgery, and the operative portion receives special attention.

A. N. Tally, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Obstetrics.

Principles and Practice of Medicine.—First Term.—Principles of Medicine, or General Pathology, embracing

general considerations relating to Dynamic Changes, and Anatomical Lesions in the solids and fluids of the body; also, special Pathology, including the foregoing subjects in connection with Diseases of the Respiratory, Circulatory, and Digestive Systems.

Second Term.—Special Pathology continued, comprising Diseases of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System, Fevers, and other general diseases.

Obstetrics—First Term.—Organs of Generation in the Female, with their vices of Conformation, Generation, including Conception, Gestation, Development of the Impregnated Ovum, Pathology of Gestation.

Second Term.—Labor in General, Natural and Preternatural.

Joseph LeConte, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

First Term.—General Principles of Chemical Philosophy, Chemistry of the Non-Metallic Elements, Principles of Combustion and Structure of Flame, Principles of Illumination, Chemistry of the Voltaic Battery, including its medical use.

Second Term.—General Properties of Metals, General Properties of Salts, Theory of the Constitution of Acids and Salts, Chemistry of the Metals, Detection of Poisons, Principles of Phology, Spectrum Analysis, Organic Chemistry, Vegetable and Animal Chemistry.

Especial attention will be given to the applications of Chemistry to Medicine.

M. LaBorde, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene.

First Term.—Organic and Inorganic Bodies, Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms, Classification of the Animal Kingdom, Classification of Functions, Functions of Animal Life, Nervous System, Function of Voluntary Motion.

Second Term.—Organic Functions, Digestion, Nutrition

of Plants, Circulation, Respiration, Secretion, Excretion, Absorption, Reproductive Function.

It will be perceived that the First Term closes with the Functions of Animal Life, and that the division is strictly natural and philosophical. The second begins with the Organic Functions, and they are presented in regular order. The principles of Hygiene are brought to the attention of the student from time to time, and, in the discussion of the Functions, are constantly enforced and illustrated.

John Le Conte, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

First Term.—The Course of Study embraces the consideration of the Properties and Curative Powers of the various Medicinal Agents, both Mineral and Vegetable.

Second Term.—The *Therapeutics*, or the *Modes of Action* of the various remedies on the Human System; thus comprehending the *Philosophy* of the treatment of Diseases, including the modifications arising from Age, Sex, and Climate.

First Term.—The Course on Medical Jurisprudence will embrace Medical Evidence, Poisoning, Wounds and Injuries, Suffocation.

Second Term.—Pregnancy, Infanticide, Legitimacy, Insanity, etc.

Medical students will have the opportunity of attending such portions of the Course of Lectures on *Physics*—in the Academic Department—as have important relations to Medical Science; such as Sound, Heat, Light, Meteorology, etc.

Edward D. Smith, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Practical Anatomy is taught during the whole Session. The dry atmosphere of this climate, with the antiseptics used, permit dissections during the second term with little inconvenience. The means for procuring material and for its preservation are such as to cause the supply to be am-

ple. Students from other institutions, having followed a Course on Practical Anatomy, will not be required to take a Second Course, but a practical test, by Dissection, must be made by the candidate for Graduation.

Clinical Instruction.—By arrangement with the city authorities, students will have, free of charge, sufficient opportunity to become familiarized with the general forms of injury and disease.

Special Instruction.—In the General Course, the use of the Opthalmoscope, Laryngoscope, Otoscope and Endoscope is shown; but special Practical Courses will be given by the Professor of Surgery on Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat, and the Genito-Urinary and Rectal Regions. The Professor of Obstetrics, and Professor of Chemistry, will also give Practical Courses. The Fees for these Special Courses are independent of the General Course.

Text Books.—Anatomy.—Gray, Sharpey and Quain, (by Leidy). Surgery.—Druitt, Erichsen. Practice of Medicine.—Watson, Flint, or Tanner. Obstetrics.—Ramsbotham, Cazeaux. Chemistry.—Fownes', or Regnault's. Pharmacy.—Parrish. Physiology.—Carpenter, or Dalton. Hygiene.—Parkes. Materia Medica.—Pereira. Medical Jurisprudence.—Taylor. These books are obtained at the publisher's prices.

Libraries.—The University Library contains *twenty-five thousand* volumes. The Library is opened on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, for the accommodation of the students. Resident graduates, in common with undergraduates, have the privilege of taking out books.

Besides the University Library, there are libraries belonging to the two Literary Societies, which are respectively reserved for the use of their members.

Apparatus.—The University possesses the necessary apparatus for pursuing all the Philosophical, Astronomical and Chemical Studies prescribed in the Course.

Literary Societies.—There are two Literary Societies, of long standing, connected with the University, the Clariosophic and the Euphradian. They meet weekly in their respective Halls, for the purpose of cultivating debate and composition, and occasionally hold public exhibitions.

State Students.—A majority of the members of the General Assembly from each Election District may annually nominate one student, who, upon appointment by the Governor, is entitled to enter any three Schools which he may select, without charge for Matriculation, Tuition, room-rent, or use of Library.

Examinations.—The examinations are of three kinds: 1. The *Daily* examinations; 2. The *Intermediate* and *Final* general examinations; and 3. Examinations for graduation.

1. *Daily Examinations.*—Each Professor, before commencing the lecture of the day, examines his class orally, on the subject of the preceding lecture as developed in the text book and expounded in the lecture.

2. *General Examinations.*—Two general examinations of each class are held during the session in the presence of a Committee of the Faculty, which every student is required to stand. The first, called the Intermediate Examination, is held about the middle of the session, and embraces in its scope the subjects of instruction in the first half of the course. The second, called the Final Examination, is held in the closing week of the session, and embraces the subjects treated of in the second half of the course. These examinations are conducted in writing. The questions propounded have, each, numerical values attached to them. If the answers of the student are valued, in the aggregate, at not less than three-fourths of the aggregate values assigned to the questions, he is ranked in the *first* division; if less than three-fourths and more than one-half, in the *second* division; if less than one-half and more than one-

fourth in the *third* division; and if less than one-fourth, in the *fourth* division.

Certificates of distinction are awarded to those who attain the first division at one or both of these examinations, and their names are published, or announced in the closing exercises of the Session.

The general examinations are sufficiently comprehensive and difficult to render it impossible for the student, without steady diligence, to secure a place in the first division. The results, whatever they may be, are communicated to parents and guardians respectively, in the final circular of the Session.

The standing of the student at the daily and general examinations is taken into the account, in ascertaining his qualifications for graduation in any of the schools.

3. *Examinations for Graduation.*—The examinations for graduation are held in the last month of the Session. They are conducted, in each school, by the Professor thereof, in presence of two other Professors, forming with him the Committee of Examination for the School.

The candidates for graduation are subjected to searching interrogations on the details and niceties, as well as the leading principles of the subject, and they are expected to be accurately versed in all the topics treated of in the Lectures and correlative texts.

These examinations are carried on chiefly in writing, but in some of the schools are partly oral.

N. B.—As a due acquaintance with the English Language is indispensable to the attainment of even the inferior honors of the Institution, all candidates for graduation are subjected to a preliminary examination, to test their qualifications in this respect.

Degrees Conferred.—The degrees conferred by the University shall be the following: (1.) That of Proficient, to be conferred for satisfactory attainments in such depart-

ments of each school as the Faculty may designate and publish. (2.) That of Graduate, in a School, conferred for satisfactory attainments in the leading subjects of instruction in the same. (3.) That of Bachelor of Law, to be conferred for satisfactory attainments in all the subjects taught in the School of Law. (4.) That of Doctor of Medicine, to be conferred for satisfactory attainments in all the subjects taught in the several schools constituting the medical department, with the exception of Botany and Practical Chemistry. (5.) That of Bachelor of Arts, to be conferred on such students as have graduated in any two of the literary schools of the University, and in any two of the scientific schools, and have attained distinctions at an intermediate and final examination in the Junior Classes of any two of the remaining schools. (6.) That of Master of Arts, to be conferred upon students who have graduated in Ancient Languages, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mental and Moral Philosophy, History, Political Philosophy, and Rhetoric and English Literature.

The candidate for the Degree of Bachelor or Master of Arts, shall satisfy the Faculty of his general literary acquirements by furnishing an appropriate essay, composed by himself, on some subject of literature or science. Such essays shall be handed to the Chairman at least six weeks before the close of the session; and the Faculty may require one or more of them to be read by the author or authors on the public day.

The candidate for the Degree of Master of Arts shall, furthermore, be required to undergo a general examination before the Faculty, at the close of his course of study, on all the subjects embraced in the *curriculum*, which must prove satisfactory to the Faculty to entitle him to the degree.

No Honorary Degree, unless recommended by the

Faculty, shall he conferred, without an application to the Board of Trustees four months beforehand.

Session, Terms, and Vacation.—The session consists of two terms. The first term begins on the first Monday in October, and continues to the fourteenth of February.

The second term begins on fifteenth of February, and continues to first of July. Then follows the vacation, including the months of July, August, and September.

Expenses for the Session of nine months.—Annual Fee, $5.00; Library Fee, $10.00; Room rent, $15.00; Tuition Fee, for each of three or more Academic Schools, $15.00; Tuition Fee, for each of two Academic Schools, if only two are attended, $20.00; Tuition Fee, for Academic School, if only one is attended, $25.00; Tuition Fee, for School of Law, $50.00; Tuition Fee, for School of Medicine, $50.00; Board, at Steward's hall, or at licensed boarding houses, in the city, per month, at from $16.00 to $20.00; Students in messes may board themselves, per week, at about $3.50; fuel, per cord, $.4.00 to $5.00; washing, per month, $1.50 to $2.00.

The Library, Tuition and Room rent fees are payable in advance. No abatement is made for late entrance.

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